

and † of the tongue. (S, K.) — And the first, The slender part of an arrow. (TA.) — And The place in which turns the pin, or pivot, of the sheave of a pulley. (S, TA.) — For the first, also, see ذلق, in three places.

ذلق inf. n. of ذلق. (S, K, \* TA.) — It may be also pl. of ذلق, signifying *Sharpened, or pointed, in the iron head or blade*: [like مذلق:] — and it may be used by poetic license for ذلق. (L.) — See also the paragraph next following.

ذلق and ذلق, applied to a spear-head [and the like], *Sharp, cutting, or penetrating*: (S, K:) pl. of the latter ذلق. (K, \* TA.) — And in like manner, both words, applied to the tongue, † i. q. ذلق [which means *Sharp* properly speaking; and also *chaste, or eloquent*; and *profuse of speech, or clamorous*]: (S, K:) and ذلق and ذلق and ذلق, so applied, signify *sharp and eloquent*. (K.) You say ذلق لسان طلق, expl. in art. طلق [q. v.]: (K:) and ذلق and ذلق and ذلق and ذلق and ذلق and ذلق: (IAar, S:) and ذلق and ذلق [or ذلق] and ذلق: all meaning [a tongue] *sharp, penetrating, or effective*: and ذلق, or ألسنة ذلق, (TA.) And ذلق and ذلق (S, K) † [An orator, or a preacher,] *chaste in speech, or eloquent*: (K, \* TA:) the fem. of each of these epithets is with ذ. (S, K. \*)

ذلق and ذلق: see the next preceding paragraph, each in two places.

ذلق and ذلق: see ذلق.

ذلق: see ذلق, in four places. — Also A vehement run or running. (JK, TA.)

ذلق: see ذلق.

ذلق: see ذلق.

ذلق: see the paragraph next following, in two places.

الحروف الذلق — ذلق: see ذلق. — وأذلق The letters [that are pronounced by means] of the tip of the tongue and the lip: (S, K:) sing. أذلق: they are six; (S;) [comprised in the phrase مَر بِنْفَل: three of these are termed ذوقية, namely, ر and ل and ن; and three, شفوية, namely, ب and ف and م: (S, K:) or all of these six letters are termed ذوقية. (TA voce عسجد.) Every quadrilateral-radical or quinquilateral-radical word [that is genuine Arabic] contains one or two or three of these six letters: every word of either of these classes that does not contain one of these six letters is to be judged adventitious: all the other letters are termed الحروف البصية. (IJ.)

مذلق Anything sharpened, or pointed, at the extremity: (S:) [like ذلق:] or a sharp point. (TA.) — Also Milk mixed with water: (AZ, Bk. I.

K:) [like مذوق:] accord. to Ibn-'Abbád, like ذلق. (TA.)

مذلقة A quick-paced she-camel. (TA.)

ذلك

ذلك: see art. ذا; and ك as a particle of allocution.

ذلى

1. ذلى الرطب, like سعى (K,) [i. e.,] aor. ذ, inf. n. ذلى, (TA,) He gathered the fresh ripe dates: (K:) so in the copies of the K; in which is added, فَأَذَلَنِي مَعَهُ: but what we find in the Tekmileh is this: ظَلَّ يَذُلِي الرطب اى يجنيه: and يذلى is written as [the aor. of] a quadrilateral [i. e. as the aor. of اذلى, for it is without a sheddeh]: (TA:) [here, however, يذلى is evidently, in my opinion, a mistranscription for يذلى; and the right reading and rendering I therefore hold to be as follows: ظَلَّ يَذُلِي الرطب, or perhaps يذلى, means He continued gathering the fresh ripe dates, they hanging down with him: for the gatherer laying hold upon the raceme, it hangs down with his weight. In the TK, this passage in the TA has been misunderstood and misrepresented, as though it meant that أَذَلَنِي مَعَهُ signifies "he gathered with him."]

4: see the preceding paragraph.

5. تذلى i. q. تذلى [He became lowly, humble, or submissive; or he lowered, humbled, or submitted, himself]: (T, K:) the latter verb is the original: the former being like تظنى, originally تظنن. (T.) [See also the next paragraph.]

12. اذلولى (S, M, K, T) inf. n. اذليل: (S,) He went away hiding himself; stole away secretly. (T, S, M, K.) — He hastened, made haste, sped, or went quickly; (TA;) [like اذلولى;] and (TA) he did so in fear lest a thing should escape him. (T, TA.) And اذلولى فذهبه He went back, or away, running quickly. (T.) — He was, or became, easy, tractable, submissive, or manageable. (M, K.) [See also 5.] — He (a man) was, or became, broken-hearted. (T, K.) — It (the ذكر) stood in a lax state. (T, K.)

اذلولى, [in copies of the K اذلولى] applied to a man, i. q. مذلول [part. n. of 12, q. v.]: (K, TA: [in some copies of the K مذلول:] of the measure فَعَوَل; or, as some say, فَعَلَعَل. (TA.)

رشاء مذلول [A well-rope] unsteady; or moving about, or to and fro, or from side to side. (T.)

ذم

1. ذمه (T, S, M, &c.,) aor. ذ, (T, M, Mgh,) inf. n. ذم (T, S, M, Mgh, Mgh, K) and مذمه (M, K,) He blamed, dispraised, discommended, found fault with, censured, or reprehended, him, in respect of evil conduct; الذم signifying اللوم (T, Mgh) فى الإسائة (T;) contr. of المدح (S, M, Mgh, Mgh, K,) or of الحمد: (Mgh:)

and ذمه (MA,) inf. n. تذمير (KL,) signifies the same: (MA, KL:) [or this has an intensive meaning: see its pass. part. n., below.] Hence the saying, افعل كذا وخلاك ذم (T, S, K,) i. e. خلاك منك ذم, meaning [Do thou such a thing, and] thou wilt not be blamed; (ISK, S, K;) or thou wilt have an excuse; [lit.] blame will fall from thee: (S in art. خلو:) one should not say خلاك ذم. (ISK, S in the present art.) ذم, also, signifies He was satirized, particularly in verse. (IAar, T.) And He was made to suffer loss or diminution [app. in respect of his reputation]. (IAar, T.) — ذم المكان † The place was, or became, affected with drought, or barrenness, and its good things [or produce] became scanty. (TA.) [But perhaps ذم is here a mistranscription for ذم; for] you say of a land, ذم مرعاه [He dispraised, or discommended, its pasture, when its pasture is scanty]. (S and M and K in art. بدأ.) — ذم, [aor. ذ,] said of the nose, (S, K,) It flowed [with ذمير, i. e. mucus]; (K;) like ذمير (S, K.) And [the aor.] يذم is said of ذمير: (S, K;) like يذم; (S, TA;) meaning It flows. (TA.)

2: see 1, first sentence.

3. فلان يذامر عيشه † Such a one passes his life contended with scantiness. (TA.)

4. اذم He (a man) did [or said] that for which he should be blamed, dispraised, discommended, found fault with, censured, or reprehended; (S;) contr. of احمده. (A in art. حمد.) And اذم الى الناس (S,) or استذم الى الله (M, K,) or اذم الى الناس (S,) He did to him, or to the people, that for which he should be blamed, &c. (S, M, K.) — [Hence,] اذمت اذمت † His riding-camel ceased going on; as though she made the people to blame her. (TA.) And اذمت ركابهم † Their camels upon which they were riding became jaded, and lagged behind, (S, M, K, TA,) not keeping up with the main body of camels; (S, TA;) [as though they made their riders to blame them; or] as though [the idea of] their strength in journeying were derived from ذمة meaning "a well having little water." (TA.) And اذم به بعبيره † [His camel became jaded, and lagged behind with him]. (S, TA.) And اذمت بالركب † She kept back the company of riders upon camels by her weakness and her ceasing to go on. (TA from a trad.) — اذمه He found him, or it, to be such as is blamed, dispraised, &c.; (S, M, K, TA;) contr. of احمده. (TA.) One says, اذمت موضع اذمت, i. e. [I came to such a place, and] I found it to be such as is discommended. (S) — اذم به (S,) or بهم (M, K,) He held him, or them, in little, or light, or mean, estimation, or in contempt: (S, K:) or he left [him or] them blamed, dispraised, &c., among the people. (IAar, M, K.) — Also, اذمه, He protected him; granted him protection, or refuge. (S, K.) — And اذمه عليه He took, or obtained, a promise, or an