head: (Ṣ:) or he had nothiteness intermixed nith blackness in the hair of his head: ( M :) or his hair became white, or hoary: ( $\mathbf{K}$ :) or he began to become white, or hoary, ( $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{K}$, ) in the fore part of his head, ( $\mathbf{K}$, ) or in the upper part of each side of the head. (A,TA.) The epithet is


4. 别 He angered him; provoked him to anger. (T, M, K.) - الذرأُ بصاحببه He incited him against his companion. (AZ, T.) And He incited him, or urged him, to do, or attempt, the thing. (M, K.) And آدرأهُ إِّى كَذَا He constrained him, or compelled him, to have recourse to, or to do, such a thing. (K,* TA.) A'Obeyd mentions أَزْرَ, without : but 'Alee Ibn-Hamzeh asserts that this is incorrect. (M.)


 the milh (M, $\mathbf{Y}, \mathrm{TA}$ ) from [app. a mistake for into] her udder: a dial. var. of í [q. v.]. (TA.) The epithet applied to the she-camel so

 Mṣb.) - [And used in the sense of the pass. part. n. of that verb; and alike as sing. and pl. because originally an inf. n.] خَرْرُ النَّارِ, (S, K, TA,) [for (S, TA) of 'Omar, (TA,) means Created [i. e. destined] for the fire [of Hell]: (S, K, TA:)
 meaning [either "the children of the fire," agreeably with what next follows, or] "to be scattered in the fire." (S, TA.) - Also The numher of
 God increase [the number of] thine offispring;
 in the saying, بَنَغْنى ذَرْ: مِنْ خَبْر [Somenohat of nens, or information, reached me, or came to my Inonledge]: (K, TA:) or ذَرْ ; [somenhat of good]: (so in some copies of the $\mathbf{K}$ and M:) thus is written by IAth: in some copies of the K, ${ }^{2}, \dot{j}$, with damm : (TA:) or means a little; and $\bar{j}$ is a dial. var. thereof. ( M in art. ذرو.) Also $A$ little of what is said. (TA.) $=A$ thing intervening as a separation or an obstacle: so in the saying, مَا بَيْنَا وبَبْهُ ذَرْهُ [There is not anything intervening \&c. between us and him, or $i t]$. ( $\mathbf{K},{ }^{*}$ TA.)
j: see what next follows.
 inf. n. ( $M$, [see 1,]) the former a simple subst., (S,) Whiteness, or hoariness, in the fore part of the head: (S:) or whiteness intermixed nith blachness in the hair of the head: ( M :) or whiteness, or hoariness, of the hair: ( $\mathbf{K}$ :) or the beginning of nhiteness or hoariness ( $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{K}$ ) in the fore part of the head, ( $\mathbf{K}$,) or in the upper part of each side of the head. (A, TA.)
 $\underset{i}{K}:$ ) derived from ${ }^{2}$ :
 pronounce it with the unpointed 2. (TA.)
: ذُرِىْ Sonn sced. (S. M, K.)
(T, S, M, Mgh, K) and

 by the Arabs without $s$ : ( $\mathrm{S}:$ :) accord. to some, (TA,) from النَّرْ ; (M, TA ;) so says Th; (M;)

 is suppressed because of frequency of usage: (M:) accord. to others, from ${ }^{3}$, الذُ, signifying "the act of scattering;" because God scattered the ذُرّة upon the
 latter,] the word being originally ${ }^{2}$ , being changed into $\mathcal{v}$, in a manner similar to the case of تَتَضَّتِ العُعَابِ [in which تَعَضَضض

 or offspring, ( $\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{Mgh}, \mathbf{K}$, ) of a man, and used as a sing. also, (Mgh,) or of men and of jinn, or

 in the Kuriii. 38, meaning Give me, from Thee, a good offspring]. (Mgh.) And in a
 And he put me among the little ones, or young ones. (Mgh.) - It is also applied to signify Progenitors: as in the saying, in the Kur
 [We carried their progenitors in the laden ark]. (T.) - And it is used also to signify Women ; [because they are the sources of offspring;] (T, Mgh, TA ;) like as ácom is used to signify "rain :" (TA :) as in the saying of 'Omar, [Perfurm ye the pilgrimage nith the women]. (T, Mgh, TA. [See his saying in full, voce (10
الدَّارِئُ (T.)
 a ram, Having nthiteness in the head; ( $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{K}$;) and so the fem. applied to a ewe: (MI:) or having the ears variegated, or speckled, with blach and white, and the rest blach: ( K :) or it has this latter meaning when applied to a horse, and to a kid; and so the fem. applied to a female kid, (S, O,) or to a she-goat: (M:) and is not applied to the sheep-kind. (S, O.)
مُنْرِيٌٌ : see 4, last sentence.

## ذرب


 spear-head, ( $A$, ) or of a thing ( $M, M \$$ ) of any
kind, (M,) It nas, or became, sharp, (S,* M, A, $\mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{g} \mathrm{b}, \mathrm{K}}^{\mathrm{K}}$, and cutting, or penetrating: ( $\mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{s}} \mathrm{B}$ :) or, said of a sword, and of a spear-head, it signifies [or signifies also] it nas steeped in, or inbued with, poison. (A.) - ذَرِبَ لِسَانْهُ [and so the inf. n.], His tongue was, or became, sharp [properly speaking, i. e. sharp in the extremity: (see ذَرِبْ:) and also tropically, i.e., in a good sense, as meaning + chaste, or eloquent; nithout barbarousness, or vitiousness, or impediment: and in a bad sense, as meaning + profuse of speech; or clamorous: bad, or corrupt: foul, unseemly, or obscene]: he cared not what he said. (TA.) [For] ذَرْبَ (S, M, A, TA) and (S, A, TA) signify Sharpness of the tongue [properly speaking, or, as is said in the A, tropically]: (S, M, A, TA:) and the former, (TA,) or the latter, (Msb,) [or each,] metaphorically, (TA,) $\ddagger$ chasteness, or eloquence, thereof; (Mṣ, TA;) without barbarousness, or vitiousness, or impediment; a quality approved: and $\ddagger$ profuseness, or clamorousness, thereof; a quality disapproved: (TA:) and the former, [or each,] +badness, or corruptness, thereof: ( $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{K}$ :) and the former, ( $\mathrm{AZ}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{K}$,) or the latter, ( $\mathrm{M} \leftrightarrows \mathrm{b}$, ) or each, (A,) :foulness, or obscenity, thereof: ( $\mathbf{A Z}, \mathbf{S}, \mathbf{M}, \mathbf{A}$, Msb, $K$ :) and the pl. of the former [used as a
 A poet says, (S,) namely, Hadramee Ibn-'Ámir El-Asadee, (TA,)

$\ddagger[$ And I have borne nith you notnithstanding your vices and evil actions, and have hnown nhat is in you of foul, or obscene, qualities of the tongue]; (AZ,Ṣ:) [or] على بُلْزَلِئُمْ (IAarr, M, TA) means notwithstanding what is in you of annoyance and enmity: (TA :) but accord. to Th ,
 to Z,$]$ فِيهِمْ أذرْابْ means $\ddagger$ In thern ars [qualities that are] causes of evil, corruption, wrong, injury, or the like. (A.) - فَرْبَتْ مُعَتَتُهُ (T, Ṣ, M, A,
 Msb, K) and stomach nus, or became, sharp, or heen, by reason of hunger: (M; but only the first of the inf. ns. of the verb in this sense, and not the verb itself, is there mentioned:) [or] +his stomach was, or became, in a good, or right, state: ( K ; but ouly the inf. ns. of the verb in this sense, and in the next, and not the verb itself, is there mentioned:) and also, ( $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{K}$, ) $\ddagger$ his stomach was, or became, in a bad, or corrupt, state: ( $\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{A}$, $M_{8}, \mathrm{~K}:$ ) thus having two contr. significations.
 (S, M, K,) iThe wound admitted not of cure: (S, A:) or was, or became, in a bad, or corrupt, state, and wide, ( $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{K}$,) and admitted not of cure: (M:) or flored with صَديد [i. e. ichor tinged with blood]. (M, K.) -金, + His nose dripped; let fall drops. (M.) ذَرْبُتْ

