

inf. n. as above, means † *He abstained, refrained, or desisted, from the thing*; [as though he became cold with respect to it;] *he left, relinquished, or forsook, it*: (M:) and **صَدَرَ قَلْبِي عَنِ الشَّيْءِ** † *My heart refrained from the thing; left, relinquished, or forsook, it*: (S, A, O, K:) like as one says, **أَصْبَحَ قَلْبِي صَرْدًا**: (TA:) the [lizard called] **صَبْ** is spoken of as saying,

• **أَصْبَحَ قَلْبِي صَرْدًا** • **لَا يَشْتَبَى أَنْ يَرِدَا** •

[† *My heart has become cold, or indifferent, (meaning disposed to abstinence,) not desirous of coming to drink*]. (O.) = **صَرْدٌ** (M, L, K,) or **صَرْدٌ** (S,) or **مِنَ الرِّمِيَّةِ** (A,) said of an arrow, (S, M, A, K,) and of a spear, (M, L, L,) aor. as above, (L,) and so the inf. n., (M, A, L,) *It passed through, or transpierced, or a part of it passed through, (S, M,) the animal at which it was shot [or thrown], by reason of its sharpness*; expl. by **نَقَذَ حَدَّهُ**: (S:) or *it penetrated so that its extremity passed through*; expl. by **نَقَذَ حَدَّهُ**; (L, K;) or **خَرَجَتْ شَبَاةٌ حَدَّهُ**; and so **صَرْدٌ**, aor. 2. (A.) [See **صَارِدٌ**: and see an ex. in a verse cited voce **بَقِيًّا**.] — And **صَرْدٌ** (K,) inf. n. **صَرْدٌ** and **صَرْدٌ** (M, L,) [the latter inf. n. suggesting that one says also **صَرْدٌ**,] said of an arrow, (M, K,) and of a spear and the like, (M,) *It missed the object of aim: thus having two contr. significations*: (M, L, K:) and **اصْدَرْدَ** also has the latter of these two significations. (L.) = **صَرْدٌ** said of a horse, aor. 2, [inf. n. **صَرْدٌ**] † *He became galled in the place of the saddle*: (K, TA:) [or he had a white place, or white places, on his back, produced by galls, or by hair growing in the places of galls: (see **صَرْدٌ** and **صَرْدٌ**)] and, said of a camel, he had white fur growing in the place of a gall produced by the saddle, after its healing. (AO.) = See also 4.

2. **تَصَرَّدَ** (S, M, K,) in the giving to drink, (S, K,) is *The giving to drink less than satisfies thirst*. (S, * M, K, *) One says, **صَرَّدَهُ** *He gave him to drink less than satisfied his thirst*. (M.) And **صَرَّدْتُ الشَّارِبَ عَنِ الْبَاءِ** *I stopped short the drinker from drinking the water*. (A.) And **صَرَّدَ سَقِيًّا غَيْرَ تَصَرَّدٍ** [He gave to drink a quantity not less than satisfied thirst]. (A.) And **صَرَّدَ الشَّقِيَّ** *He stopped short the giving to drink before satisfying thirst*. (A.) And **صَرَّدَ شُرْبَهُ** *He cut short, or put a stop to, his drinking*. (TA.) And **صَرَّدَ شَرَابَهُ** *He made his beverage to be little in quantity*. (A.) And accord. to the T, **تَصَرَّدَ** signifies *The drinking less than satisfies thirst*. (TA.) — Also, (S, K,) in giving, (S,) † *The making to be little, or small, in quantity or number*. (S, K, TA.) One says, **صَرَّدَ الْعَطَاءَ** † *He made the gift to be little, or small*, (M, A, TA,) † *to him*. (A, TA.) And it is said in a trad., [app. relating to a particular class of persons,] **قَلِيلًا نَنْ يَدْخُلُ الْجَنَّةَ إِلَّا تَصَرَّدَا** [i. e. † *They will not enter Paradise save in small number*]. (TA.) = [Also, app., *An arrow's hitting the object of aim: see its part. n. مَصْرَدٌ*.]

= And *The act of scattering, or dispersing*. (El-Kālee, TA.) = And **صَرْدٌ** said of barley and of wheat, *It put forth its awn, but not its ears, though almost doing the latter*. (El-Hejeree, M.)

4. **اصْدَرْدَ الشَّيْءَ** (S, M, L, K,) and **الرَّمَحَ**; (M;) and **صَرْدَهُ**; (M, L, K;) *He made the arrow, and the spear, or a part thereof, to pass through (S, M) the animal at which it was shot [or thrown]*: (S:) or *to penetrate so that its extremity passed through*. (M, L, K.) [See **صَرْدٌ** and **صَارِدٌ**.] = See also 1, latter part.

7. **اِنْصَرَدَ** is said to mean *The experiencing of cold*. (Meyd.) [Mentioned by him, with the expression of a doubt as to the true meaning, and as only occurring, to his knowledge, in a prov., which see in Freytag's "Arab. Prov." i. 357: but **أَكَامِرٌ**, there, should be **إِكَامِرٌ**.]

صَرْدٌ (S, M, L, K,) and **صَرْدٌ** (M, L,) the former a simple subst. and the latter an inf. n., (Lth,) and **صَرِيدٌ** (TA,) *Cold, or coldness*: (S, M, L, K:) or *intense cold*: (M, L:) **صَرْدٌ** is a Pers. word, [originally **سَرْدٌ**,] arabicized: (S, K:) or, accord. to a number of authors, it is an Arabic word adopted by the Persians. (MF.) One says **صَرْدٌ يَوْمٌ** and **صَرْدٌ** [A day of cold: or of intense cold]. (A.) — For the former, see also **صَرْدٌ**, in two places. — Also, the former, *A high place in mountains*; (AA, L, K;) being the coldest part. (AA, L.) = **صَرْدٌ** signifies also *Pure, unmixed, unadulterated, or genuine*; (S, M, L, K;) applied to beverage, (L,) such as is termed **نَبِيدٌ** (S, L,) and to wine, (L,) and to anything. (M, K.) One says **كَذَبَ صَرْدٌ** † *An unmixed lie*. (S, L.) And **أَحَبُّهُ حَبًّا صَرْدًا** *I love him with a pure, genuine, or sincere, love*. (AZ, S, L.) — [Hence,] **جَيْشٌ صَرْدٌ** † *An army composed only of the sons of one father or ancestor*: (L:) or *an army altogether consisting of sons of one's paternal uncle [meaning of one's relations]*: (AO:) or, (M, A, L, K,) and **جَيْشٌ صَرْدٌ** (M, A, L) and **صَرْدٌ** (K,) † *A great army*; (K;) † *an army that appears, from the slowness of its motion, by reason of its great number, to be inanimate*. (M, A, L.) = See also **صَرْدٌ**, near the end.

صَرْدٌ: see **صَرْدٌ**, in three places: = and see **صَرْدٌ**, near the end.

لَيْلَةٌ صَرْدَةٌ *An intensely-cold day*; and **يَوْمٌ صَرْدٌ** *an intensely-cold night*: (M, L:) [or] **يَوْمٌ صَرْدٌ** *a cold day*: (S:) and **رِيَّاحٌ صَوَارِدٌ** [pl. of **صَارِدَةٌ**] *cold winds*. (Ham p. 596.) And **أَرْضٌ صَرْدٌ** *A cold land*: pl. **صُرُودٌ**: (M:) the latter (i. e. the pl.) contr. of **جُرُودٌ**. (S.) And **رَجُلٌ صَرْدٌ** *A cold, or an intensely-cold, man*: and **قَوْمٌ صَرْدٌ** *a cold, or an intensely-cold, company of men*. (M, L.) See also **مَصْرَدٌ** — **صَرْدٌ** applied to milk, *In a state of decomposition*, (O, K, TA,) by reason of cold. (TA.) — **صَرْدٌ عَنِ شَيْءٍ** † *Abstaining, refraining, or desisting, from a thing*; [as though cold with respect to it;]

leaving, relinquishing, or forsaking, it. (M.) See 1. = See also **صَرْدٌ**. = And see **صَارِدٌ**. = **صَرْدٌ** applied to a horse, † *Galled in the place of the saddle*: (K, TA:) or, (L,) as also **مُصَرَّدٌ** (A, TA,) *having a white place, or white places, on his back, produced by galls, (L, TA,) or having on his back white places, termed صِرْدَانٌ* [pl. of **صَرْدٌ**,] *produced by hair growing in the places of galls*. (A.) [And app. applied in a similar sense to a camel: see **صَرْدٌ**.]

صَرْدٌ *A certain bird, (S, M, K,) above the size of the sparrow, (M,) having a large head, (K,) which preys upon sparrows*: (T, K:) a certain bird, black and white, or party-coloured, (**أَبْقَعُ**), with a white belly: (A:) a certain bird of the crow-kind, also called **الْوَأَقِي**: (Msb:) the Arabs used to regard its cry, (L, Msb,) and the bird itself, (L,) as of evil omen, (L, Msb,) and used to kill it; and they are forbidden to kill it, in order to dispel the idea of a thing's being of evil omen: (Msb:) *there are two species thereof; one species is called by the people of El-'Irāk **العَقَقُ** [a name now applied to the magpie, *corvus pica*]; the other species, called **الصَرْدُ الْبَهْمَامُ**, [so in the L, but in my copy of the Msb **البهام**,] is the wild sort, which is found in Nejd, upon the trees called **عَضَاهُ**; it is never seen but upon the ground, [so in the L, but in my copy of the Msb, it is never seen upon the ground,] *springing from tree to tree*: (Sukeyn En-Numeyree, L, Msb:) *when chased, and hard pressed, it is overtaken, and utters a cry like that of the hawk: it preys upon sparrows*: (Msb:) it is described by AHāt as a bird black and white, or party-coloured, (**أَبْقَعُ**), with a white belly, and a back of a dark, or an ashy, dust-colour (**أَخْضَرُ**), [or, as is said in the L, half white and half black, found in trees,] *large in the head and beak, having a talon with which it preys upon sparrows and other small birds, as large as the point of a spear*: (Mgh, Msb:) some add to this that it is called **الْمُجَوِّفُ**, because of the whiteness of its belly; and **الْأَخْطَبُ**, because of the dark, or ashy, dust-colour of its back; and **الْأَخْبَلُ** [a name now applied to the green woodpecker, *picus viridis*,] because of its diversity of colour; that it is never seen but upon a branch (**فِي شُعْبَةٍ**, and so in the L,) or a tree, (Mgh, Msb,) and can scarcely ever, or never, be taken, (Msb,) or can never be taken: (Mgh, L:) it is regarded as of evil omen: (Mgh:) Sgh says that it is called **سَمِيطٌ**, [perhaps a mistranscription for **سَمِيطٌ**, because black and white,] in the dim. form: (Msb:) [it is said that] it was the first bird that fasted for the sake of God: (K:) the pl. is **صِرْدَانٌ** (S, M, Msb, K:) and the female is called **صَرْدَةٌ**. (Msb.) — Also † *A white place, (S, M, L, K,) produced by galls, (S, L, K,) or by the saddle*; (M;) or **صَرْدَةٌ** signifies a white place produced by hair growing in the place of a gall; likened to the colour of the bird thus called: (A:) pl. **صِرْدَانٌ**. (M, A.) And † *A white place on the hump of a camel*: (M:) or *white fur growing in the place of a gall produced by the saddle, after its healing*: (AO:) pl. as above.*