

rise to this story, and thus to its name: but it is also probable that the name may signify *The Strait of the Place of Wailing for the Dead*; as many perish who go forth from it.]

نَدَبٌ and مَنَدَبِي: see نَدَبٌ.

مَنَدَبٌ: see مَنَدَبٌ.

مَنَدُوبٌ One sent to do a thing; a messenger; an envoy; an ambassador. (TA.) — مَنَدُوبٌ لِمَا عَظِيمٍ, and مَنَدُوبٌ لَهْ, Such a one is sent to do a great thing; or to perform an important affair. (A.) — مَنَدُوبَةٌ an appellation, given by the people of Mekkeh to their Envoys, or ambassadors, to the palace of the Khaleefeh. (TA.) — مَنَدُوبٌ Desired; sought; sought after; as the name of a certain horse it is thus explained: from نَدَبٌ, as signifying "a pledge that is given on the occasion of a race." (L.) — مَنَدُوبٌ: see نَدَبٌ المَيِّتِ: A thing bewailed, [or complained of as painful,] with the exclamation of يَا or وَا. O! or Alas! (KT.) [The name of the thing thus bewailed, or complained of, has always an l of prolongation and e annexed to it, or the l only.] — مَنَدُوبٌ, originally إِلَيْهِ مَنَدُوبٌ, A thing to the performance of which one is called, summoned, or invited: (Msb.) [hence,] approved: (K.) a signification verified by the doctors of practical law: (TA:) a thing the doing of which is more excellent than the leaving it undone, in the eye of the prescriber of the law, but which it is allowable to leave undone. (KT.) [Freytag, in quoting the original words, omits فَعَلَهُ before رَاجِعًا.]

ندر

1. نَدَحَ, aor. نَدَحَ, (A, K,) inf. n. نَدْحٌ; and نَدَحَ, (A,) inf. n. نَدْحٌ; (TA:) He made it (a place, A) spacious, roomy, wide, or ample. (A, K.) — Hence the saying of Umm-Selemeh to 'Aishah, (when she desired to go forth to El-Baghr, TA,) قَدْ جَمَعَ الْقُرْآنُ ذَيْلَكَ فَلَا تَنْدَحِيهِ, i.e., [The Qur-ān hath drawn together, or contracted, thy skirt; therefore] do not widen it, (S, L, K,) or do not spread it abroad, (L,) by thy going forth to El-Baghr: (S, L, K:) the pronoun e refers to the word ذَيْل: the speaker alluded to the words of the Qur-ān, [xxxiii. 33,] وَقَرْنَ فِي بُيُوتِكُنَّ وَلَا تَبَرَّجْنَ. (L.) Accord. to one relation, the last words are نَدَحَتْ, i.e., do not open it. (S.) — نَدَحَتْ النِّعَامَةُ أُنْدُوحَةً The ostrich excavated and made wide a hollow place for her eggs. (A.) — أَتَرَبَّ فَنَدَحَ He became possessed of wealth like the dust, and enlarged his mode of life, and scattered his property. A proverb. (MF, from Meyd.)

2: see 1.

3. نَادَحَهُ He ried with him, or contended with him for superiority, in multitude, or abundance. (R.)

5. تَنَدَحَتِ الْغَنَمُ مِنْ مَرَابِضِهَا, (S, K,) or

انتدحت, (TA,) and فَي مَرَابِضِهَا, (A, L, &c.,) The sheep, or goats, became dispersed from, (S, K,) or in, (A, L, &c.,) their nightly resting-places, and became distended by repletion. (S, A, L, K.)

8: see 5.

9. اِنْدَحَ بَطْنُهُ, inf. n. اِنْدَحَاجٌ, His belly became distended by reason of repletion. (S.) This, says IB, is its proper art., not art. دَح. (TA, art. دَح, in which J also mentions it.) F says, that J is in error in mentioning this verb, as also in mentioning اِنْدَحَاجَ بَطْنِهِ, inf. n. اِنْدَحَاجٌ, in the present art.; the proper place of the former being in art. دَح; and that of the latter, in art. دَوَح: but MF says, that J has merely mentioned them here because of the resemblance of their radical letters and significations to the radical letters and significations belonging to this art. (TA.)

مُنْتَدَحٌ and مُنْدُوْحَةٌ and نَدْحٌ and نَدْحٌ (K) and نَدْحٌ (S) Spaciousness; roominess; width; amplexity (L, K.) = Also, نَدْحٌ (S, K) and نَدْحٌ and مُنْتَدَحٌ and مُنْدُوْحَةٌ and نَدْحَةٌ and نَدْحَةٌ (K) A spacious, roomy, wide, or ample, tract of land; (S, K;) as also مُنْدُوْحَةٌ (L:) and مُنْتَدَحٌ a spacious, roomy, wide, or ample, place: (S:) pl. (of the first and second words, TA) اِنْدَحَاجٌ, and pl. of مُنْدُوْحَةٌ, and by poetic licence مُنَادِحٌ; (TA:) which is allowable also in other cases than those of poetical licence: (MF;) and it (مُنَادِح) also signifies deserts; or waterless deserts. (S.) — Also, وَادٍ نَادِحٌ A wide valley. (L.) — أَتَكَ فِي هَذِهِ الدَّارِ مُنْتَدَحٌ Thou hast ample space, or room, in this house. (A.) — لِي عَنْ هَذَا الْأَمْرِ مُنْدُوْحَةٌ, and مُنْتَدَحٌ, I have ample scope, freedom, or liberty, to avoid this thing, or affair: (S, L:) or I have that which renders me in no need of this thing, or affair. (L.) — إِنَّ فِي الْمَعَارِضِ لَمُنْدُوْحَةً عَنِ الْكَذِبِ, [a trad.,] Verily, in oblique, indirect, ambiguous, or equivocal, modes of speech, is ample scope, freedom, or liberty, to avoid lying: (S, L:) or, that which renders one in no need of lying: (L:) one should not say مُنْدُوْحَةٌ, (TA,) nor مُنْدُوْحَةٌ. (S.) — نَدْحٌ and مُنْتَدَحٌ also signify Multitude; copiousness; abundance. (L, K.) — Also, The face of a mountain, or part which faces the spectator, above its foot, or base; (K;) its side, or extremity, which inclines to width: (TA:) pl. اِنْدَحَاجٌ. (K.)

نَدْحٌ A heavy thing; syn. ثِقْلٌ. (K.) — Also, A thing that one sees from afar. (K.)

نَدْحٌ: see مُنْتَدَحٌ, مُنْدُوْحَةٌ, نَادِحٌ, نَدْحَةٌ, نَدْحَةٌ.

اُنْدُوْحَةٌ A wide hollow place excavated by an ostrich for her eggs. (A.)

ندر

1. نَدَرَ, (T, S, M, &c.,) aor. نَدَرَ, (S, M, Msb,) inf. n. نَدْرٌ, (S,) or نُدُورٌ, (M, Msb, K,) [which latter is the more common, if not the only right, form,] It fell, (T, M, Msb, K,) or went, or came, out, or forth, from another thing, or from other things, (Msb,) or from amid a thing, (T,) or from the inside of a thing, (T, M, K,) or from among things, so as to be apparent, or standing out to view; (M, K;) it fell, and became apart, fell off, fell out, or went, or came, out, or forth, from the generality of things, or the general assemblage, main body, bulk, or common mass, to which it pertained, or from other things: (S, TA:) or, [in some cases,] simply, it fell, or dropped. (TA.) — نَدَرَ مِنْ قَوْمِهِ He went forth [and became separated] from his people. (Msb.) And نَدَرَ مِنْ بَيْتِهِ He went forth from his house or tent. (A.) I heard one say to his wife, اُنْدِرِي [Go thou forth and be separate: app. meaning, be thou divorced]. (Z, in the A, immediately following what here immediately precedes.) — نَدَرَ الْعَظْمُ, (A,) or نَدَرَ مِنْ مَوْضِعِهِ, (Msb,) The bone became dislocated or displaced. (A, Msb.) It is said of a man, in a trad., عَضَّ يَدَ آخَرَ فَنَدَرَ ثَنِيَّتَهُ [or, accord. to another relation, نَدَرَتْ, meaning, He bit the arm, or hand, of another, and his central incisor dropped out]. (TA.) — نَدَرَ طَائِرٌ عَنْ شَجَرَةٍ A bird dropped and alighted from a tree. (TA.) — نَدَرَ نَادِرٌ مِنَ الْجَبَلِ A prominence projected, or jutted out, from the mountain. (A.) — أَصَابَ نَدَرَ التَّنْبَاتِ The rain fell upon the dry herbage and the fresh herbage came forth. (A.) And نَدَرَ الثَّنَاتِ The plant put forth its leaves (M, K) from its uppermost branches. (M.) And نَدَرَتِ الشَّجَرَةُ خُوصَةً [q. v.]; (M, K;) which is the case when the camels are able to pasture upon them: (M:) or became green. (Sgh, K.) — نَدَرَ فِي عِلْمٍ, or فَضْلٍ, (Msb,) and فِي فَضْلِهِ, (Msb,) He outwent others [or became extraordinary] (IKtt, Msb) in knowledge or science, or in excellence, (IKtt,) and in his excellence. (Msb.) — نَدَرَ الْكَلَامُ, inf. n. نَدْرَةٌ, (Msb, TA,) The speech, or language, was extraordinary or strange, [with respect to usage or analogy or both]: (TA:) it was the contr. of chaste: (Mz, 13th نوع:) [but this explanation requires restriction; for what is extraordinary with respect to usage is the contr. of chaste; but many a word that is extraordinary with respect to analogy is more chaste than a cognate word agreeable with analogy: hence the above phrase is also explained as signifying] the speech, or language, was chaste and good. (Msb.)

4. نَدَرَهُ, trans. of نَدَرَ, He made it to fall, or to go, or come, out, or forth, from another thing,