making a false show of bravery, in the charge, or assault]; (JK, S, M, O, K;) or courageous [in the charge, or assault]: (JK:) مُصَادِقُ, occurring in a verse of Aboo-Dhu-eyb, may be for مُصَادِقُ; or it may be an anomalous pl. of صَدَّقُ pls. of مَصَادِقُ. [pls. of مَصَادِقُ and مَلَّاتُ [pls. of مَصَادِقُ and مَلَّاتُ [pls. of مَصَادِقُ (M.) Also, (S, M, O, K,) applied to a horse, (M,) [i.e.] applied to a fleet and excellent horse, (S, O,) in like manner, (M,) meaning صَادِقُ الْبَارِيّ الْبَارِيّ [Earnest in running]; (S, O, K;) as though fulfilling his promise of running: (S, O: [said in the TA to be tropical:]) Khufaf Ibn-Nudbeh says,

meaning When his hoofs are wetted with the sweat of his upper parts, he runs, being left to himself, not beaten nor chidden, and a fulfiller of his promise to do his utmost. (S, O.) And sometimes it is applied to an opinion, in like manner [as meaning True, or sincere]. (M.) — Also i. q. [as meaning The edge of a sword]: (TA:) [in a copy of the M written , which I think an evident mistake; for it is added,] and it is said to have this meaning in a verse of Dureyd Ibn-Essimmeh [relating to a sword]. (M, TA.)

: see the next preceding paragraph.

مَدُقَة A man from whom the poor-rate (مَدُقَة) of his cattle is exacted. (TA.)

One who accepts, admits, assents to, or believes, another in his information, or narration. (S, TA.) = Also The exactor, or collector, (S, M, O, Msb, K, TA,) of the عُدُونَ [or dues, meaning poor-rates], (M, TA,) of the cattle, (Msb,) or of the sheep or goats, (S, M, O, TA,) and of the camels, (M, O, TA,) for the persons to whom pertain the shares [thereof]. (TA.)

مُتَصَدِّقُ 800 : مُصَّدِّقُ

مُصْدَاقٌ A thing that confirms, or proves, the truth of a thing: (Ṣ, Ķ:) [and] a verbal evidence of the truth, or veracity, of a man. (Ḥar p. 106.) One says, أَمُن مُصْدَاقُ هَذَا مَصْدَاقُ هَذَا مَصْدَاقُ هَذَا مَصْدَاقُ مَنْ الْمُصَدَاقُ مَنْ الْمُصَدَاقُ مَصْدَاقُ الله مَصْدَاقُ [A thing having nothing to verify it]. (IAar, TA in art.

مَصُدُوقَةُ [see 1, near the beginning]. One says مَصُدُوقَةُ [meaning There is no earnestness attributable to his charge, or assault]; like as one says [in the contr. case], ايس لَهَا مُكْذُوبَةُ (M.)

One who gives what is termed مَنَصَدُقُة [meaning alms]: (S, O, Msb, K:) accord. to Kh, it means thus, and also one who asks [alms]; (O, TA;) and IAmb says the like; but Az says that the skilful of the grammarians disallow this; and thus say Fr and As and others: (TA:) [J, also,

and Ṣgh and Fei, say that] it has only the former meaning: (Ṣ, O, Mṣb:) it is also pronounced مُصَدَقُ , by substitution [of one on into the other]; (Ṣ, O, Mṣb, K;) and this pronunciation of the pl. both mase. and fem. occurs in the Kur lvii. 17, (Ṣ, O, K,) where Ibn-Ketheer and Aboo-Bekr, differing from others, read without teshdeed to the o. (O.)

صدل

Stones [i. e. pieces of ore] of silver: mentioned by IB on the authority of IDrst: and he says that حَجَارَةُ العَقَاقِيرِ [meaning drugs resembling pieces of stone, such as pieces of gum &c.,] are likened thereto. (TA.)

The trade of the نَيْدُلَانِي ;] the sale of وَ صَيْدُلَةً [i. e. drugs and perfumes]. (K, TA.)

شيدُلانی (Ṣ, M, Mgh, Mṣb, Ķ) a word of well-known meaning: (M:) A seller of medicines (Mgh, Mṣb, TA) and of drugs (TA) and of perfumes: (Ķ, TA:) a rel. n. from صيدُل , the name of a town or place, (Ķ,) or from صيدُل or a Pers. word arabicized: (M:) and صيدُنانی signifies the same, (Ṣ, Mṣb, K, [in the CK, erroneously, صَدَدُانِی) and so مَدُنَانی : (Ķ in this art., and O and Ķ in art. نصند) the pl. of the first is مَيْدَنَانی . (M, Mgh, Mṣb, Ķ.) — Also A king: and so صَدَدُنَانی . (M in art. صدن.)

صدم

1. صَدَمَهُ, (Ṣ, M, Ķ,) aor. ج, (M, Ķ,) inf. n. مدم, (S, M, Mgh, K,) He dashed himself, i. e. his body, (S, Mgh, TA,) against him, (S, TA,) or against it, (S, Mgh, TA,) i. e., a thing: (Mgh:) or he struck it, or knocked it, [or struck or knocked against it,] namely, a hard thing with the like thereof. (M, K.) Hence the saying, الْكُلُّبُ إِذَا قَتَلَ الصَّيْدَ صَدُمًّا لاَ يُؤْكُلُ [i. e. When the dog kills the game by dashing himself against it, it shall not be eaten]. (Mgh.) [See also 3.] _ And صدمه, aor. as above, (Msb,) and so the inf. n., (Mgh, Msb, K,) He pushed, thrust, or repelled, him, or it. (Mgh, Msb, K, TA.) One says, صَدَّمْتُ الشُّرُّ بِالشَّرِ بِالشَّرِ i. e. 1 [The صَدَمَتُهُ حَمِيًا الْكَأْسِ TA.) _ And intoxicating influence of the cup of wine] smote him [or attached him] in his head. (TA.) -And مُدَمَهُمْ أَمْر (M, TA,) inf. n. as above, (K,) An event befell them. (M, K, TA.) _ And ل مُدَمَّهُ بِالقُولِ + He silenced him by speech. (Msb.)

3. مُعادَمهُ, (Ṣ, Ṣ, TA,) inf. n. مُعادَمهُ, (TA,)

He, or it, dashed against him, or it, being dashed against by him, or it: (Ṣ,* PṢ:) or struck, or knocked, him, or it, being struck, or knocked, by him, or it: (Է,* PṢ:) or pushed, thrust, or repelled, him, or it, being pushed, &c., by him, or it; (Է,* TA;) syn. عَنْهُ: (TA, and Ḥam p. 313:) and i. q. عَنْهُ [i. e. he struck him, or it; or struck him, or it, vehemently, with a broad

thing, or with anything; or slapped him with his hand; being struch, &c., by him]: (Ḥam ibid.:) [but, like as رَفَعَهُ often signifies the same as صَادِمَهُ الحَمَارُ means صَادِمَهُ الحَمَارُ [i. e. The ass dashed against him; &c.]. (Mṣb in art. شم.)

6. تَصَادَمًا, (S, Mgh,) said of two men running, (Mgh,) and اصطدما (S, Mgh, K,) said of two horsemen, (Mgh,) and of two stallion [camels]. (TA,) They dashed themselves together, each against the other: (S, TA, PS:) or they struck, or knocked, [against] each other; they collided; (K, * TA;) each of them struck with himself the other: (Mgh:) or both verbs, said of two horsemen, they smote each other, each of them with his weight and his sharpness or vigorousness or valiantness: (Msb:) [or they pushed, thrust, or repelled, each other: (see 1:)] and تصارموا they pushed, pressed, crowded, or thronged, together; or dashed, one against another; (M, K, TA; but in the M, only the inf. n. is mentioned;) like two ships in the sea. (TA.)

8: see the next preceding paragraph.

The rugged portion of a [stony tract such as is termed] مدّمة; as also * صدّمة. (ISh, TA.)

مَدْمَةُ A single shock, or collision: (KL:) a single impulsion, push, or thrust: (TA:) and + a vehement befalling of an event. (KL.) It is said in a trad., الصُّبُرُ عِنْدَ الصَّدْمَةِ الْأُولَى (Ş, Mab, TA) i. e. + [Patience is to be exercised] at the first [shock, or] assault, or attack, of the calamity: (TA:) meaning that patience is the last thing in the case of every misfortune, (S, Msb,) but it is [most] commended, (S,) or is most rewarded, (Msb,) on the occasion of the sharpness, or vehemence, thereof. (S, Msb.) And one says, أَتُيْتُ I made an end of the] عَلَى الأَمْرَيْنِ صَدْمَةً وَاحِدَةً two affairs at one dash, or at one stroke]. (TA.) = And A baldness in the side of the forehead; syn. الصَّدِمَتَانِ See also الصَّدِمَتَانِ, in two places.

صدم عدمة

(K) الصّدَمَّانِ (K) الصّدَمَّانِ (K) The الصّدَمَّانِ (or two parts whereof each is termed جينان, above the temple, on either side of the forehead]: (K:) or the two sides (AZ, S, M, K) of the جينان (M:) or, accord. to AA, as is stated in a marginal note in a copy of the S, the correct meaning is the two sides of the forehead. (TA.) — And الصدمان (i. e. الصّدَمَّانِ or الصّدَمَّانِ signifies also The two sides of the valley: as though, by reason of their confronting, they struck each other. (TA.)

see what next follows.

مداهر, (Ṣ, Ķ,) or مداهر, (M,) asserted by Az to be with damm, (TA,) or the latter is vulgar, (Ṣ,) not allowable, (Ķ,) though agreeable with analogy, (Ṣ, Ķ,) being like مُدَاعُ and other terms for diseases, (TA,) A