## Book I.

and ادرّ اللَّبَن signifies the same; or it yielded, or emitted, the milk.]—And [hence,] "المُسْلِمْين", (S, A,) and (TA,) [lit. The milch-camel of the Muslim.s yielded milk copiously,] meaning $\ddagger$ the tribute, or taxes, pertaining to the Muslims poured in abundantly. (S.,*

 down rain (K, TA) alundantly. (TA.) - And : $\ddagger$ IIc produced, or gave forth, what he
 rorld was bountiful to its inhabitants. (A.) -
 , (S ubi suprì) ) $\ddagger$ The market became brisk, its goods selling much; (S ubi suprà, K, TA;) contr. of غَارَّت. (S ubi suprà.) - And كَرَّتِ العُرْورقُ The ducts, or veins, became filled with milk, (TA,) or $\ddagger$ , $\dagger$, The vein pulsated uninterruptedly. (TA.)
 inf. n. درُرور, + The arron turned round well upon the nail ( $\mathbf{A H} \mathrm{n}, \mathrm{K}^{*}$ ) of the left thumb, [app. so as
 with the thumb and fore finger of the right hand [for the purpose of testing its sonorific quality]: the arrow does not thus turn, nor does it producc the kind of sound termed $\quad$, unless in consequence of the hardness of its wood, and its goodly ${ }_{s}$ straightness, and its compact make. (AḤn.) $=$ jo also signifies It (a thing) ras, or became, soft, tender, or supple. (IAap, K.) $=$ And It (a lamp) gave light, shone, or shone brightly. (K.) —And, aor. some say, the pret. is originally בرِر, [the sec. pers. being ;َرْرِتْ], and, if so, the aor. is not extr., (MF,) It (a man's face) became goodly after disease. (K.)
4. ادر [He made milk to flow, or to flow copiously, or abundantly :] he drew forth milk. (Mgb.) See also 1, in three places. - [Hence,] + أَرْروا النَرْاْ produce of the tax called to come in abundantly. (TA.) - [And ادرّ البَوْلَ +It (a medicine, \&c.,) caused the urine to flow plentifully; acted as a diuretic; (see the act. part. n. below;)
 sucked, or drem the mill of, his mother. (TA.) And ادرّرّ He stroked her (a camel's) dugs, to draw her milk: he milked her; (TA;) as also - استدرما, referring to a ewe or she-goat: (Mṣb:) and the latter, he stroked her dugs with his hand, causing the milk to flow, or to flow copiously: and the same verb, he sought, or desired, her milk, or the fowing of her milk. (TA.) -
 tribute, or taxes, pertaining to the Muslims to pour in abundantly: lit., make ye the milchcamel of the Muslims to yield milk abundantly]: said by 'Omar to the collector of the taxes. (TA.) -[Hence, also,] one says to a man, when he seeks a thing, and begs for it importunately, أُرِّرَا وَإنٍ أَيْتْ

Bk. I.
refuse, until she yield her milk abundantly. (TA.)
 him the dugs of sustenance; i. c. provided for him the means of subsistence]: and استدرّا نِعْنَةُ ألهِ بِالشُّكْرْ $\ddagger$ [He drew the favour, or blessing, of God, by thankfulness]. (A.) And الرِّيحُ تُدِّرُ السَّهَابَ,
 forth a shower of fime rain from the clouds: (S, $\mathbf{L}, \mathbf{K}$ : in some copies of the last, we find, as the explanation of أَرْتَت الرِّيحُ السَّحَابَ, instead of عَلْتَبْهُ , جَلَبَّهُ
 desire, or look for, a shower of rain from the clouds]. (TA in art. بَيْنَ عَيْنْهِ (said in a trad., TA) $\ddagger$ Betveen his cyes was a vein which anger caused to flow; (S ; *) or to fill nith blood; (A;) or to become thick and full: (TA:) or which anger put in motion: (S.:) for (TA) أَّرَّ الشَّعْء signifies he put the thing in motion. (K, TA.) - ادرّت الهغْزَلَ $\ddagger$ She twisted the spindle vehemently, ( $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{K}$,$) so$ that it seemed to be still in consequence of its vehement twirling. (K,* TA.) - And $\dagger$ He made the arron to turn round well upon the nail ( $\mathrm{A} \mathrm{H} \mathrm{n}, \mathrm{K}^{*}$ ) of his left thumb, turning it with the thumb and fore finger of his right hand. (AḤn. [See 1, latter part.]) - And ادْرْرْتُ عَلَيْهِ الضّرْبٌ $\ddagger$ I inflicted upon him an uninterrupted beating. (A.)

10: see 1, first sentence : - and see See also 4, in five places. الستدرت + Shie (a goat) desired the ram: (El-Umawee, $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{K}:$ ) and one says also الْتَذْرَتْ. (El-Umawee, S.. [See
 much. (TA in art. غلت.)
 Ș) chened, or mumbled, an unripe date (S, K ) with his toothless gums. (TA.) Hence the saying of a certain Arab, to whom El-Aspma'ee had come, أَتَيْنِّى وَأَنَا أَدْردِرْ [Thou camest to me when I was a child mumbling with toothless gums: or it may mean thou hast come to me when $I$ am
 He (a man) lost his teeth, and their sockets became apparent. (TA.)
R. Q. 2. تَتَرْرٌ It (a thing) nas, or became, in a state of motion or commotion, or it moved
 picce of flesh quivered. (K.). [Hence,] one says
 quivers in her buttocks, by reason of their largeness, when she walks. (TA.)
3,
J an inf. n. used as a subst., ( $\mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{s} \mathrm{b}, \text {, }) ~ M i l k ; ~}^{\text {; }}$ ( $\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{M s b}, \mathbf{K}$;) as also ${ }^{\text {. }}$. (K.) Hence,
 And المَّهُاتُ الدَّرِّ The teats of a camel or clovenfooted animal. (TA.) - Hence also the saying, لله دَّرّ $\ddagger$ To God be attributed the good that hath proceeded from thee! or thy good deed! (TA:)
or thy deed: (A :) or thy gift! and what is received from thee! [and thy flow of eloquence! and the like: when said to an eloquent speaker or poet, it may be rendered divinely art thou gifted!] a man's gift [or the like] was originally thus likened to the milk of a camel; and then this phrase became so common as to be used as expressive of admiration of anything: (Aboo-Bekr, TA:) it was first said by a man who saw another milking camels, and wondered at the abundance of their milk: (ISd, TA :) the thing alluded to therein is attributed to God to indicate that none other could be its author. (TA.) You say also,
 or his knowledge! or his good! or bounty! or beneficence! (Har p. 418:) [\&c.:] meaning praise. (Ṣ.) Accord. to IAar, ${ }_{3}^{3}$, signifies $\ddagger A$ deed, whether good or evil. (TA.) Ibn-Ahmar says, כُرِّى [To God be attributed what hath brought me to this state!], wondering at himself.
 likewise an expression of praise, (S, ${ }^{\prime}$ ) meaning $\ddagger$ To God be attributed the goodness, or good action, of thec, as a man! [i. e., of such a man as thou!] (TA.) And attributed his excellence as a horseman!]. (Mṣb.)
 or wealth, not be, or become, much, or abundant! (S, A, TA:) or may his nork not thrive! (K.) El-Mutanakhkhil says,

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\begin{align*}
& \text { لَ ذَرَ ذِرِّى إِنْ أَطْعَهْتُ نَازِلَهْمْ } \\
& \text { قِرْفَ الحْتِيَ وَعْنُبِى البُرُّ مَكْنُوزُ }
\end{align*}
$$

[May my wealth not become abundant, or may my work not thrive, if I feed him among them who is a guest with the rind of فَتِّ (q. v.) when $I$ have wheat stored $u p$ ]: this verse is cited by Fr, who also mentions the phrase, زرَّ درُ فُلَّبر [May the wealth of such a one become abundant! or may his work thrive !]. (TA.) = Also The
 A man of generous and manly soul. (TK.) And دَفَع اللهُ عَنْ دَرِهِ May God defend his soul. (Lh.)
 Msb, K,) or rather the first is a coll. gen. n., and the second and third are pls., (MF,) of ${ }^{*}$ Mṣb, K, which last signifies $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$ pearl: ( $\mathrm{S}:$ ) or $a$ largc pearl. (Mṣb, K.)
. دِرَّةٌ : درَّ
, first sentence. - Also Copious, or abundant, flowing milh; milh flowing copiously, or abundantly: (TA:) and a flow, or stream, or a flowing or streaming, of milk; (S, $\mathbf{K}$;) and its abundance or abounding: ( $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{M} \mathrm{B}$, $\mathbf{K}:)$ as also $\downarrow$ ( $\mathrm{L}:$ ) or this latter signifies $a$ single flow, or stream, of milk. (Mṣb.) Hence the prov., لَ I I $I$ will not come to thee as long as the flow of milk and the cud go [the former] donnwards and [the latter] upwards. (TA. [See also


