

and in smooth grounds; but seldom does more than one grow on the same spot: when it dries, it becomes white: (AḤn:) 'Iyād asserts that its  $\text{ذ}$  is a radical letter; but this is a mistake: (MF:) the n. un. is إِذْرَة; (S;) which is applied to a single plant, (AḤn,) or to a single fascicle thereof. (Mgh.)

عَفَجُ: † The [part of the intestines called] مَذْخَرُ: (TA:) [its pl. مَذَاخِرُ is also explained as signifying the intestines; and bellies; (S, K;) and veins: (K:) or the lower part of the belly: (Aḥ, K:) or the parts of the inside of a beast in which he stores his fodder and water. (A.) You say مَلَأَ مَذَاخِرَهُ † Such a one filled the lower parts of his belly. (Aḥ.) And مَلَأَتِ الدَّابَّةُ مَذَاخِرَهَا † The beast satiated itself. (TA.) And تَمَلَّأَتْ مَلَأَ † He became satiated. (A.) And مَلَأَتْ مَذَاخِرَهُ † [He filled his heart with enmity towards us]. (A.)

مَذْخَرُ, or مَذْخَرُ, (accord. to different copies of the K,) † A horse that reserves his run; expl. by المَبْقَى لِحْضِرِهِ: (AO, K, TA:) [Freytag's reading of مَذْخَرُ for مَذْخَرُ or مَذْخَرُ, and his proposed emendation, of المَبْقَى for المَبْقَى, both taken from the TK, but neither found by me in any copy of the K, are evidently wrong: see ذَخِرَ مِنْ عَدُوِّهِ, above:] such is the مِسْوَاطُ, a horse "that will not give what he has without the whip: the fem. is with  $\text{ة}$ . (TA.)

ذر

1. ذَرَّ, (T, S, M, A, &c.) aor.  $\text{ذ}$ , (S, M, Mḥb,) inf. n. ذَرَّ, (S, M, K, &c.) He sprinkled, or scattered, salt (T, S, A, Mḥb, K) upon flesh-meat, and pepper upon a mess of crumbled bread with broth, (A,) and a medicament (S, A) into the eye, (A,) and grain (S, A, K) upon the ground, (A,) &c.; (T, Mḥb, K;) as also ذَرَّ, inf. n. ذَرَّة: (K:) he took a thing with the ends of his fingers and sprinkled it upon a thing. (M.) You say, ذَرَّ عَيْنَهُ, (TA,) and ذَرَّ بِالذَّرْوَرِ, aor.  $\text{ذ}$ , (M, TA,) inf. n. ذَرَّ, (K, TA,) He put the medicament called ذَرُّور into his eye. (M, K, TA.) — Also, (A,) inf. n. as above, (K,) He spread. (A, K.) You say, ذَرَّ اللَّهُ عِبَادَهُ فِي الْأَرْضِ † God spread his servants, or mankind, upon the earth. (M, A.) Whence the word ذَرِيَّة. (M, TA.) — And ذَرَّتِ الْأَرْضُ النَّبَاتَ The ground put forth the plant, or plants. (K.) — ذَرَّ, (T, S, M, K, &c.) aor.  $\text{ذ}$ , [contr. to analogy,] (T, M,) inf. n. ذَرُّور, (M,) It (a herb, or leguminous plant,) came up, or forth, (IAḥ, AZ, T, S, K,) from the ground: (AZ, S:) or it (a herb, or leguminous plant, and a horn,) began to come forth; put forth the smallest portion of itself. (A.) — ذَرَّتِ الشَّمْسُ, (T, S, M, K,) aor.  $\text{ذ}$ , inf. n. ذَرُّور, (S, M,) † The sun rose; (S, M, K;) and appeared: (M:) or began to rise: شَرُوقَهَا is when its light first falls upon the earth and trees: (T, TA:) and ذَرَّ قَرْنُ الشَّمْسِ, aor. and inf. n. as

above, † The upper limb of the sun rose: (Mḥb:) or began to rise. (A, TA.) — ذَرَّ is also syn. with تَخَدَّدَ [app. as meaning His flesh became contracted, shrunk, or wrinkled]. (K.) — Also, (T, K,) aor.  $\text{ذ}$ , contr. to analogy, (K,) unless ذَرَّ be for ذَرَّ, (MF,) said of a man, The fore part of his head became white, or hoary. (T, K.)

3. ذَارَتْ, (aor. ذَارَتْ, S,) inf. n. مَذَارَةٌ and ذَرَارٌ, She (a camel) became evil in her disposition. (Fr, S, K.) Hence the saying of Ḥoteiāh, satirizing Ez-Zibriḳān, and praising the family of Shemmās Ibn-Lāy,

\* وَكُنْتَ كَدَاتِ الْبَوِّ ذَارَتْ بِأَنْفِهَا \*  
\* فَمِنْ ذَاكَ تَبَغَّى بَعْدَهُ وَتَهَاجَرَهُ \*

i. e. [And thou wast like her who has a stuffed skin of a young camel made for her and placed near her that she may incline to it and yield her milk,] that has inclined to the young one of another; [and on that account desires its distance from her, and severs herself from it:] in the S we find, for الْبَوِّ, الْبَعْلُ; and for بَعْدَهُ, بَعْدَهُ; but the former are the correct readings: ذَارَتْ is a contraction of ذَارَتْ: or, accord. to some, it is for ذَارَتْ: see art. ذَار. (IB and TA.) — One says also, فِي فَلَانٍ ذَرَارٌ, meaning † In such a one is aversion, arising from anger, like that of a she-camel: (AZ, S:) or anger and aversion (Th, M, K, TA) and disapprobation. (Th, TA.)

R. Q. 1. ذَرَّرَ: see 1, first sentence.

ذَرُّ The young ones [or grubs] of ants: (M, A, Mḥb, K:) accord. to Th, (M, TA,) one hundred of them weigh one barley-corn: (M, K:) or, accord. to En-Neysābooree, [who perhaps held ذَرُّ to signify ant's eggs,] seventy of them weigh a gnat's wing, and seventy gnat's wings weigh one grain: (MF:) or the smallest of ants: (S:) or small red ants: (TA:) or it signifies, (TA,) or signifies also, (A,) the notes that are seen in a ray of the sun that enters through an aperture: (A, TA:) as though they were particles of a thing sprinkled: and in like manner ذَرَّاتُ الذَّهَبِ [minute particles of gold]: (A:) the sing., (S,) or [rather] n. un., (Mḥb, K,) is ذَرَّة, (S, M, Mḥb, K,) [of which the pl. is ذَرَّاتُ.] [See an ex., from the Kur x. 62, voce مِثْقَالُ.] — See also ذَرِيَّة.

ذَرُّورٌ A thing sprinkled: (M:) a dry medicament, (T, TA,) such as is sprinkled in the eye, (T, A, K,) and upon a wound, or sore: (T, TA:) or a kind of إِنْجِد [q. v.]. [Har p. 86.] — See also ذَرِيَّة.

ذَرَارَةٌ What falls about, (M, A, K,) of perfume, when one sprinkles it, (A,) or of ذَرُّور, (K, TA,) or of what is sprinkled. (M, and so accord. to the CK.)

ذَرِيَّةٌ (S, A, Mḥb, K) and ذَرُّورٌ (S, Mḥb, K) A kind of perfume, (Mḥb, K,) the particles of the قَصَبِ الطَّيْبِ [or calamus aromaticus, also called ذَرِيَّة, q. v., in art. قَصَب], (T, M, A,

Mḥb,) which is brought from India, (A, Mḥb,) and resembles the reeds of which arrows are made: (T, A, Mḥb:) its internodal portions are filled with a white substance like spiders' webs; and when powdered, it is a perfume, inclining to yellowness and whiteness: (Sgh, Mḥb:) or, as some say, it is a mixed kind of perfume: (TA:) [but this, if correct, seems to be a second application:] pl. of the latter, أَذْرَةٌ. (S, K.)

ذَرِيٌّ a rel. n. from ذَرَّ, (T,) † The diversified navy marks, streaks, or grain, of a sword: (T, M, A, K:) likened to the track of young ants. (M, A.) It occurs in poetry, in which some read ذَرِيٌّ [q. v.]. (M.) — And † A sword having much of such navy marks, &c. (K.)

ذَرِيَّةٌ (S, Mḥb, K,) the most chaste form, (Mḥb,) and ذَرِيَّةٌ, (Mḥb, K,) and ذَرِيَّةٌ, this last without a sheddeh to the  $\text{ر}$ , (Mḥb,) [respecting the derivation of which see art. ذَرَّ.] † Children, or offspring, (S, Mgh, Mḥb, K,) as also ذَرُّ, (Mḥb,) of a man, (S, K,) [and of genii: see art. ذَرَّ.] male or female: (IAth:) little ones, or young ones. (Mgh, Mḥb.) — Also † Progenitors, or ancestors. (Mḥb, MF.) — Also † Women. (Mgh, K.) — Used in a sing. as well as a pl. sense. (Mgh, Mḥb, K.) — Pl. ذَرِيَّاتٌ and (sometimes, Mḥb) ذَرَارِيٌّ. (S, Mḥb, K.) [In the CK, the latter pl., with the article, is written الذَّرَارِيُّ, without a sheddeh to the  $\text{ي}$ . — For examples, see art. ذَرَّ.]

مَذْرَةٌ An instrument with which grain is scattered. (K.)

مَذَارٌ A she-camel evil in disposition. (Fr, S, K.) [See 3.]

ذرا

1. ذَرَّأَ, (T, S, M, &c.) aor.  $\text{ذ}$ , (S, M, Mḥb, K,) inf. n. ذَرَّأَ, (S, M, Mḥb,) He (God) created, syn. خَلَقَ, (T, S, M, Mḥb, K,) الخَلْقُ [the creation; i. e. the things that are created]. (T, S, M, Mḥb.) وَوَلَقَدْ ذَرَأْنَا لِجَهَنَّمَ كَثِيرًا مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ in the Kur [vii. 178], means [And verily] we have created [for Hell many of the jinn, or genii, and of mankind]. (T.) — He multiplied, or made numerous. (K.) يَذَرُّوكُمْ فِيهِ, in the Kur [xlii. 9], means He multiplieth you thereby; i. e., by making of you, and of the cattle, pairs, males and females: so says Zj; and Fr says the like; and this is a correct explanation. (T.) — Also, (S, M, K,) and so ذَرَّأَ, (TA,) He sowed land: (S, M, K, TA:) but the latter verb is said to be the more chaste. (MF.) — ذَرَّأَ فُوهَ His teeth fell out from his mouth; (K, TA;) as also ذَرَّأَ and ذَرَّأَ, without  $\text{ة}$ : (TA:) but the most chaste is said to be without  $\text{ة}$ : ذَرَّأَ, with  $\text{ة}$ , is said to be of weak authority, or a mispronunciation. (MF.) — ذَرَّيٌّ, (M, K,) or ذَرَّيٌّ شَعْرَهُ, (S,) aor.  $\text{ذ}$ , (K,) inf. n. ذَرَّأَ; (S, M, O;) and ذَرَّأَ, (S, K,) aor.  $\text{ذ}$ ; (K;) and ذَرَّوُ, aor.  $\text{ذ}$ ; (Ktr, TA;) His hair became white, or hoary, in the fore part of his