

بَدِيَّةٌ: see بَدَأَ; second sentence. — Also, (M, K,) and بَدَاةٌ (K,) or بَدَاةٌ (M,) i. q. بَدِيَّةٌ (K,) and بَدَاهَةٌ (TA,) or بَدَاهَةٌ, i. e. The first occurrence of a thing, that happens to one unexpectedly: (M:) [or the first of anything: and an occurrence thereof by which one is taken unawares: accord. to explanations in the K in art. بَدَا:] pl. of the first, بَدَايَا (TA.) — [And all app. signify The faculty of extemporizing; like بَدِيَّةٌ (q. v.) &c.] You say, جَدِيَّةٌ بَدِيَّةٌ, i. e. بَدِيَّةٌ حَسَنَةٌ, [meaning] Such a one has a good faculty of extemporizing; or of uttering, or relating, things by means of the promptness of his intelligence. (TA.)

بَدَاةٌ: see بَدَأَ; second sentence.

بَادِيٌّ [act. part. n. of 1]: see بَدَأَ, in nine places.

بَادِيَّةٌ: see 1, in two places.

مَبْدَأٌ [originally noun of place and of time from 1; A place, and a time, of beginning, &c. —] See بَدَاةٌ. — [Also A principle, or first rule, of a science &c.: pl. مَبْدَائِيٌّ. — And The primary import of a word; opposed in this sense to غَايَةٌ.]

مَبْدَأٌ: see بَدَاةٌ.

الْمَبْدِيُّ, applied to God, The Creator, or Originator, of the things [that exist], who hath produced them at the beginning, not after the similitude of anything pre-existing. (Nh.) And الْمَبْدِيُّ, so applied, He who createth mankind, and who returneth them after life to death in the present world and after death to life on the day of resurrection. (TA in art. عَوْد.) — الْمَبْدِيُّ A man who has gone on warring, or warring and plundering, expeditions, time after time, and is experienced in affairs: (A'Obeyd, and K in art. عَوْد.) and a horse upon which the owner has gone time after time on warring, or warring and plundering, expeditions; (TA in that art.;) or well trained and exercised, (K and TA in that art.,) so as to be obedient to his rider. (TA in that art.) — [For other significations of مَبْدِيٌّ, see its verb (4); and see أَحْفَرُ.]

مَبْدَأَةٌ: see بَدَاةٌ.

مَبْدُوءٌ [pass. part. n. of 1; Begun, &c. —] See بَدِيٌّ.

مَبْدَأٌ: see بَدَأَ. — [In grammar, as correlative of مَبْدَأٌ, An inchoative.]

بدر

1. بَدَرٌ, aor. 2, inf. n. بَدَرٌ, It (the moon) became full. (Msb.) — † He (a boy) became full-grown and round; implying comparison to the full moon. (TA.) — † It (fruit) attained to maturity. (TA, from a trad.) [See also 4.] — It rose like the full moon. (Er Rāghib.) — See also 3, in six places. — بَدَرَتْ مِنْهُ بَوَادِرُ غَضَبٍ: and بَدَرَتْ بَوَادِرُ She (a camel) brought forth at an earlier period of the year

than the other camels. (TA.) [See بَدَرِيَّةٌ, voce بَدَرِيٌّ.] — خَرَجْتُ أَبْدُرُ: I went forth to make water. (A.)

3. بَادِرَةٌ, inf. n. مَبَادِرَةٌ and بَدَارٌ; and ابْتَدَرُهُ; He hastened, or made haste, or strove to be first or beforehand, in doing [or attaining or obtaining] it; (M, K, TA, TK;) namely, a thing: (M:) and بَادِرُهُ إِلَيْهِ, (M, K,) aor. 2; and بَادِرُهُ إِلَيْهِ; (M;) He hastened with another, or vied or strove with him in hastening, to it [or to do or attain or obtain it]: syn. عَاجَلَهُ, (M, K, TA,) and أَسْرَعَ إِلَيْهِ. (TA.) [as well as بَدَرٌ and ابْتَدَرٌ] denotes mutual effort only when it is immediately trans.: when it is trans. by means of إِلَى [or بِ (the former in the TA written by mistake this. (MF.) [But it is often immediately trans. without its denoting such effort.] One says, بَادِرُهُ He hastened to do it [&c., as explained above]; meaning, a thing that he desired, or wished for: (TA:) [and بَادِرُهُ signifies the same; or he hastened with it: and the former signifies also he betook himself early to him or it:] and بَادِرُهُ إِلَيْهِ he hastened to it; (S, A;) as also بَدَرُهُ إِلَيْهِ, (S, Mgh, Msb,) aor. 2, (S,) inf. n. بَدَرُ: (S, Msb:) or, accord. to Zj, agreeably with its derivation, [see بَدَرٌ] he employed the fulness of his power, or force, to hasten [to it]: (TA:) and بَدَرُهُ الْأَمْرُ, and بَدَرٌ إِلَيْهِ, (aor. 2, inf. n. بَدَرُ, TA, [or بَدَرُ, as above,]) the thing, or event, came to him, or happened to him, hastily, quickly, or speedily; and, beforehand [or before he expected it]; syn. عَجَلَ, (M, K,) and سَبَقَ, (M,) or اسْتَبَقَ: (K:) [and بَدَرٌ مِنْهُ قَوْلٌ, and فَعَلٌ, a saying, and an action, proceeded from him hastily, without premeditation: see بَادِرَةٌ.] It is said in a trad., بَادِرُوا بِالْأَعْمَالِ هَرَمًا [Strive ye to be before decrepitude with good works; i. e., to perform them before decrepitude]. (El-Jāmi' es-Sagheer.) And in another, بَادِرُوا الصُّبْحَ بِالْوُتْرِ [Strive ye to be before daybreak with the prayers termed وَتْرٌ; i. e., to perform them before daybreak]. (Idem.) And in another, بَادِرُوا بِصَلَاةِ الْمَغْرِبِ قَبْلَ طُلُوعِ النُّجُومِ [Hasten ye with, or to perform, the prayer of sunset before the rising of the star]. (Idem.) You say also, أَكُلَ مَالِ الْيَتِيمِ فَلَانَ يَبَادِرُ فِي [Such a one hastens in consuming the property of the orphan before the latter is of full age]. (A.) And بَادِرَ كَبَرِ الْيَتِيمِ [He hastened to be before the orphan's attaining to full age in expending his property]; said of a guardian; i. q. بَادِرًا أَنْ, (K:) and thus, أَبْدَرُ فِي مَالِ الْيَتِيمِ, in the Kur [iv. 5], means hastening to be before their attaining to full age in expending their property. (Bd, Jel.) And بَادِرُهُ الْغَايَةُ and إِلَى الْغَايَةِ [He strove with him in hastening, or strove to get before him, to the goal]. (A.) And إِلَى الْغَايَةِ and ابْتَدَرُ إِلَى الْغَايَةِ [He strove in hastening, or strove to get first, to the goal]. (Ham p. 46.) And بَادِرٌ بَعْضُهُمْ إِلَى أَمْرِ, and ابْتَدَرُوا, and تَبَادَرُوا, They vied, or strove,

one with another, in hastening to a thing, or an affair, trying which of them would be first. (T.)

4. ابْدَرُ He had the full moon rising to him, (S, M, K,) or upon him: (A:) a verb similar to أَفْمَرُ and أَشْرَقَ: (A:) or he journeyed during a night of full moon. (T, K.) — It (an unripe date) became red. (TA.) [See also 1.] — ابْدَرُ فِي مَالِ الْيَتِيمِ: see 3.

6. تَبَادَرُوا They hastened together; vied, or strove, one with another, in hastening; made haste to be, or get, before one another; strove, one with another, to be first, or beforehand. (S, TA.) You say, أَخَذَ السَّلَاحَ, (TA,) and ابْتَدَرُوا السَّلَاحَ, (S, TA,) They hastened together, &c., to take the weapons. (S.) And تَبَادَرُوا الْبَاغَ [They hastened together; or vied, or strove, one with another, in hastening; to attain power, or eminence, or nobility]; as also ابْتَدَرُوا. (A.) And تَبَادَرُوا أُمْرًا: see 3, last sentence. — هَذَا مَا يَتَبَادَرُ مِنْهُ † [This meaning is what appears from it (namely, the phrase, or sentence,) at first sight]. (A phrase of frequent occurrence in the TA &c.)

8: see 3, in four places; and see 6, in two places. — ابْتَدَرَتْ عَيْنَايَ My eyes flowed with tears. (TA, from a trad.)

Q. Q. 1. يَبْدَرُ He heaped up wheat. (K.)

بَدَرٌ, (S, A, Msb, K, &c.,) originally an inf. n., (Msb,) The full moon; (M, A, Msb, K;) as also بَادِرٌ; (L, K;) the moon in its fourteenth night: (S:) or the latter signifies [simply] the moon: (IAar, T:) the moon in its fourteenth night is called بدر because it hastens to rise before the sun sets; (S, M;) and to set before the sun rises: (TA:) or because of its fulness; (S, TA;) as being likened to a بَدْرَةٌ: or, as Er-Rāghib thinks to be most probable, it is itself a primitive word: (TA:) pl. بَدَرٌ. (M, A.) Hence, ثِيْلَةُ الْبَدْرِ [The night of the full moon; which is] the fourteenth night [of the lunar month]. (S.) — † A lord, master, or chief, (M, K,) of a people: so called as being likened to the full moon. (M.) — Applied to a boy, (Zj, M, K,) † Full of youthful vigour and of flesh: (Zj:) or full, or plump: (M:) or i. q. مَبَادِرٌ [precocious]. (T, K.) [In this sense, an epithet; and so its fem. بَدْرَةٌ (q. v.), applied to an eye.] — † A cover; or a dish or plate; syn. طَبَقٌ: (Ibn-Wahb, K:) because resembling the full moon, being round: so Az thinks. (TA.) — See also بَدْرَةٌ, in two places.

بَدْرَةٌ, applied to an eye (عَيْنٌ), Quick-sighted; or that sees before others: (Aq, T, S, K, TA:) or that sees before [the eyes of] other horses; applied to a horse's eye: (IAar, T, M:) or sharp-sighted: or round and large: (M:) or full like the full moon: (S, K:) but the correct meaning is [said to be] that [mentioned above as] given by IAar: (M:) or, accord. to IAar, full; not defective. (T.) — Also, (S, M, K,) and بَدْرٌ (K,) The skin of a lamb or kid (S, M, K) when it has been weaned, (AZ, S, M,) used for milk: for [when it is killed] while it continues sucking, its skin, if used for milk, is called شَكْوَةٌ; and for clarified