
 namely, a man, ( $(\mathbb{S}$, a captive, ( $T, S$, ) or a wounded man, (M,) He despatched him; i. e. hastened and completed his slaughter; (T, S, M, Mṣ, K ;) or mounded him so as to hasten his death. (M@̣.)
4. ارتّ : 1, first sentence, in two places. Che events came upon him consecutively, or uninterruptedly. (\$gh, K.)
6. Uدانّى التَوْرُ The party, or company of men, bore, or pressed, or crowded, one upon another. (Aṣ, A 'Obeyd, T, Ş, M, Ḳ.*) - See also 1.
10. استدفّ : see 1, first sentence. _ Also It (a thing, M) nas, or became, prepared, (AZ, T, M ,) within one's power or reach, ( $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{K}$,) and easy; (S, K ;) like استhi, the ; being sub-


 درَّ † (AZ, T,) Take thou what is propared for thee; ( $\mathrm{AZ}, \mathrm{T} ;$ ) what is mithin thy power or reach, and easy to thee. (S. $\mathrm{C} . \mathrm{F}$ ) - And It (an affair, or a thing,) was, or becante, rightly disposed or arranged ; in a right state; ( $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{K} ;$ ) or complete, ( $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{Mgb}$ ) and in a right state: ( $\mathrm{S}:$ ) and استدقِّق signifies the same. (IK!t, IB,TA.) - الستدقَّ بِالمُوسِسَى $\ddagger H_{e}$ shaved his pubes with the razor, ( ${ }^{( }$, , TA ,) and did so utterly; occurring in this sense in a trad. (TA.)
R. Q. 1. رَدْدَفَع : see 1, in two places:- and see also 2. - [The inf. n.] دَمْدَفْة signifies [also] The beating a ;'j [or tambourine] hastily [or quickly]. (M, TA.)
;ُ The side, syn. (Lth, T, S, M, Mgh, Mвb, K, ) of anything, (Lth, T, M, Mgb, K, ) for instance, of a bird, ( M gb , ) and of a camel ; ( S ; ) as also $\downarrow$; ; ; : (Lth, T, Mgh, Mg̣ :) or the sur-
 (K :) pl. زُّوْوْ. (T, M, Mşb.) Hence,

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[More enduring than an old camel in whose sides are scabs formed over wounds: a prov.]. (TA. [See Freytag's Arab. Prov. i. 737.]) And
 passed the night turning over and over upon his sides]. (TA.) The saying of 'Antarah, describing his she-camel,

means And as though she were shrinking from the quarter of her off side, $ب$ being here used in the sense of $ع ْ$, from a creature that cries for food at supper-time; meaning a cat, of ugly form and big heud, fearing to be scratched by it : as J says, [in art. ووحش,] she shrinks with her off side because the rider's whip is in his right hand: (EM p. 233 :) [or the meaning is, as though she were shrinhing with the outside of her off side; lit, with the side of her off side; for, accord. to

ISd,] this is an instance of the prefixing of a noun to another identical therewith [in signification]. (M.) [Hence also,] رَّهُ اللهُ بِدَاتِ الدَّ i. e. 3 [May God smite kim woith the pleurisy]. (TA.) Also A bank; an acclivity; or a part that faces one, above the foot or base; of sand; and of land or ground: ( K :) accord.
 clivities; or parts that face one, above the foot or base; of land or ground ; (T, TA ;) as also
 accord. to Z , the 'رُوف'; of valleys are the elevated parts of the sides. (TA.) - See also the next paragraph. - And see ذَّة.
 former the more approved, ( (K) the latter mentioned by A'Obeyd, (S,) [and now the more common, A tambourine ;] a certain thing with which one beats, ( $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{K}$,) or with which women beat, (S,) or with nhich one plays ; (Mgh, Mgb;) of two kinds; round; [such as is figured, under
 work on the Modern Egyptians, rith several pairs of tinkling plates of brass in apertures in the hoop, and sometimes, as in the kind used by hired wailing-women, without those tinkling plates; ; and four-sided: [the latter seems to be only for amusement; for] it is said that the foursided is unlawful ; but there is no harm in selling

 [The two sile-boards of the horse's saddle; ;] the tno boards that lie against the troo sides of the beast; ( Mgh ;) or the two sides [or boards] of the horse's saddle, that embrace it
 t the two sides $\mathcal{f} c$. of the camel's saddle. (M.)
 troo sides [or boards] of the book; (M, TA;) the two things that embrace the book between them; (T, M, Mgh, K,* TA ;) the tro faces, that are on the tno sides, of the booh. (Msb.) One says, $\ddagger$ [He retained in his memory, or got by heart, what is between the two boards, meaning the whole contents, of the book]. (TA.) [رَكُّ signifies also $+A$ board in a general sense; and so jo . And hence, + A rudder.] And زَنُaُ الطَّبْلِ + The thing [or piece of skin] that is upon the head of the drum:
 things, (T, K,) i. e. the two pieces of skin, (TA,) that are upon the head [or rather upon the two extremities] of the [common cylindrical] dram.
 beat the troo shins of the drum].' (TA.)
;َكُوفُ An eagle approaching the ground ( $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{K}$ ) in its fight (S) when making a stoop: ( $\mathbf{( S , Y}, \mathbf{K}$ :) or flying smiftly. (Skr, TA.)
 app. meaning A seller, or, like مُرْفِّعٌ of tambourines]. (K: there mentioned as an appellation of a certain man.)
 TA.) [And] A beater of the tambourins ('ُفّ);
 ذا
 $=$ [It is also the inf. n. of R. Q.1, q. v.]
 q. v.,] is opposed to صि , $_{\text {, }}^{\text {, }}$, which signifies "spreading its wings and not moving [or flapping] them" [in its flight]. (M,TA.) A rájiz, (M,) Ru-beh, (T,) [for the sake of rhyme], uses
 pany of men going a gentle pace: (Mṣ:) and (15) [alone] a party journeying together not a hard pace: (AA,T:) an army going gently, or leisurely, toroards the enemy: ( $\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{T} \mathbf{Y}^{*}$ ) a company of men coming from one country or town to another: (IDrd, M :) a party going to a great town or city: (TA:) a company of men journeying leisurely (يَدِّةُ) in search of herbage and sustenance: (Z, TA:) a party of the people of the desert journeying to a region of green herbage and waters in consequence of drought: and [hence] a party having rain after experiencing drought; as also jَنَّفَة). (M.) See 1, in two places.
('s [or tambourines].
 hump that falls [or hangs] down upon his sides. (S, Ṣgh, K.)


## رنا


 , دَفَاَة man, (S, Msb,) He was, or became, warm, or hot : ( $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{M},{ }^{*} \mathrm{~K} \mathrm{:}^{*}$ ) [generally meaning the former:
 or] heat : (Har p. 295:) or he wore what ren-
 [he wore warm clothing to protect himself from the cold]: (Mgh:) and $\downarrow$ (S, M, Mgh,

 the last of these verbs [originally 1 Hill, of the measure الْمَتَلَ, (S,) [He warmed himself with the garment,] are said of him who has clad himself with that which renders him warm, or hot: (S:) or the meaning [of is is he desired warmth, or heat, by means of the garment: (Mgh:) and إرَّهْتُ for استدفأت as meaning $I$ wóre nhat rendered me narm, or hot. (Lth, T, TA.") You say also, بَفِيُ البَبْتُتُ [The tent, or house, or chamber, was, or became, warm, or hot]. (Ms.b.) And gha, (TA,) It (a tent, or house, or chamber, ISk, T, and a day, Msb, TA) was, or became, warm, or hot. (ISk, T, M, Ṃb, K, TA.) [And

