

or vapour, and dark [with rain]; and [simply] it became dark, or obscure. (TA. [See also 1, first sentence.]) — And ادجنوا They entered into [or upon a time of] much rain. (AAF, K.)

12. ادجوجن: see the next preceding paragraph.

دجن: see 1, second sentence: and see also دجن [which has the same, or a similar, signification]. Accord. to Az, it signifies The shade of the clouds in a day of rain. (TA.) — Also Much, or abundant, rain: (AZ, S, Mṣb, K:) pl. [of pauc.] ادجان and [of mult.] دجون and دجن and دجان. (K.) You say يوم دجن and يوم دجن and يوم دجن [app. meaning, accord. to the K, A day of much, or abundant, rain; but it seems to be indicated in the S that the meaning is a day of clouds covering the whole sky, full of moisture, and dark, but containing no rain]: and in like manner one says of the night [app. ليلة دجن and ليلة دجن as well as ليلة دجن and ليلة دجن]: using the latter word both as the complement of a prefixed noun and as an epithet. (AZ, S, K.)

دجن: see دجن.

دجن [or دجن?] Rain: so in the phrase دجن [or دجن?] a day of rain; as also دجن [or دجن?] (TA.) — See also دجن. — Also, (S, K,) in the colours of camels, (S,) The ugliest kind of blackness. (S, K.)

دجن: see the next paragraph, in three places.

دجن (AZ, S, K) and دجن and دجن (K) Clouds covering the whole sky, full of moisture, and dark, but containing no rain; (AZ, S, K;) pl. دجن [or this is a coll. gen. n. of which دجن is the n. un., though said to be syn. with this last, as well as a pl.]: (K:) and darkness; syn. دجن: or the first of these words (دجن) has this last signification; i. e. ظلمة, or ظلمة; [thus in some copies of the K and in the TA; but in other copies of the K ظلمة only;] and is also without teshdeed; (K;) i. e., it is also written دجن, as in the "Book" of Sb: this is explained by Seer [and in the S] as syn. with ظلمة; and, accord. to Sb, its pl. [or rather coll. gen. n.] is دجن; but in the S it is said that its pl. is دجن, i. e. like صرد, and دجنات and دجنات: (TA: [but in one copy of the S, I find دجن and دجنات; and in another, دجن and دجنات:] and دجن is syn. with دجن [q. v.]: (K, TA: [in the CK, الدجن is erroneously put for الدجن; and الدجن, which should immediately follow it, is omitted:]) the pl. of دجن is دجنات. (TA.) — دجن also signifies The clouds' covering the earth, and being heaped, one upon another, and thick. (K, TA.) — See also دجن, in two places: and see دجن.

دجن: see the next preceding paragraph.

دجون: see دجن, in two places. — Also † A

ewe or she-goat that does not withhold her udder from the lambs or kids of another. (TA.)

داجنة A rain (مطرة, in two copies of the S مطرة,) over-spreading, or covering, [the earth,] like that which is termed ديمة [i. e. lasting, or continuous, and still, &c.]. (AZ, S, K. [Freytag has written the word, as on the authority of the K, دجنة.] And سحابة داجنة (S, Mṣb) and مدجنة (S) A cloud raining (S, Mṣb) much, or continually. (S. [Which of these two meanings is intended in the S is not clearly shown.]) — داجن and دجون † A he-camel that irrigates land; or that is used for drawing water upon him for the irrigation of land; syn. سان [q. v.]: (K:) or that is accustomed to the irrigation of land, or to be used for drawing water upon him for that purpose: (TA:) and مدجونة applied to a she-camel has this latter signification. (K, TA.) — And داجن (S, Mgh, K) and راجن, and some of the Arabs say داجنة, (ISK, S,) applied to a sheep or goat (شاة), (ISK, S, Mgh, K,) and a pigeon, (K,) &c., (ISK, S, K,) as, for instance, a camel, (TA,) † That keeps to the houses or tents; (ISK, S, Mgh, K, TA;) domesticated, or familiar, or tame: (ISK, S:) the first (داجن) occurs in a trad. as meaning a sheep or goat home-fed; that is fed by men in their places of abode: (TA:) pl. دواجن; (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K;) applied to sheep or goats and pigeons and the like that keep to the houses or tents; (Mṣb; [in which it is added that some say داجنة;]) by El-Karkhee said to be contr. of سائمة; (Mgh;) and applied by Lebeed to dogs used for the chase, (S,) in this instance meaning trained, or taught: (EM p. 164:) or داجن applied to a dog means that keeps to the houses or tents; and so دجون. (TA.)

داجنة A camel (S) of the colour termed دجنة: fem. دجناة. (S, K.)

داجن: see مدجنة.

شاة مدجان A dark night. (K.) — [A sheep or goat, or a ewe or she-goat,] that keeps to the lambs or kids, or is familiar with them, and affects them. (IB, TA.)

داجن: see مدجونة.

دجو

1. دجو (S, K) aor. يدجو (S) inf. n. دجو (S, K) and دجو (K) [and app. دجا or دجي, q. v. infrà], It (the night) was, or became, dark; as also دجي and دجي (S, K) and ادجوي (K): (K:) or, accord. to As, دجا, said of the night, is not from the being dark, but signifies it covered everything: and hence, he says, the phrase, منذ دجا الإسلام, meaning Since [the religion of] El-Islâm became strong, and covered everything; (S;) or became strong, and spread, and covered everything: (TA:) and he also said that دجا means It (the night) was, or became, still, or calm; and دجي is said to mean the same.

(TA.) — Also It (the hair of a she-goat) was, or became, such that one part thereof overlay another, and it was not loose and sparse. (K.)

— Also, (K,) inf. n. دجو, (TA,) It (a garment) was complete, full, or ample; [such as covered the wearer completely;] or long, reaching to the ground. (K.) — And, said of a man, i. q. جامع; (K;) as also دحا. (K in art. دحو.) You say, دحا He compressed her. (IAqr, TA.) — دحا means † [Their affair, or case,] became in a good, right, or proper, state [upon that ground, or condition: probably from دحا said of the night, as meaning "it was, or became, still, or calm"]. (As, TA.) — دح لا دحكن الله [app. Come hither, may God not protect you; if, as is probably the case, from دحا said of the night, as meaning "it covered everything;"] is said in chiding the domestic fowl. (TA. [See دح in art. دح.])

3. داجي (K,) inf. n. مداجاة, (TA,) He treated another with concealment of enmity; (K and TA in art. دجي;) as though he came to him في أدجيت, i. e. in darkness; (TA;) or from أدجيت البيت [q. v. infrà]. (Har p. 393.) — [Hence,] مداجاة signifies [also] The treating with gentleness, or blandishment; soothing, coaxing, wheedling, or cajoling; or deceiving, deluding, beguiling, circumventing, or outwitting; or striving, endeavouring, or desiring, to do so: (S, K:) the treating hypocritically: (Har ubi suprà:) the coaxing, or wheedling, with comely behaviour or speech, not rendering sincere brotherly affection; or simply the treating with comely behaviour: and the putting [one] off [in the matter of a right, or due], as one does by repeated promises. (TA.) You say, داجيته, meaning I treated him with gentleness, or blandishment; &c.; as though with concealment of enmity. (S.) — Also The preventing, or forbidding, or refusing, in a manner between that of severity and that of laxness. (AA, S, K.)

4: see 1, first sentence. — [Hence,] أدجيت I let down the curtain [of the door] of the chamber. (Har p. 393.)

5: see 1, first sentence, in two places. — [Hence,] تدجي السحاب The clouds closed together and spread so as to cover the sky. (AHn.)

12. ادجوي: see 1, first sentence.

دجة The three fingers [meaning the thumb and first and second fingers] with a mouthful upon [or between] them. (K.) And The mouthful [that is taken with the thumb and first and second fingers]. (TA.) — ثلاث دجة يحملن دجة إلى الغيبان والمنسجة is an enigma of the Arabs of the desert, meaning Three fingers conveying a mouthful to the belly and the anus. (TA.) — A button (T, M, K) of a shirt: (T, K:) pl. دجات and دجي. (K.) — See also art. دجي.

دجا (as written by some) or دجي (as written by others) Darkness; (S;) and so دجية, of which, in this sense, [as well as in others, mentioned in art. دجي,] دجي is also the pl., (S, and