

to hang down, of a woman's shift and of her قِنَاع [or head-covering]: you do not [properly] say of a man that he has ذِيل [but only when you liken the lower part of his garment to the similar part of a woman's garment]: a man's having a long garment, such as a shirt and a جَبَّة [or his dragging the skirt thereof,] is termed ذَيْلٌ: (Khálid Ibn-Jembeh, T:) the pl. of ذَيْلٌ (in this sense, T, Mṣb, as relating to a shirt [&c.], Ṣ, and in all its senses, T, M) is أَذْيَالٌ (T, Ṣ, M, Mṣb, K) and أَذْيَالٌ (El-Hejeree, M, K) [both pls. of pauc.] and ذِيُولٌ (T, Ṣ, M, Mṣb, K) which is a pl. of mult. (M.) Hence طُولُ الذَّيْلِ is a metonymical expression meaning † *Richness, or competency*; because long أَذْيَالٌ generally pertain to the rich and the prodigal and the proud and self-conceited: (Er-Ráze, Ḥar p. 493:) and you say, طَالَ ذَيْلُ فُلَانٍ, meaning † *The state, or condition, of such a one became good, and his wealth became abundant*: and هُوَ طَوِيلُ الذَّيْلِ, meaning † *He is rich*. (Ḥar p. 319.) — Of a horse (T, K) &c., (K,) [i. e.] of a horse and a camel and the like, (M,) The tail: (T, M, K:) or the tail when long: (TA:) or the part, of the tail, that is made to hang down. (M, K.) — [† Of a cloud, The skirt; or lower, pendent, part: used in this sense in the K voce هَيْدَبُ.] — ذَيْلُ الرِّيحِ † *What is dragged along, (T, Ṣ, O,) or drawn together, (M,) by the wind, upon the ground, (T, Ṣ, O, M,) of dust (T, M, O) and rubbish: (T, O:) or what the wind leaves upon the sand, (M, K,) in the form of a rope, (M,) resembling the track of a ذَيْل [or skirt] dragged along: (M, K:) or, as some say, أَذْيَالُ الرِّيحِ means † the after-parts of the wind, with which it sweeps what is light to it. (M.) — ذَيْلُ جَبَلٍ † *The foot, bottom, base, or lowest part, of a mountain. (A and TA voce جَبْرٌ.) — أَذْيَالُ النَّاسِ † *The hindmost of the people. (K.) You say, جَاءَ أَذْيَالُ مِنَ النَّاسِ † *Some few of the hindmost of the people came. (Ṣ, Ṣgh.) — See also 2. — And see ذَائِلٌ.****

ذَيْلٌ: see ذَائِلٌ, in three places. — Also *That behaves proudly, conceitedly, or vainly, and walks with an elegant and a proud and self-conceited gait. (TA.) Applied to a horse, That carries*

himself in an elegant and a proud and self-conceited manner, in his step, and in curvetting, or raising his fore legs together and putting them down together, and kneading with his hind legs, or in prancing, as though he dragged along the ذَيْل [or pendent portion] of his tail. (M.)

ذَائِلٌ, applied to a horse, *Having a ذَيْل*, (T, K,) i. e. tail: (T:) and ذَيْلٌ *having a long ذَيْل*: (T, K:) or the former word has the latter signification; (IKt, T, M;) it means *having a long tail*: (Ṣ:) and † the latter word, *tall, and having a long ذَيْل*, (M, K,) and that carries himself in an elegant and a proud and self-conceited manner, in his step; (K;) and is applied in the same sense to a wild bull: (M:) or the former word signifies *short, and having a long tail*; and its fem. is with ة: (T:) or when a horse is of this description, they say ذَيْلٌ ذَائِلٌ, mentioning the ذَنْب. (T, Ṣ.) — Also, applied to a دَرَج, (Ṣ, M, K,) [i. e. a coat of mail, as is shown in the Ṣ and TA.] *Long (Ṣ, M, K) in the ذَيْل [or skirt]; (Ṣ;) and so ذَائِلَةٌ and ذَائِلَةٌ. (M, K.) [In the CK, the last word is erroneously written مَذَائِلَةٌ.] — And ذَائِلَةٌ and ذَائِلَةٌ *A ring [app. of a coat of mail] that is slender (M, K\*) and elongated. (M.) — ذَائِلٌ ذَائِلٌ [an expression like ذَائِلٌ ذَائِلٌ, the former word an inf. n.,] means [Exceeding] lowness, baseness, vileness, meanness, contemptibleness, or ignominiousness. (Ṣ.)**

مَذَائِلٌ; fem. with ة: see the latter in the next preceding paragraph, in two places. — The fem. also means † *A female slave*: (T, Ṣ, M:) because she is held in low, or mean, estimation, while she carries herself in an elegant and a proud and self-conceited manner: so in the prov., أَخْبِلُ مِنَ مَذَائِلِ أَخْبِلُ مِنَ مَذَائِلِ *More proud and self-conceited than a female slave*. (Ṣ, K.)

مَذِيْلٌ [so in my MS. copy of the K, as in the M, but in other copies of the K مَذِيْلٌ] and مَذِيْلٌ [in the CK مَذِيْلٌ] i. q. مَذِيْلٌ [One who performs his own work; or who is careless of himself or his honour or reputation]. (M, K.)

مَذِيْلٌ A garment, (T,) of the kind called مَلَاءٌ, (T, Ṣ,) or رَدَاءٌ, (K,) *Long (T, Ṣ, K) in the ذَيْل [or skirt]. (Ṣ, K.) So in a verse of Imra-el-*

Keys, of which the latter hemistich is cited voce دَوَارٌ. (T, TA.)

أَرْضٌ مُتَذَيِّلَةٌ *A land upon which has fallen a weak and small quantity (لَطْخٌ ضَعِيفٌ) of rain. (Sgh, K.)*

مُتَذَيِّلٌ: see مَذِيْلٌ.

ذِير

1. ذَامَةٌ, (T, M, Mṣb, K,) first pers. ذُمْتُه, (Ṣ,) aor. يَذِيرُ, (T, &c.) inf. n. ذِيرٌ and ذَامٌ, (Ṣ, M, Mṣb, K,) *He blamed, or found fault with, him, or it, (T, Ṣ, M, Mṣb, K,) namely, a commodity; like ذَامَةٌ: (Mṣb:) accord. to Akh, ذِمْتُه and ذَامْتُهُ and ذَمَيْتُهُ all signify the same. (Ṣ.)*

ذَامٌ: see what next follows, in two places.

ذَامٌ and ذَامٌ are inf. ns., (Ṣ, M, Mṣb, K,) and are syn. with عَيْبٌ [as such, and also as meaning *A vice, fault, defect, or the like*; in the latter sense syn. with ذَامٌ, which belongs to art. ذَمْرٌ]: (T, Ṣ, M, Mṣb, K:) or, as some say, syn. with ذَمْرٌ [blame, &c.]. (M.) It is said in a prov., لَا تَعْدَمُ الْحَسَنَاءُ ذَامًا *The beautiful female is not without a defect*. (Ṣ.)

مَذِيرٌ *Blamed, or found fault with*; (Ṣ, Mṣb, K:) as also مَذِيْرٌ: (Ṣ, K:) the former defective, and the latter complete: (Ṣ:) applied [app. to a man; (see the dial. var. مَذُوْرٌ, as used in the K Kur vii. 17;) and] to a commodity. (Mṣb.)

مَذِيْرٌ: see what next precedes.

ذِين

1. ذَانُهُ, [aor. يَذِينُ, inf. n., app., ذَيْنٌ] *He blamed, or found fault with, him, or it; like ذَامَةٌ. (IAḡr, T.)*

ذَيْنٌ, (M, TA,) incorrectly said in the K to be ذِينٌ, with kesr, (TA,) *A vice, fault, defect, or the like*; (M, K, TA;) as also ذَانٌ [which belongs to art. ذُونٌ]. (M.)

مَذَانٌ a dial. var. of مَذَالٌ. (M.) [See the latter in art. ذَيْلٌ.]