

village; syn. بَلْدَة (K,) or قَرْيَة (S, Mṣb, K;) because its buildings are generally of مَدْر: (Mṣb:) or a town or village built of clay or mud and unburnt bricks: and also a large city. (L.) You say, أَهْلُ الْمَدْرِ وَالْوَبْرِ [The people of the towns or villages, and of the tents]. (S.) And مَا رَأَيْتُ فِي الْوَبْرِ وَالْمَدْرِ مِثْلَهُ I have not seen in the desert and the towns or villages the like of him. (A.) And it is related in a trad., that the Prophet said to 'Amir Ibn-Eṭ-Tufeyl, Become thou a muslim, and he replied, الْوَبْرُ عَلَى أَنْ لِي الْوَبْرُ [On the condition that to me shall pertain the desert, and to thee the towns or villages]. (A.) You say also, فَلَانٌ سَيِّدُ مَدْرَتِهِ, inf. n. مَدْرُ, The sheep sweated in the inner sides of the roots of the thighs, or the parts called أَرْقَاع: (L:) or, in their thighs. (TA.)

مَدْرَة: }
بَنُو مَدْرَاءَ: } see مَدْر.

مَدِيرٌ and مَدُورٌ A place plastered with [مَدْر, or] clay, or loam, or mud. (TA.)

مَدَارَة: see مَدْر.

مَادِرٌ [One who plasters with مَدْر:] one who plasters his watering-trough or tank with his ordure, in order that no one beside himself may water at it: pl. مَدْرَة. (A.)

ضَبْعَانِ أَمْدَرُ: see ضَبْع.

مِئْتَرٌ An instrument with which one plasters with [مَدْر, or] clay, or loam, or mud. (TA, art. سَبَح.)

مَمْدَرَةٌ (S, K) and مَمْدَرَةٌ (K,) which latter is extr. [with respect to form], (TA,) or مَمْدَرَةٌ, like مَقْبَرَةٌ (A,) A place in which is [مَدْر, or] clay, or loam, or mud, unmixed with sand, (K,) prepared for closing the interstices of the stones of watering-troughs or tanks; (TA;) a place from which مَدْر is taken for that purpose. (S.) See 4.

مَمْدُورٌ: see مَدِيرٌ.

[مدش, &c.]

See Supplement.]

مد

مَدُ and مَد: see art. مَد.

مدح

1. مَدَحَ (S,) aor. َ, (L,) inf. n. مَدْحٌ (S, K,) His (a man's, S) thighs rubbed each other: (S, L, K:) when he walked, (S,) by reason of

his fatness: (Námoos:) or his thighs rubbed each other, and twisted, so that they became excoriated; as also فَخَذَاهُ مَدَحَتْ: (L:) or the parts between the inner sides of the roots of his thighs (مَا بَيْنَ الرَّفْعَيْنِ) and his buttocks became inflamed: (K, TA:) [for اخترق, in the CK, I read اخترق, as in other copies of the K, and in the TA: see also وَدَحَ]. — مَدَحَ is said to signify It (a thing) rubbed against another thing, and became much cracked, or chapped, thereby. ISd thinks that it relates especially to an animal. (L.) — Also, مَدَحَ He had his testicle much chapped by its rubbing against something. (K.) — مَدَحَتْ الضَّأْنُ, inf. n. مَدْحٌ, The sheep sweated in the inner sides of the roots of the thighs, or the parts called أَرْقَاع: (L:) or, in their thighs. (TA.)

2: see 1.

5. تَمَدَحَتْ خَاصِرَتَاهُ His two hypochondres, or flanks, became inflated, or swollen, by reason of his having satiated himself with drink. (K.) [See also تَمَدَحَ and تَمَدَحَ.]

أَمَدَحَ A man whose thighs rub each other when he walks. (S.) [See 1.]

مدر

1. مَدَرَتِ الْبَيْضَةُ (S, A, K,) aor. َ, (A, K,) inf. n. مَدْرٌ (TA,) The egg became corrupt, or rotten. (S, A, K.) And مَدَرَتِ الْجَوْزَةُ The nut became bad, or corrupt; as also تَمَدَرَتْ. (K.) — مَدَرَتْ مَعِدَتَهُ His stomach became in a corrupt state: (S:) and مَدَرَتْ نَفْسَهُ (S, K,) and مَعِدَتَهُ (K,) his soul [or stomach] became heavy; or it heaved, or became agitated by a tendency to vomit; syn. خَبَّتَتْ (S, K;) as also رَأَيْتُ بَيْضَةً مَدْرَةً (S, A, K.) You say, فَمَدَرْتُ لِذَلِكَ نَفْسِي I saw a rotten egg, and my soul [or stomach] heaved, or became agitated by a tendency to vomit, thereat; syn. خَبَّتَتْ. (S.)

4. اَمْدَرَتْ الْبَيْضَةَ She (a hen) caused the egg to become corrupt, or rotten. (S, A.)

5. see 1, in two places.

شَدَرَ مَدْرٌ and شَدَرَ مَدْرٌ: see art. شَدَرَ. The latter word is an imitative sequent to the former. (TA.)

بَيْضَةٌ مَدْرَةٌ A corrupt, or rotten, egg. (A, K.) — اِمْرَأَةٌ مَدْرَةٌ A dirty, or filthy, woman, (K, TA,) whose odour is like that of a rotten egg. (TA.)

[مدع, &c.]

See Supplement.]

مر

1. مَرَّ (S, M, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) aor. َ, (S, M,) inf. n. مَرٌّ [and مَرٌّ] and مَرُورٌ (S, M, Mṣb, K,) He, or it, passed; passed by, or beyond; went; went on; proceeded; passed, or went, along, or through, or over; went away; passed away; syn. جَاوَزَ (M, K;) and ذَهَبَ (S, M, Mṣb, K;) and مَضَى (A, Mgh;) as also اسْتَمَرَ (S, A, Mgh, K.) You say, مَرَّ الرَّجُلُ, (TK,) and الأَمْرُ (Mṣb,) and الدَّهْرُ (A, Mgh;) The man, (TK,) and time, (Mṣb,) and the affair, (A, Mgh,) passed; &c. (A, Mgh, Mṣb, TK.) The saying in the Kṣur, [vii. 189,] حَمَلَتْ حَمَلًا خَفِيفًا فَمَرَّتْ بِهِ signifies i. q. اسْتَمَرَّتْ بِهِ (A, K,) which is another reading, (Bd,) i. e., [She bore a light burden in her womb, and] went with it, and moved from place to place, and rose and sat, not being oppressed by its weight: (A:) [or went on with it in the same course or manner:] or went and came with it, by reason of its lightness: (Jel:) or rose and sat with it, (Zj, Bd,) not being oppressed by its weight: (Zj:) so accord. to both the readings mentioned above: (Bd:) by the burden being meant the impregnating fluid. (Bd, Jel, TA.) — [It is also said of water, meaning It ran, or flowed. And one says, مَرَّتِ الرِّيحُ The wind passed along, or blew.] — مَرَّ عَلَيْهِ (S, M, A, Mṣb, K,) and مَرَّ عَلَيْهِ (S, A, Mṣb,) but the former is more common than the latter, (Mughnee, voce ب,) for which the Benoo-Yarbooa say, مَرَّ عَلَيْهِ, with kesr, (TA,) and [respecting which see what follows the explanation,] (M, K,) aor. َ, (S,) inf. n. مَرٌّ and مَرُورٌ (S, A, Mṣb) and مَرَّ (S, A, Mṣb) and مَرَّ (M, K;) He passed, or went, by him, or it; syn. اجْتَازَ (S, Mṣb,) or جَاوَزَهُ (M, K,) or ذَهَبَ (A.) مَرَّ may be a verb trans. by means of a particle and without a particle: or in مَرَّ the particle may be suppressed: Jereer says,

• تَمُرُونَ الدِّيَارَ وَلَمْ تَعُوجُوا
• كَلَامُكُمْ عَلَيَّ إِذَا حَرَامُ

[Ye pass by the dwellings without turning aside and alighting: the speaking to you is therefore forbidden to me]: but it is said that the true reading is مَرَّرْتُمُ الدِّيَارَ [Ye have passed by the dwellings]: which shows that he feared to make the verb trans. without a particle: I Aar says, that مَرَّ زَيْدًا signifies the same as مَرَّ بِهِ [He passed by Zeyd], without being elliptical, but as being properly trans.; but 1J, allowing this, says that it is not a phrase commonly obtaining. (M, TA.) — مَرَّ عَلَيْهِ also signifies He, or it, passed, or went, along, or over, or across, it. You say, مَرَّ عَلَى الْجِسْرِ He passed, or went,