

habitual work or occupation of a man; (T, O, Mṣb, K;) as the sewing of skins or boots and the like; and the twisting of ropes; and the weaving, or plaiting, of palm-leaves; and the culture of palm-trees (عَمَلُ النَّخْلِ); and the pasturing of camels; and the like thereof; (T, O;) including the sowing, or tilling, of land: (TA:) or the ضَيْعَة of the Arabs was the management, or tending, of camels and of sheep and goats: and the term includes a man's craft, or handicraft, or means of gain: (Sh, O:) and his traffic: (Sh, O, K:) one says to a man, قُمْ إِلَى ضَيْعَتِكَ [Arise to thy craft, &c.]: (Sh, O:) and كُلَّ رَجُلٍ كُلَّ وَضَيْعَتَهُ, [Every man should occupy himself with his proper craft, &c.] (Mṣb.) أَفْشَى اللَّهُ، وَضَيْعَتَهُ, occurring in a trad., means God made or may God make, his means of subsistence to be abundant. (TA.) And one says, فَشَتْ ضَيْعَتَهُ, [or, more commonly, فَشَتْ عَلَيْهِ ضَيْعَتَهُ, as in the TA in art. فشو, &c.] which is said to mean His property was, or became, large, or abundant, [or wide-spread,] so that he was unable to collect it together: and [hence] his means of attaining his object [or his affairs (as in the TA in art. فشو)] became disordered so that he knew not with which of them to begin: (TA:) or he took to doing an affair that did not concern him: (TA, and Ham p. 33:) it is nearly like the saying انْسَعَجَ الْحَرَقُ عَلَى الرَّاقِعِ [expl. in art. حرق]. (Ham ibid.) And اِنِّي لَا أَرَى ضَيْعَةً لَا يُصْلِحُهَا إِلَّا ضَجَعَةٌ [Verily I see property that nothing but a sleep will restore to a right state] a prov.; said by a pastor whose camels had dispersed themselves, and who, desiring to collect them together, and being unable to do so, sought aid of sleep. (O.)

مَاتَ ضَيْعَةً: see the next paragraph.

ضَيْعٌ an inf. n. of 1 [q. v.]. (S, &c.) [Hence] one says, مَاتَ ضَيْعًا, as also ضَيْعًا, and ضَيْعًا, and ضَيْعَةً, He (a man, TA) died unsought-after, or unminded, or unmissed. (K, TA. [See also a similar phrase voce ضَيْعَةً.]) — Also A family, or household: (Ish, O, K:) or the meaning is عِيَالٌ ضَيْعٌ, (Mgh, O, K,*) i. e. a family, or household, neglected, untended, and unminded; (TA;) or such as are exposed, or liable, to perish, (بِعَرَضٍ أَنْ يَضِيعَ,) as young children, and those who are crippled, or deprived of the power of motion, who cannot manage their own affairs: (Mgh:) occurring in a trad., in which it is said that when a man died leaving such as are thus termed, (تَرَكَ ضَيْعًا,) they were to be brought to the Prophet, (Mgh, O,) to be maintained by means of the government-treasury: (Mgh:) a prefixed noun is to be understood [i. e. it is for عِيَالٌ ضَيْعٌ or the like]: (Mgh:) or it is an inf. n. used as a subst. [properly thus termed]: (Mgh, O:) or, accord. to one relation of the trad., the word is ضَيْعَةٌ [which is likewise an inf. n., and in this case to be expl. in the same manner]: (Mgh:) if read ضَيْعًا, it would be pl. of ضَائِعٌ.

(Mgh, O.) = Also A sort of perfume, or odorous substance. (K.)

ضَيْعَةٌ dim. of ضَيْعَةٌ, q. v. (S, O, K.)

ضَائِعٌ Perishing, coming to nought, passing away, or becoming lost: (Mgh, * Mṣb:) [and being left; left, or let, alone; or neglected:] part. n. of 1: (Mgh, Mṣb:) pl. ضَائِعٌ (Mgh, O, Mṣb, K) and ضَيْعٌ. (Mgh, O, * Mṣb, K,*) [See an ex. of the latter pl. in a verse cited voce دَانَ, in art. دين. See also سَائِعٌ, in art. سوع.] — And A man in a state of poverty: or having a family, or household, to sustain: or in a state of circumstances by means of which he is unable to subsist. (TA.) — جَائِعٌ فَلَانٌ يَأْكُلُ فِي مَعَى ضَائِعٍ [i. e. Such a one eats into a hungry, or an empty, gut]: and it was said to the daughters of El-Khuss, "What is the sharpest thing? مَا أَحَدٌ نَابَ جَائِعٌ يَلْتَقِي فِي (شَيْءٍ) and she answered, نَابَ جَائِعٌ يَلْتَقِي فِي مَعَى ضَائِعٍ [A hungry canine tooth that throws the food into an empty gut]. (S.)

أَضِيعٌ means أَكْثَرُ ضَيْعًا: so in the saying, فَلَانٌ أَضِيعٌ مِنْ فَلَانٍ [Such a one is in a more perishing state than such a one]. (TA.)

أَضَاعَ act. part. n. of the trans. v. اَضَاعَ. (TA.) [See مَسِياعٌ, in art. سوع.] = And part. n. of the intrans. v. اَضَاعَ; as such signifying One whose estates (ضَيْعُهُ) are becoming wide-spread, and many, or numerous. (S, TA.)

ضَيْعٌ i. q. ضَيْعٌ [an inf. n. of 1, q. v.]. (Mgh, O, Mṣb, K.) So in the saying, تَرَكَ عِيَالَهُ بِمَضِيعَةٍ [He left his family, or household, in a state of perishing, &c.]. (Mgh.) So too in the saying, السَّارِقُ لَا يَقْطَعُ فِي مَالٍ بِمَضِيعَةٍ [The thief shall not suffer amputation of his hand in the case of his stealing property in a neglected state]. (Mgh.) And so in the saying, هُوَ بِمَضِيعَةٍ (S, * O, K) and مَضِيعَةٍ (O, K) [He is in a place (lit. an abode) of perdition, &c.]: or as meaning in this saying, abandonment, and ignominy. (TA.) And هُوَ مُقِيمٌ بِدَارٍ مَضِيعَةٍ or هُوَ مُضِيعٌ means [He is dwelling in the abode of indolence; or] his characteristic in his affairs is indolence. (Mṣb.) — Also, [or perhaps the latter only, as meaning A cause of perishing &c., this latter being app. of the class of مَبْعَلَةٌ and مَجْبِنَةٌ &c.,] A desert, or waterless desert, that is cut off [from inhabited regions]: or, as expl. by IJ, a place in which a man perishes, or is lost. (Mṣb.)

مُضِيعٌ: see what follows.

مُضِيعٌ i. q. لَهْ لَهْ رَجُلٌ مُضِيعٌ لِلْمَالِ [i. e. A man who wastes, or squanders, wealth, or property]. (S, O, K.)

ضيف

1. ضَافٌ, (M, K,) [aor. يَضِيفُ] inf. n. ضَيْفٌ;

(TK;) and ضَافٌ, (M,) and ضَيْفٌ, and ضَيْفٌ; (K;) He, or it, inclined, (M, K,) and approached, or drew near; إِلَيْهِ [to him, or it]. (M.) — And ضَافَتِ الشَّمْسُ لِلْغُرُوبِ (O,) aor. تَضِيفُ, inf. n. ضَيْفٌ; (M;) and تَضِيفْتُ, (S, M, Mgh,) or تَضِيفْتُ لِلْغُرُوبِ; (O;) and ضَيْفْتُ, (S, M, Mgh,) or ضَيْفْتُ لِلْغُرُوبِ; (O;) The sun inclined, (S, Mgh, O,) or drew near, (M,) to setting. (S, M, Mgh, O.) — And ضَافَتْ said of a woman, aor. as above, She menstruated; (O, K;) because she who does so inclines, or declines, from a state of pureness to menstruation. (O, TA.) — And ضَافَ السَّهْمُ عَنِ الْهَدْفِ, (M,) or ضَافَ السَّهْمُ, (S, O,) The arrow turned aside from the butt: (S, M, O:) like صَافٌ. (S, O.) And ضَافَ عَنِ الشَّيْءِ, inf. n. ضَوْفٌ [and ضَيْفٌ], He, or it, turned away from the thing: like صَافٌ, inf. n. ضَوْفٌ [and ضَيْفٌ]. (M in art. ضوف.) — And ضَافٌ said of a man, † He feared; as also ضَافٌ. (M.) And ضَافٌ † He feared it, or was cautious of it; namely, an event, or affair; (S, M, O, K, TA;) as also ضَافَ مِنْهُ: (TA:) or † he was cautious of it with the caution of one encompassed, or beset, thereby. (Z, TA.) = ضَفَّتُهُ, (S, M, O, Mṣb, K,) aor. أَضِيفُهُ, (O, K,) inf. n. ضَيْفَانَةٌ, (S,) or ضَيْفٌ, (Mṣb,) or both; (M, O, K;) and تَضِيفْتُهُ; (S, M, O, K;) I alighted at his abode; (M, Mṣb;) and inclined to him: (M:) or I alighted at his abode (S, M, O, Mṣb, K) as a ضَيْفٌ [or guest], (S, O, K,) or and became his ضَيْفٌ [or guest]. (M, O, Mṣb. [See also 3.]) And ضَافَ الْقَوْمَ, and تَضِيفَهُمُ, He alighted at the abode of the people, or party, as a ضَيْفٌ [or guest]. (Mgh.) And تَضِيفْتُهُ I came to him as a ضَيْفٌ [or guest]. (L, TA.) — [Hence,] ضَافَهُ الْهَمُّ † Anxiety befell him. (S, M, * O. [See, again, 3.]) — And ضَفَّتُهُ signifies also I sought, or desired, of him entertainment as a ضَيْفٌ [or guest]; and so تَضِيفْتُهُ; (M;) or this latter, (L, Mṣb,) and اسْتَضَفْتُهُ, (M,) I asked of him such entertainment. (M, L, Mṣb.)

2. ضَيْفٌ, intrans.: see 1, first and second sentences. = As trans.: see 4, last sentence, in four places. — [Hence,] ضَفَّتُهُ signifies also † I protected him, or defended him, from him who sought, or pursued, him: (Mṣb:) † I rendered him safe, secure, or free from fear; and became at peace with him; thus used metaphorically. (TA.)

3. ضَايِفُهُ [app. signifies He straitened him: (see 6:) or, perhaps, he became his guest; like ضَايِفُهُ الْهَمُّ, &c.] — [Hence one says,] ضَايِفُهُ الْهَمُّ † [Anxiety straitened him: or, perhaps, befell him; like ضَايِفُهُ]. (TA.) — [And ضَايِفُهُ, inf. n. مَضَايِفَةٌ, signifies also It was, or became, correlative to it; as, for instance, fathership to sonship. See also the next paragraph.]

4. اَضَافٌ, intrans.: see 1, in three places. — Also, said of a man, He ran, and hastened, made haste, or sped, (Ibn-'Abbád, O, K,) and fled, or