

be a mistake for ضيق, but see what follows.] Doubt (AA, O, K) in the heart: (K:) the first is more common than the second, in this sense; and occurs in the Kur in xvi. last verse and xxvii. 72: (O:) [but] Ibn-Ketheer read, in both of these instances, ضيق; and this and ضيق are dial. vars. signifying *straitness of mind*. (Bd.) — See also ضيق, in two places: — and ضيقة, second sentence, in two places.

ضيق: see the next preceding paragraph, in five places.

ضيق: see ضيق, latter part.

ضيقة: see ضيق, latter part. — Also (S) † Poverty; and an evil state or condition; (S, O, K, TA;) and so ضيقة: (K, TA:) and the pl. [or rather coll. gen. n.] (Fr, S, K, TA) of the former (Fr, S, TA) is ضيق: (Fr, S, K, TA: [in the CK, erroneously, ضيق:]) Fr says, when you see ضيق to have occurred in the place of الضيق, it is in [one of] two cases; either it is the pl. [or coll. gen. n.] of الضيقة; or it means the narrow, or strait, thing, ضيق being a contraction of ضيق. (TA.) — And الضيقة, (O,) or ضيقة [without the article], (JK, O, TA,) or الضيقة, (K, [app. a mistake, for in the O, in every case, whether as a proper name or not, الضيقة is written الضيقة,]) is the name of *A certain mansion of the moon*, (JK, O, K, TA,) [not one of the Twenty-eight Mansions,] close by الثريا [or the Pleiades]: (JK, O, TA:) or, as IKt says, on the authority of Ibn-Ziyád El-Kilábee, sometimes the moon falls short of الدبران and alights in الضيقة, i. e. two small stars, near together, between الثريا and الدبران: (TA:) it is asserted by the Arabs to be an inauspicious place. (O,\* TA.) Hence the saying of El-Akhtal,

فَهَلَّا زَجَرْتَ الطَّيْرَ لَيْلَةَ جَمْتِهَا

بِضِيقَةِ بَيْنِ النُّجْمِ وَالْدَّبْرَانِ

[And wherefore didst not thou draw an omen from the flight of birds on the night when thou camest to her, when the moon was in *Deykah*, between the Pleiades and *Ed-Debarán*?]: he notifies that the moon, in the night of their coming together, was making its abode [in the neighbourhood of] الدبران, which is inauspicious: (O, TA:) or [the latter hemistich, as J relates it, app. on the authority of A'Obeyd, is thus,]

بِضِيقَةِ بَيْنِ النُّجْمِ وَالْدَّبْرَانِ

from الضيقة as syn. with الضيق; (S;) and as AA relates the verse, it is [thus] with kesr to the  $\text{é}$  in بضيقة; the word not being made the [proper] name of a place, but the meaning being [i. e. in the narrow space between the Pleiades and *Ed-Debarán*]. (TA.) — ضيقة is also the fem. of ضيق the contracted form of ضيق. (S, O, TA.)

ضيقة: see the next preceding paragraph, former half, in two places.

ضوقى and ضيقى are fems. of ضيق; (S, O, K;) the former [as well as the latter] is [originally] of the measure فُعْلَى, (TA,) [each being originally ضيقى] the  $\text{ى}$  being changed in the former into  $\text{و}$  because quiescent and preceded by dammeh: (S, O, TA:) the former occurs in the saying of a woman to her fellow-wife, contending with her for superiority,

مَا أَنْتِ بِالْحُورَى وَلَا الضُّوقَى حِرًّا

[Thou art not the better nor the narrower &c.; حورى being in like manner fem. of أخير]. (TA.) Accord. to Kr, the former is pl. of ضيقة; (TA;) and he says the same of ضيقى also; (TA voce كَيْس;) but ISd says, I know not how this may be, for فُعْلَى is not of the measures of pls. except of the kind of pl. which differs not from its sing. otherwise than in the latter's having  $\text{ة}$  [as an affix], like بَهْمَاءَ and بَهْمَى [q. v.]. (TA in the present art.)

ضيق: see ضيق.

ضائق: see the next paragraph, in four places.

ضيق and ضيق, (S, O, K,) the latter a contraction of the former, (S,) the two being like ضيق and ضيق [q. v.], (O,) and ضائق, (K,) Narrow, or strait: (S,\* O,\* K:) or ضيق is an epithet used in this sense when permanence [of the attribute] is meant [and so therefore is its contracted form]; and ضائق as meaning [being, or becoming, narrow or strait; or] temporarily narrow or strait: (Msb:) the fem. of the first (TA) and of the second (S, O, TA) [as well as of the third] is with  $\text{ة}$ : (S, O, TA:) see also ضوقى: [the pls. of the first and second, applied to rational beings, is ضيقون and ضيقون, like مبيتون and مبيتون: and] the pl. of ضائق is ضائقة. (TA.) You say ضيق شئ (O, Msb) and ضيق (O) *A narrow, or strait, thing.* (O,\* Msb.) And صغر ضيق + *A strait, or contracted, mind;* (Msb;) and نفس ضيقة [meaning the same]. (TA.) And وضائق به صدرك, in the Kur [xi. 15], means + *And thy mind is temporarily strait or contracted thereby.* (Msb.) ضيق signifies also + *Niggardly, or avaricious.* (K.L.) [And ضيق الخلق + *Narrow, or illiberal, in disposition.*]

أضيق [More, and most, narrow or strait or contracted]: (S, O, K:) see its fems. ضوقى and ضيقى, above. [See also three exs. voce است, in art. سته.]

مضيق *A narrow, or strait, place:* (K:) [a pass: a place of narrowness or straitness] of land; and of the vulva; and + [a place, or state, of straitness] of life, or of the means of subsistence: (K in art. ازم.) and † a narrow, or strait, affair or case: (K, TA:) pl. مضائق. (TA.)

أمر مضيق + [An affair rendered strait]. (TA.)

مضائق, (JK, and O on the authority of Ibn-'Abbád, and TA,) or ضائق, like كتاب [in measure], thus in all the copies of the K, (TA,) [but probably, I think, 'taken from a mistranscription,] *A pessary (دُرْجَة) of rag and perfume, with which a woman endeavours to constrict her vagina (بها).* (JK, Ibn-'Abbád, O, K.)

ضيل

4. أضلت الأرض and أضالت *The land had in it [trees of the species called] ضال:* (Fr, S, O:) or أضال المكان and أضيل *the place gave growth to ضال:* (AHn, M, K:) or had in it many ضال. (IKtt, TA.)

سدر *The wild [species of lote-tree called] ضال* [q. v.]: (S, O, K:) or such of the سدر as are watered only by the rain; (M, K:) the سدر of the mountains, which is thinner in its wood than that of the rivers: AHn says, it grows in the plain, or soft, tracts, and in the rugged; and the bow that is made of it, when it is pared, is pared so as to be thick, in order that it may be stronger, because of the lightness of its wood: (M:) n. un. with  $\text{ة}$ . (S, M, O, K.) [See also عبرى, and عبرى.] — Also *Another species of tree;* (M, K;) AHn says, it is a tree of the shrub-kind, found in the borders of *El-Yemen*, rising to the height of a cubit, in its manner of growth like the cypress, and having a yellow [fruit of the sort called a] برمة, of a very pungent odour, so that its odour comes to you before you reach it: it is not of the سدر thus called. (M.)

ضالة n. un. of ضال [q. v.]. (S, M, O, K.) — Also *Arrows,* (M, O, TA,) and *bows,* (TA,) made of the [species of lote-tree called] ضال: (M, TA:) this is the primary signification: (TA:) or arrows, (IB, K,) because they are made thereof: (IB:) or it signifies, (K,) or signifies also, (O,) all kinds of weapons. (O, K.) One says, رأيت يرمى بالضالة [I saw him shooting arrows]. (TA.) And خرج وفي يده ضالة i. e. [He went forth having in his hand] a bow. (TA.) And إنه لكامل الضالة *Verily he is complete in respect of weapons.* (O.) And خرج فلان بضائه *Such a one went forth with his weapons.* (O.)

ضير

1. ضامه (S, Msb) aor. يضيئه (S,) inf. n. يضموه (S,\* Msb) [as also ضامه, aor. يضموه, inf. n. ضمور, (see art. ضمور,)] *He wronged him; treated him wrongfully, unjustly, injuriously, or tyrannically:* (S:) he harmed, injured, hurt, or damaged, him: (Msb:) and استضامه signifies the same. (S.) And ضامه حقه (M, K,) aor. as above, (K,) and so the inf. n., (M,) *He defrauded him of his right, or due, partially or wholly;* (M, K;) as also استضامه. (K.) —