BOOK I.]

of which I do not find any explanation] so that he went along with her; and [in this sense] it is said of a colt also: (TA:) or, said of a young gazelle, he became strong, and his horns came forth, and he became in no need of his mother: and sometimes it is said of a colt [in a similar sense]. (S.) Hence, it is said of a boy, meaning He became strong, and active and grown up. (Har p. 536.)

4. اشدنت She (a gazelle) had a young one that had become such as is termed شادن. (S, K.)

A kind of tree, (K, TA,) having weak, or soft, and thick stems, (TA,) the flower of which is like the jasmine (K, TA) in form, but tinged with redness, and more pleasant [in odour] than the jasmine; said by IB to be of pleasant odour. (TA.)

Certain she-camels, so called in relation شَدُنيَّاتُ to a place in El-Yemen, (S, K, and EM p. 229,) named ثَدُن: (TA, EM:) or in relation to a certain stallion. (IAar, K, TA. [In the CK, is erroneously put for فحل (.])

A young gazelle that has become strong, and whose horns have come forth, and that has become in no need of his mother: (A'Obeyd, TA: [see : ثُصَر:]) when used alone, [not as an epithet, in which quality it seems to be applied also to the young of any cloven-hoofed animal, and camel, and solid-hoofed animal, (see 1,)] it means [simply] a young gazelle. (S, TA.)

[without 3] A doe-gazelle whose young one has become such as is termed : (S, K, following her : and in غادن TA :) or who has a غادن like manner applied to other animals of the clovenhoofed kind, and of the solid-hoofed, and to a camel: (TA:) pl. مَشَادِينُ and مُشَادِينُ, (Ṣ, Ķ,) like مُطْفَلُ and مُطَافيلُ (Ṣ,) [pls. of مُطَافلُ the latter pl. anomalous. (TA.)

i, e. That عَاتَقُ , applied to a girl, i. q. مَشْدُونَةُ has newly attained to puberty, and has not been married; or that is between the periods of puberty and middle age; &c.]. (IAar, K.)

1. مُده (Ş,) He (a مُده , (Ş,) He (a man, JK, S) became confounded, or perplexed, and unable to see his right course; or became bereft of his reason or intellect ; i. q. دهش : (JK, S, K:) and also, (K,) or, accord. to AZ, only, (S,) he was, or became, busied, occupied, or employed; or busied, &c., so as to be diverted from something; or diverted from a thing by being busied; syn. غُفل: (S, K:) and he was caused to become confounded, or perplexed, and unable to see his right course; (K;) as also أنشده v or اشتده الله , (K, accord. to different copies: the former accord. to the TA.) Accord. to Az, is not from النَّمْشُ, as it is thought to be by some [and as is implied by what here follows]. (TA.) He confounded, or perplexed, him, so that he mas unable to see his right course; or Bk, I,

(K;) as also اشدهه الله (A'Obeyd, K:) or the former verb, in the act. form, has not been heard: (Har p. 64:) and [it is asserted that] one does not say أَشَدُهُ رَأْتُهُ = (JK.) أشده أَ نَدُهُ أَنْهُ أَنْهُ [i. e. He broke his head]. (K.)

4: see the preceding paragraph, in two places.

7 and 8: see 1, first sentence.

: see what next follows.

(S, and so in some copies of the K and in the TA) and مُدُدُهُ (so in some copies of the K in the place of the second, and in others together with the second, and in the TA) [app. A state of confusion, or perplexity, so that one is unable to see his right course; or a state of alienation of mind ;] substs. from : (S: [but in the K they are mentioned after شُدُهُهُ and مُشَاده meaning أَدْهَشُهُ meaning as being the substs.; so that they may signify as above, and also business, occupation, or employment, &c.; agreeably with renderings in the TK :]) and مُده is a subst. from مُده [app. in the former, or in both, of these senses]. (K.)

هُدُهُ: } see the next preceding paragraph.

A man confounded, or perplexed, and unable to see his right course; or bereft of his reason or intellect. (S, TA. [But accord. to AZ, it seems to signify only مُشْغُولٌ, i. e. Busied, occupied, or employed, &c. : see 1, first sentence.])

[a pl, of which the sing. is app. مَشَادِهُ Things that cause one to be busied, occupied, or employed; or busied, &c., so as to be diverted from something; or diverted from a thing by being busied; syn. مَشْغَلَةُ [pl. of مُشْاغَلُ [Z, K.)

1. مُدُوتْ , (Msb, K,) first pers. مُدُوتْ , (Ş,) aor. ، (Msb,) inf. n. مُدُوّ, (S, Msb,) He drove camels : (S, K:) or he collected and drove a detached number of a herd of camels. (Msb.) - Hence, (Msb.) مُعَدًا (Msb, K,) inf. n. as above, (TA,) + He acquired somewhat of polite literature, (S, Msb, K, TA,) or of science, and guided himself thereby to the knowledge of somewhat more, (Msb,) and likewise of song; (TA;) as though he drove it and collected it: (S, TA:) or شدا من (TA, أشيًّا (MA, TA,) ,منَ الغنَّاءِ and العلم inf. n. as above, (MA, TA,) he acquired somewhat of science, and of song : (MA:) or he knew well some sort of science, and of song; and so of other things, (TA.) عُدُو signifies + A man's doing well, or knowing well, somewhat of a, thing or an affair. (TA.) And شَدُوْتُ منْهُ بَعْضَ الهَعْرِفَة means I knew [somewhat of] him, or it, [but] not well. (TA.) _ Also + He recited a verse, or two verses, (S, K,) singing, (K,) or prolonging, or straining, his voice, as in singing [and as is commonly done in the driving of camels; whence, app., this meaning of the verb]. (8.) And عُدَا

bereft him of his reason or intellect; syn. شعرًا ; أَدْهَشُهُ , (S, K,) or غناءً , (S,) + He sang poetry, (S, K,) or a song: (S:) or he recited it with a trilling, or quavering, or prolonging and modulating of the voice. (S.) _ And مُدَا شُدُوه i. q. +[He tended, repaired, betook himself, or directed his course, towards him, or it; agreeably with the explanation in the TK :. or he purposed his (another's) purpose]. (K.) _ And # TIe assimilated such a one to such شَدًا فُلَانًا فَلَانًا a one; or he likened such a one to such a one; syn. is not فُلَانًا ,(ISd, K, TA. [In the CK, شُبْهَهُ إِيَّاهُ repeated.])

> 4. اشدى + He became a good, or an excellent, modulator of his voice, or maker of melody. (K.)

> A remnant of strength; and a portion, or somewhat, thereof: (K:) a dial. var. of عُذَا (TA. [See مُذَاة, in art. مُدُاة.]) A remnant, or remainder, of anything. (TA.) A small quantity or number : (TA :) and so مُدُو * (M, K,) whatever it be, (M, TA,) of much or many, (M, K,) whatever the latter be. (K.) And The extremity of anything: (K:) a dial. var. of اخذا (TA.) Also Heat. (K.) = And Mange, or scab: (K: [in the CK, الجرب is put for الحرب:]) a dial. var. of اشدًا (TA.)

: see the next preceding paragraph.

act. part. n. of 1; signifying Driving, or a driver of, camels : &c. : (K, * TA :) pl. مُداة. (TA.) _ [And particularly] + One who acquires somewhat of polite literature, (S, Msb,) and of science, and guides himself thereby to the knowledge of somewhat more. (Msb.) - Also + A reciter of verses, who sings in reciting, or prolongs, or strains, his voice, as in singing: a singer of poetry: (TA:) [and simply] a singer. (S.)

1. مُدّ (S, M, A, &c.,) aor. - and 4, (S, M, L, Msb, K,) the former agreeable with analogy, and that which is mentioned by the leading writers on inflection, and the latter anomalous, (TA,) and Esh-Shihab mentions =, but this is not known, be established as a form of the pret., and this has not been mentioned, (MF,) inf. n. تُدُودُ (Ş, M, Mgh, L, Meb, K) and مُثَدِّ, (M, L, K,) It (a thing, M, L) was, or became, apart, (S, A, L, Msb,) and it fell, or ment, or came, out, or forth, (S, M, L, K,) from the generality of things, or the general assemblage, main body, bulk, or common mass, (S, M, A, L, K,) to which it pertained, (M, L,) or from other things: (Msb:) it (anything) was, or became, apart, or alone: and he (a man) was, or became, apart from his companions, or alone : (Lth, L:) and + he [app. a beast] took fright, and ran away. (Msb.) You say, مُنَدُّ عَنْه It was, or became, apart, &c., from it. (S, L.) And it. He was, or became, apart from the collective body [or generality] of people. (Mgh.) And مَا يَشِدُّ عَلَيْهِ شَيْءُ (Nothing is out of his way, or sphere, or compass]. (S and K in art. The pebbles became scat-