

دَبَلَةٌ, (K,) inf. n. دَبَلٌ, (TA,) also signifies *He struck him consecutive strokes with a staff, or stick, (K,) and with a whip. (TA.)* — دَبَلَتْهُ Calamities, or misfortunes, befell him: or may calamities, or misfortunes, befall him. (K.) And دَبَلَتْهُمُ الدَّبَلَةُ Calamity, or misfortune, befell them: or may calamity, &c.: (A'Obeyd, S, M:) or they perished: or may they perish. (T.) And دَبَلَتْهُ الدَّبَلُونَ, (K, TA, [in the CK, erroneously, الدَّبُولُ,]) and دَبَلَتْهُ الدَّبُولُ, (TA,) Calamity, or misfortune, befell him: or may calamity, &c.: (TA:) or the bereft woman, i. e. his mother, became bereft of him by death: or may the bereft woman, &c. (K, TA.) — دَبَلٌ دَبَلٌ دَبَلٌ, or مَا لَهُ دَبَلٌ, is a form of imprecation: see the latter in art. ذَبَل. (TA.) = دَبَلٌ, aor. -, inf. n. دَبَلٌ, *He (a camel, or other animal,) became full of fat and flesh. (TA.)*

2: see 1, in four places.

دَبَلٌ *A rivulet, or streamlet: (T, M, Mgh, K:) pl. دَبُولٌ: (S, M, Mgh, K:) so called because cleansed, and put into a right, or proper, state [when needing]. (T, S, M.) = Plague, or pestilence; syn. طَاعُونٌ. (Th, M, K.) = مَا لَهُ دَبَلٌ: see 1, last sentence but one.*

دَبَلٌ *A calamity, or misfortune; (S, K;) as also دَبَلَةٌ, (S, M, K,) in which the dim. form denotes enhancement; (S, TA;) and دَبُولٌ: (K:) pl. of the first دَبُولٌ: (TA:) whence the saying, دَبَلَتْهُ الدَّبُولُ: see 1, latter part. Also The state of being bereft of a child, or of a person beloved, by death. (IAar, M, K.) See دَبِيلٌ, in four places.*

دَبَلَةٌ: see دَبِيلَةٌ.

دَبَلَةٌ *A lump, or compact piece or portion, (Lth, T, S, K,) of a thing, (S, K,) such as gum, &c., (S,) or of [the kind of sweetmeat called] نَاطِفٌ, or of حَسِيْسٌ, [described in the first paragraph of this art.,] or of something kneaded, or the like: (Lth, T:) and a large morsel or gobbet or mouthful: (K:) or a morsel, or gobbet, or mouthful, of butter: pl. دَبَلٌ. (En-Nadr, T.) — See also دَبِيلَةٌ. = Also The hole of the فَأْسُ [i. e. hos, or adz, or axe]: pl. دَبَلٌ and دَبَلٌ. (K.)*

دَبَالٌ, (M,) like سَحَابٌ, so in the M, (TA,) or دَبَالٌ, like غُرَابٌ, (K,) [Dung, such as is called] سِرْجِينٌ (M) or سِرْقِينٌ, (K,) and the like; (M, K;) [used for manuring land;] as also دَمَالٌ. (TA.)

دَبَالٌ *Ulcers that come forth in the side and penetrate into the inside; syn. نَقَابَاتٌ; as also دَبَالٌ. (IAar, T. [See also دَبِيلَةٌ.]) — See also دَبَالٌ.*

دَبُولٌ: see دَبَلٌ. Hence the saying, دَبَلَتْهُ الدَّبُولُ: see 1, near the end of the paragraph: (TA:) or this saying is from what here follows. (K, TA.) = A woman bereft of her child by death. (K.)

دَبِيلٌ دَبِيلٌ (M, K) and دَبِيلٌ دَبِيلٌ (T, M, K) are intensive expressions (K) meaning *A severe,*

or heavy, calamity or misfortune: (K,* TA: [in the CK, دَبِيلٌ, which is said in the TA to be incorrect:] or a severe, or heavy, bereavement. (T, M, TA.) And one says, sometimes, (M,) دَبِيلًا دَبِيلًا (S, M) and دَبِيلًا دَبِيلًا (M) in the accus. case as an imprecation [meaning May God send upon such a one a severe, or heavy, calamity or bereavement]. (M.) As used to say ذَابِلٌ ذَابِلٌ, meaning “[deep] abasement or ignominy:” (T, TA:) and Aboo-Amr Esh-Sheybance, ذَبَلًا ذَبَلًا: (TA:) others pronounced with د. (T.)

دَبِيلَةٌ *A certain malady (M, Mgh, K) in the جَوْفُ, (M, K,) [i. e.,] in the belly, (Mgh,) being a collection of corrupt matter therein; (Mgh, TA;) wherefore it is thus called; (TA;) as also دَبِيلَةٌ (M, K) and دَبِيلَةٌ: (K:) accord. to ISh, an ulcer that penetrates into the belly: [see also دَبَالٌ:] or an ulcer that comes forth within the side, and discharges internally; the sufferer from which seldom recovers: also called ذَاتُ الْجَنْبِ: (TA in art. جَنْب:) a large tumour (in Pers. وَرْمٌ بَزْرُوكٌ). (KL.) [Abu-l-Kásim Ez-Zahráwee describes the modes of cauterizing the دَبِيلَةَ in order to hasten its coming to maturity. (See “Albucasis de Chirurgia,” p. 98, where the word is twice written دَبِيلَةَ; once, دَبَعِيلَةَ; and once, correctly, دَبِيلَةَ.) Golius explains دَبِيلَةَ and دَبِيلَةَ by “vomica, apostema,” as on the authority of the S and KL; in neither of which do I find anything of the kind: nor do I find دَبِيلَةَ even mentioned in either of those works.] — See also دَبِيلٌ. Hence the saying, دَبَلَتْهُمُ الدَّبِيلَةُ: see 1, in the latter part of the paragraph.*

دَبِيلٌ, and دَبِيلًا دَبِيلًا: see دَبِيلٌ.

أَرْضٌ مَدْبُولَةٌ *Land put into a right, or proper, state; prepared; or improved; [or manured;] with dung such as is termed سِرْجِينٌ. (S.)*

دبى and دبو

1. دَبِيٌّ, aor. دَبِيٌّ, inf. n. دَبِيٌّ [and app. also دَبِيٌّ, q. v. infra], *He walked, or went, gently, or in a leisurely manner. (TA.)*

2. تَدْبِيَةٌ i. q. صَنْعَةٌ. (K.) You say, دَبَاهُ, meaning صَنْعَهُ [He made it, or wrought it; &c.]. (TK.)

4. ادبى, said of the [tree, or shrub, called] دَمْتٌ, (S,) or of the عَرْفَجُ, (M, K,) or of each of these, (TA,) *It put forth what resembled [the young locusts termed] دَبِيٌّ; (M, K;) [i. e.] what came forth, of its leaves, resembled دَبِيٌّ; (S;) and thus became fit to be eaten. (S, M.) [See دَمْتٌ and ثَقْبٌ and حَنْطٌ; and see also عَرْفَجُ.]*

دَبِيٌّ or دَبَاٌ [sometimes written with دى and sometimes with ل] *Locusts before they fly: (S:) or locusts when they [first] put themselves in motion, and become black, before their wings grow: in their first state, when they are white, they are termed سَرَّةٌ: (AO, T:) or the smallest of locusts, and of ants: (M, K:) or [locusts]*

after the state of that which is termed سَرَّةٌ: (M:) [see جَرَادٌ:] n. un. دَبَاَةٌ. (S, M.) — [Hence,] دَبَاٌ دَبِيٌّ, or دَبَاٌ دَبِيٌّ, and دَبِيٌّ دَبِيٌّ, (IAar, T, Mj, K,) and دَبِيٌّ دَبِيٌّ and دَبِيٌّ دَبِيٌّ, (Th, M,) — † *He came with, or brought, much; and what was good: (M:) he came with, or brought, much property or wealth, or many cattle: (M, K:) دَبِيٌّ is a soft tract in Ed-Dahná, frequented by locusts, which lay their eggs therein; (M;) it is a spacious place; so that the phrase [جَاءَ دَبِيٌّ دَبِيٌّ] is as though it meant he came with, or brought, property, or wealth, or cattle, like the [locusts termed] دَبَاٌ of the spacious place called دَبِيٌّ. (T.) J is in error as to this phrase: (K, TA:) for it is stated in the S, as on the authority of IAar, that one says, جَاءَ فَلَانٌ دَبَاٌ دَبَاٌ, meaning *Such a one came with, or brought, property, or wealth, or cattle, like the دَبَاٌ in abundance: and thus it is found in his handwriting: and in the Tekmileh it is written, as on the same authority, دَبِيٌّ دَبِيٌّ. (TA.)* Accord. to Abu-l-'Abbás [Th], the [right] phrase is دَبَاٌ دَبِيٌّ: and in one place he says that دَبِيٌّ [thus (for دَبِيٌّ) in the TT as from the T, but probably a mistranscription for دَبِيٌّ], signifies *Much property or wealth, or many cattle: and accord. to AA, one says, جَاءَ فَلَانٌ دَبِيٌّ, meaning *Such a one came with, or brought, property, or wealth, or cattle, like the دَبَاٌ. (T.)* = Also *A gentle, or leisurely, manner of walking or going. (K. [See 1.]***

دَبِيٌّ: see the next preceding paragraph, last sentence but one.

دَبِيٌّ: see دَبِيٌّ, in five places.

دَبِيٌّ: see دَبِيٌّ.

دَبِيٌّ: see the next paragraph.

دَبَاَةٌ *The gourd: n. un. with ة: (S, Mgh:) it is mentioned in this art. by J and Z [and Fei]: but accord. to Hr and the K, its proper art. is دَب [q. v.]: accord. to Az, دَبَاٌ, for he says that its measure is فَعَالٌ: (TA:) some allow its being written and pronounced دَبِيٌّ. (TA in art. دَب.)*

أَرْضٌ مَدْبَاَةٌ: see what next follows.

أَرْضٌ مَدْبِيَّةٌ (S, M, K) and مَدْبَاَةٌ (S) *A land abounding with [the locusts termed] دَبِيٌّ or دَبَاٌ. (S, M, K.)*

أَرْضٌ مَدْبُوَّةٌ: see what next follows.

أَرْضٌ مَدْبِيَّةٌ (S, M, K) and مَدْبُوَّةٌ (M, K,) the و being substituted for the دى as interchangeable therewith, (M,) *A land of which the herbage has been eaten by [the locusts termed] دَبِيٌّ or دَبَاٌ. (S, M, K.) = Accord. to Z, both signify [also] A land that produces دَبَاَةٌ, i. e. gourds. (TA in art. دَب.)*

دث

1. دَثَّ السَّمَاءُ, (L,) or دَثَّتْ, (TA,) aor. -, inf. دَثٌّ, *The sky sent down rain such as is termed*