is termed ا عُدَا لَيّا or نَا اللّه signifies he sang to them. (Mgh.) The Arabs in driving their camels used commonly to sing verses of the kind termed رَجْز. (TA in art. رَجْز.) [It is said that] vija originated from the fact of a Desert-Arab's beating his young man, or boy, and biting his fingers; whereupon he went along saying رَى دَى بَي بَدَى meaning رَى دَى دَى (O my two hands!"]; and the camels went on at his cry; therefore his master bade him keep to it: (K in art. (3:) so says IAar. (TA in that art. [Other (similar) accounts of its origin are mentioned by MF in remarking on this passage of the K.]) signifies also He raised his voice with [the singing termed] الحداء (Har p. 576.) [And He breathed short (anhelavit), and sent forth a voice or sound. (Golius, from a gloss in the KL.)] - You say also of the north wind, تُحُدُو السَّحَابَ, i. e. + It drives along the clouds. (S.) _ And حداه على He urged him, incited him, or put him in motion or action, to do such a thing. (Msb, TA.) - And + It followed it; namely, the night the day; (K;) as also احتداه (AHn, K:) and so the [wild] he-ass his she-asses; and anything any other thing. (TA.) Hence the saying, + I will not do it as long أَفْعَلُهُ مَا حَدًا اللَّيْلُ النَّبَارَ us the night follows the day]. (TA.) _ See also 5.

4: see 5.

ألحداء , in its primary sense, is from الحداة and signifies He (a driver of camels) vied, competed, or contended for superiority, with him, or emulated him, (namely, another driver,) in driving camels, or urging them by singing to them; each of them desiring to elicit the ability of the other in doing so. (Z, TA.) _ [And hence,] He vied, or competed, and contended for superiority, with him, (S, K,* mentioned in the K in art. حدى,) in an action or a work [of any kind]. (Ṣ.) You say, النَّاسَ القُوْآنَ I sought to elicit the ability of the people in order that it might be known which of us was most skilled in reading or reciting [the Kur-án]: it means like as does the saying of a person contending with others for the superior glory of his people, "Bring ye a people like my people, or like one of them." (Msb.) It is said of Mohammad, in a trad., بِالقُرْآنِ [He vied, or contended, with the Arabs by means of the ,تَحَدَّى صَاحِبُهُ القَرَآءَةُ Kur-án]. (TA.) And one says, تَحَدَّى صَاحِبُهُ القَرَآءَةُ and الصراء, [He vied, or contended, with his companion in reading, or reciting, and in wrestling,] in order that it might be seen which of them was the superior reader or reciter, and the superior wrestler. (TA.) _ Also He aimed at it; made it his object; sought, endeavoured after, pursued, or endeavoured to reach or attain or obtain, it; intended or purposed it; (AA, and K* and TA in art. حَدَاهُ (AA, TA,) and احداد (Sgh, and K ib.) Hence the saying of Mujáhid, أَتَحَدّى القُرْآنَ فَأَقْراً [I used to aim at reading, or reciting, the Kur-án, and so to read, or recite]. (AA, TA.)

6. تَحَادَت الإبلُ The camels urged on one another. (K.)

8: see 1, in two places.

الدُّهُ عَلَمُ حَدًا الدُّهُ I will not do it ever; (K;) as long as the night follows the day. (TA. [See 1.])

The north wind; (S, K;) because it drives along the clouds: the masc. form, أحدى is not used. (S.)

: see 1, in two places.

A vying, or competition, and contention for superiority. (K. [There mentioned in art. نحدى; but belonging to the present art., (see 5,) like as فَجَمَّا belongs to art.)=[One who vies, or competes, and contends for superiority.] You say, أَنَا حُدَيَّاكَ بِهِذَا الأُمْر [I am he who vies, &c., with thee in this affair], meaning come forth to me as an adversary, by thyself alone, (T, S,* K,* TA,) and compete, or contend, with me [in this affair]. (T, TA.) _ And هُوَ حُدَيًّاهُمْ He aims at them; makes them his object; seeks, endeavours after, pursues, or endeavours to reach, or attain, them. (TA.) _ And اهٰذَا حُدِيًّا هٰذَا This is the like, or like in form, of this. (As, TA.) _ And حُدَيًّا النَّاس One of the men or people. (Kr, K.) = See also أَدُ in art. مدأة, in art. احداً

: see what next follows.

Driving or a driver [of camels; or urging or exciting them, or one who urges or excites them, by singing to them: see 1]: (Mgh:) pl. حَدَّاةً * and رُجُلُ حَادٍ TA.) You say مُدَاةً [which latter is an intensive epithet]. (K.) __ It is also applied to a [wild] he-ass, as meaning Driving before him his she-asses. (S,* TA.) He is said to be حادى ثلاث [A driver before him of three she-asses], (S, TA,) and ا حادى ثمان [a driver before him of eight she-asses j. (TA.) __ حادي [lit. The driver, or urger, of the asterism] النَّجْم means الدَّبَرَان [i. e. + the Hyades; or the five chief stars thereof; or the brightest star thereof, α of Taurus]: (TA:) and so حادى النَّجوم [lit. the driver, or urger, of the stars]. (S voce [الحادية .pl. of the fem] الحوادي _ (.مجدح means + The hind legs; because they follow the fore legs. (K.) And + The latter or hinder, or the last; or hindmost, parts or portions of anything. (Az, TA.) _ is also the act. part. n. of تحدّى; and thus means حَادِي = (AA, TA.) مادي الم Aiming at a thing; &c. .وحد .see art. عَشَرَ

احدى fem. of أَحُدُ see art. المدى

Among them is in use أُحْدَقَةً and a certain kind of مداء (Lh, K.)

For several words mentioned in the K under this head, see art. ___.

1. عُدِّ, aor. -, (L, Msb.) inf. n. عُدِّ, (L, Msb. K,) He cut, or cut off, a thing: (Msb:) or cut, or cut off, quickly; (IDrd, A, L;) as also : (A:) or cut off quickly and utterly: (L:) is syn. with -. (K.)

† Quichness in speech and actions. (TA.) A piece of flesh-meat; (A,* L, K;) as also حُزّة (A, L.)

an inf. n. having no verb, (Az ,L,) Lightness of the tail: (S, L, K:) lightness of the hair of the tail of a horse: shortness of the tail of an ass; and of a bird of the kind called قُطُّ ; or lightness of the feathers of the tail thereof; or tlightness and quickness of the flight thereof: (L:) and lightness of the beard. (L.) - + Lightness of hand. (S. [See أَحَدُ.]) † Quickness: or quickness and lightness or agility. (L.)

and حَدْحَدُ A short woman. (L.)

† A quick [night-journey to water] ; (S, L, K;) like 2: (S, A, L:) and farextending, or distant; as also Vi. (L.) And أَعُذُ (L) and أَعُذُ (K) [A journey of five days whereof the second and third and fourth are without water] in which is no languor, or flagging; (L;) and quick. (K.)

see what next precedes.

Deprived of an arm, or a hand, &c., by amputation: fem. أَحَدُّ [pl. حُدُّاء ; thus means having the arm, or hand, amputated : and [hence] + not having the means of acquiring eminence, or nobility. (L.) [Hence, also,] أصول in a trad. of 'Alee, means + Shall I ,بيد حَدَّاءَ assault the enemy with a short arm, that will not attain to that which I desire? or, accord. to one reading, it is جَدَّاء, meaning amputated: alluding to his companions' falling short of their duty, and keeping back from the war. (L in arts. in and will be أَحَدُّ اليَد Another meaning of أَحَدُّ found below.] _ A light-tailed camel: (S, L:) a horse light, or scanty, in the hair of the tail: (A, L:) or having it (the tail, Msb) cut off: (A, Msb:) a short-tailed ass. (L.) قطاة حَدَّاءُ A bird of the kind called قط having a light, or scunty, tail; having a tail of which the feathers have become light, or scanty; (S, L;) having few feathers in the tail: (A:) or short-tailed: (L:) or + light and quick in flight. (A,* L.) And الْحَيَةُ حَدَّاءُ A light, or scanty, beard. (L.) _ Lean, lank, or light of flesh; or slender; or lank in the belly. (K.) _ Smooth; (Kh, Msb;) a thing to which nothing clings, or attaches. of خُطْبَة a , وَلَّتِ الدُّنْيَا حَدًّاءَ (Mṣb,* TA.) 'Otbeh Ibn-Ghazwan, means 1 The world hath retired, passing away quickly, (A,* L, K,*) nothing clinging to it [so as to retard it]: (L, K:) or the people thereof not clinging to aught of it [so as to retard it]: (A:) or quickly; its latter part being cut off. (Az, L.) _ A sword quick in cutting. (A.) __ \ Light-handed; (S, A, L, K;) quick-handed; (L;) i. e. thievish; or quick in