

which is for شَرَاب [or wine]; (S;) and مَدْرَعٌ signifies [the same; or simply] a small ذِرْق: (TA:) or, as some say, ذَارِعٌ signifies a ذِرْق that takes much water: (TA:) the pl. is ذَوَارِعُ. (S, TA.) — نَاقَةٌ ذَارِعَةٌ An excellent she-camel. (TA.)

أَذْرَعٌ [More, and most, light, or active, and quick, with the arms, or hands, or + otherwise]. It is said in a trad., خَيْرُكُنْ أَذْرَعُكُنْ لِلْغَزْلِ The best of you females is the most light, or active, of hand, of you, in spinning: or, the most able of you to spin. (TA.) And قَتَلُوهُمْ أَذْرَعٌ قَتْلٌ + They slew them with the quickest slaughter. (S.) — + More, and most, chaste in speech. (K.) You say, هُوَ أَذْرَعٌ مِنْهُ + He is more chaste of speech than he. (TA.) — + One whose mother is Arabian but not his father; syn. مَقْرَبٌ: or the son of an Arabian man by an emancipated slave-woman: (K:) the former is the more correct. (TA.) [See also مَدْرَعٌ.]

تَذْرِيعٌ The redundant part of the cord with which the arm [of a camel] is bound: [see 2, latter part:] a subst. like [تَصْدِيرٌ and] تَنْبِيْثٌ; not an inf. n. (TA.)

ذَارِعٌ: see مَدْرَعٌ.

مَنْدَرَعٌ, an epithet applied to an ass, and to a mule, meaning *Having what are termed رَقْمَاتَانِ* [q. v.] upon his arms. (L.) — Hence, (L,) † A man (TA) whose mother is more noble than his father: (S, L, K:) as though, (K,) or said to be, (S,) so called because of the رَقْمَاتَانِ upon the arm [or arms] of the mule, for they come to him from the side of the ass; (S, K;) or so called as being likened to the mule, because he has upon his arms رَقْمَاتَانِ like those of the arm of the ass, thereby resembling the ass; and the mother of the mule is more noble than his father. (L.) [See also أَذْرَعٌ.] — A lion having upon his arms the blood of his prey. (IAar.) — [A beast] struck in the uppermost part of his breast so that the blood has flowed upon his arms. (K.) — A horse that outstrips: or (originally, TA) that overtakes the wild animal and has his arms smeared by his rider's piercing the latter so as to make the blood flow forth; (K, TA;) this blood upon his arms being the sign of his having outstripped. (TA.) — A bull having black spots, or black places, upon his shanks. (S, K.) — مَدْرَعَةٌ A hyena having stripes upon its arms: (K:) an epithet in which the quality of a subst. predominates: or applied to the hyena because of blackness on its arms. (TA.)

مَدْرَعٌ Rain that sinks into the earth to the depth of a cubit. (S, K.)

مَدْرَاعٌ sing. of مَدَارِعُ, [which is contr. to rule,] (S, K,) in a sense pointed out below, (S,) or in all the senses explained below, and of مَدَارِيعُ, (K,) which is agreeable to rule. (TA.) — مَدَارِعُ signifies *The legs* of a beast; (S, K;) as also مَدَارِيعُ, and ذِرَاعَاتُ; see ذَرِيعٌ; because the beast

measures with them the ground: or, as some say, [like the pl. of ذِرَاعٌ,] the parts of a beast between the knee and the arm-pit. (TA.) — مَدَارِعُ also signifies *The towns* (قُرَى, S, or بِلَاد, K) that are between the cultivated land and the desert; (S, K;) such as El-Kadíseeeyh and El-Arabár; (TA;) in this sense, (S,) as in others, (K,) pl. of مَدْرَاعٌ; (S, K;) as also مَدَارِيعُ; (K;) syn. with مَزَالِفُ; (S;) and بِرَاعِيبُ: (TA:) El-Hasan El-Bagree speaks of the مَدَارِعُ of El-Yemen. (TA.) [Freytag says, without mentioning his authority, that مَدَارِعُ has the same signification with the inhabitants of Nejd as مَحَالِيفُ with the inhabitants of El-Yemen and مَزَالِفُ in the region of El-Hijáz: but this is at variance with all that I have found, in respect of the term مَحَالِيفُ.] — Also *Parts, regions, quarters, or tracts*, syn. نَوَاجٍ, (Ibn-'Abbád, K,) of a land. (Ibn-'Abbád.) — And *The places of bending of a valley*. (Kh.) — And *Palm-trees that are near to houses or tents*. (S, K.)

مَدَارِعُ a pl. [contr. to rule] of مَدْرَاعٌ, q. v.: (S, K:) and of ذِرَاعٌ as signifying † *A sleeve*. (TA.) See the last of these words, near the middle of the paragraph.

ذرق

1. ذَرَفَ الدَّمْعَ, (Lth, T, S, M, Mṣb, K,) aor. -, inf. n. ذَرَفٌ (Lth, T, S, K) and ذُرُوفٌ (Lth, T, K) and تَذْرَافٌ (S, K) and ذَرِيفٌ and تَذْرَافٌ, (K,) *The tears flowed*. (Lth, T, S, M, Mṣb, K.) And ذَرَفَتْ عَيْنُهُ, (S, Mṣb, K,) aor. -, inf. n. ذَرَفٌ, (Mṣb,) *His eye shed tears*; (Mṣb;) *tears flowed from his eye*. (S, K.) And ذَرَفَتْ عَيْنُهُ دَمْعًا, (Lth, T,) or ذَرَفَتْ العَيْنَ دَمْعًا (K) or الدَّمْعَ, (M, Mṣb,) aor. -, (M,) inf. n. ذَرَفٌ and ذَرَفٌ and تَذْرَافٌ (Lth, T, M) and ذُرُوفٌ and ذَرِيفٌ and تَذْرَافٌ, and [ISd says,] I think that Lh has mentioned as an inf. n. ذُرَافٌ, but I am not certain of it, (M,) *His eye poured forth its tears*: (Lth, T:) or *the eye made its tears, or the tears, to flow*: (M, K:) or *let fall tears, or the tears*: and ذَرَفْتُهُ, inf. n. تَذْرِيفٌ signifies the same: (M:) [or the latter has an intensive signification: or] you say, ذَرَفٌ دَمْعَهُ, (K,) or دَمُوعَهُ, (T,) inf. n. تَذْرِيفٌ and تَذْرَافٌ and تَذْرِيفَةٌ, (T, K,) *He poured forth his tears*. (K.) — [See also ذَرَفٌ, and ذُرْفَانٌ, below.]

2: see above, in two places. — ذَرَفَ عَلَيْهِ, (T, S, M, K,) inf. n. تَذْرِيفٌ, (S,) *He exceeded it*; (T, S, M, K;) namely, a hundred [years], (S, K,) or sixty, (T,) or fifty, or some other number. (M.) — ذَرَفَ فِي حَدِيثِهِ *He added, or exaggerated, in his discourse, or narration*; as also ذَرَفَهُ. (IDrd and O in art. زَلَف.) — ذَرَفَ الشَّيْءَ *He made him to know the thing*: a poet says,

* لَأَذْرِفَنَّكَ المَوْتَ إِنْ لَمْ تَهْرَبْ *
i. e. *I will assuredly make thee to know death [if thou flee not]*: (IAar, M:) or ذَرَفَهُ المَوْتَ

signifies *he made him to be at the point of death*. (T, K.)

10. اسْتَدْرَفَهُ *He desired its (a thing's) dripping, or flowing*. (M.) — And اسْتَدْرَفَ الضَّرْعُ *The udder invited one to milk it; and to desire its dripping, or flowing [with milk]*. (M.)

ذَرَفٌ [app. in the following sense, as well as in others mentioned above, (see 1,) an inf. n., of which the verb is ذَرَفٌ,] *A certain running of horses, in which the legs are put together and [then] the fore legs stretched out with the toes near to the ground*. (M.)

ذَرَفَانٌ [app. in the following sense, as well as in others mentioned above, (see 1,) an inf. n., of which the verb is ذَرَفٌ,] *A weak gait or manner of going*. (S, K.)

ذَرِيفٌ and دَمْعٌ ذَرِيفٌ *Tears shed, or made to flow*. (T, M, K.)

ذَرَفٌ [accord. to Freytag, *Largely flowing*: but he does not name any authority.] — *Quick, or swift*; and so ذَرَفٌ. (M.)

ذَوَارِفٌ, applied to tears (دَمُوعٌ), *Flowing*. (T.) [And] *Running waters*. (KL.)

مَدَارِيعُ i. q. مَدَامِعُ [The channels of the tears; &c.: see مَدَمَعٌ]. (T, S, K.)

مَدْرُوفٌ: see ذَرِيفٌ.

ذرق

1. ذَرَقٌ, aor. - and -, (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. ذَرِقٌ, (Mgh, Mṣb,) said of a bird, (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) *It muted, or dinged*; (JK, Mgh, Mṣb;) [like ذَرَقٌ;] as also ذَرِقٌ, (Zj, JK, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. إِذْرَاقٌ: (JK:) it is also, sometimes, † said of a man: (S,* TA:) and the latter is sometimes † said of a beast of prey, and [particularly] of a fox. (TA.) — [Hence,] one says, مَتَى تَذْرِقُ مَتَى تَذْرِقُ عَلَى النَّاسِ † *When wilt thou behave in a light-witted, or foolish, manner towards men? or utter foul, or obscene, language against them?* (TA.) And هَذَا كَلَامٌ يَذْرِقُ عَلَيْهِ † *This is speech, or language, that is deemed foul*. (TA.) And لَاذْرِقَنَّكَ إِنْ لَمْ تَرْتَبِعْ is a phrase meaning a threat. (TA.) [But how it should be rendered, unless it be said by a woman to her husband, (see لَاذْرِقَنَّكَ عَلَيْهِ) and لَاذْرِقَنَّكَ بِرَبِّكَ, (I know not.)] — ذَرَقَ البَالُ, [in the JK written ذَرَقٌ, but said in the TA to be like فَرِحَ, meaning *The cattle suffered from eating the herb called ذَرَق*, is] from الذَّرَقُ. (JK, TA.)

4: see the first sentence above. — اذْرَقَتِ الأَرْضُ *The land produced [the herb called] ذَرَق*. (S, K.)

5. تَذَرَقَتْ *She applied مَدْرَقٌ as a collyrium to her eyes*; as also إِذْرَقَتْ, of the measure اِفْتَعَلَتْ: [so accord. to the copies of the K: but] in the "Nawádir el-Aaráb" it is said, إِذْرَقَتْ الأَرْضَ *signifies the woman applied collyrium to her eyes*. (TA.)