Boox I.]
فدر - فد
K.) - Having a vehement tread. (M, L, K.) Hence, in a trad., قَدْ كُنْتَ تَهْبِى فَوْقِى نَدَّاذًا i.e. [Thou usedst to walk upon me] treading vehemently, as said by the earth, ( $\mathbf{M}, \mathbf{L}$, ) to a dead man buried in it. (L.) - Proud, (K, TA,) and exulting. (TA.) - And Possessing camels in number from two hundred (in some copies of the $\mathbf{K}$ [and in a copy of the T] from hundreds, TA) to a thousand, ( $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{T}, \mathrm{Nh}, \mathrm{L}, \mathrm{K}$, ) and therewithal rude, coarse, or uncivil, and proud. (AO, T.) - Pl. فَـَّادُونَ. (L, K, \&c.) - The pl. occurs in a trad., in the saying, إنَّ الجَفَاَتَ وَالقَّهْوَة (T, S., L,) meaning [Verily rudeness, or coarseness, and hardness, are in] the men whose voices are high, or loud, in their corn-fields and among their cattle: (El-Aḥmar, As, T, Ṣ, L, $\mathbf{K}:$ ) or (in the $\mathbf{K}$ " and") the tenders of camels, and pastors, and tenders of oxen and of asses: (Th, T, K:) or (in the $\mathbf{K}$ "and") the tillers of the ground; ( $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{A}, \mathrm{Mgh}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{TA} ;$ ) because they vociferate in their corn-fields: (A, Mgh :) or (in the $\mathbf{K}$ " and") the people of the deserts; (M, K,
 q. v.]; (MF;) because of the roughness of their voices, and their rudeness, or coarseness: ( M :) or (in the K "and") the possessors of many camels. (M, K, TA.) [See also art. فدن.] -- الفَدَّارَةٌ signifies The frog: ( $\mathbf{A}, \underset{\text { K : }}{\text { : }}$ ) so called because of its croaking. (A.) - Also, فَدَّاءوَ


 K,) A certain bird : (M, L, K :) n. un. of فَدَّاءْ,


فَدَّارَةٌ preceding paragraph.

A desert, or naterless desert, (T, M, L, K, ) wherein is nothing : (T, M, L:) or an even tract of land: (S, $\mathbf{L}, \mathbf{K}$ :) or a spacious and pebbly tract of land: ( $\mathbf{A}$ :) or a rugged and pebbly tract of land: or a hard place: (M, L:) or a hard and rugged place: ( $\mathbf{K}$ :) or an elevated place ( $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{T}, \mathrm{L}, \mathrm{K}$ ) in which is hardness: ( A g, T, L:) pl. فَدَافِد. (L.)

> فَدَّاذ : فُدْفُدْ : fee first sentence.
, نَدَّاذْ , first sentence. =Also Thick milk: (IAạr, T:) or i. q. nifies very thich milk: ( S and L and K in explanation of the latter:) or both signify sour and thick milk. ( T and L in explanation of the latter.)
فدح

1. فَّهُهُ, (Ş, A, K,) aor. : , (K,) inf. n. فُّهُ, (TA,) It (a debt, Ș, A, K, and an affair, and a load, TA) burdened him, burdened him heavily, oppressed him, or overburdened him: ( $\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{K}:$ )
 heard from any one in the correctness of whose Arabic speech confidence is placed. (S.S.)

4: see the preceding paragraph: - and that here following.
10. 'استفلهعa He deemed it (i. e. an affair [\&c.]) burdensome, heavily burdening, oppressive, or overburdening: (A, TA:) or he found it to be so; as also "افـدعة. (K.)

فَادِّ A debt, (A,) or an affair, (S., K,) [or a load, (see 1,)] burdening, burdening heavily, oppressing, or overburdening. (S, A, K.)
A misfortune, an affliction, or a cala-
 aftlictions, or calamities, of fortune. (K,* TA.)

مُفْدَحْ : see the following paragraph.
ت
مَـْفْدُوْ A man burdened, heavily burdened, oppressel, or overburdened, by debt, or by an affair, or by a load: (S,* L, TA :) "مْفْتَ " in this sense is not allowable. (L.)

## فدن

 He broke his head with a stone: (K, TA:) and I broke the thing: (TA :) [but] the verb is not used except in relation to a thing in which is moisture. (K, TA.)

## فدر

1. 'فَــرَر, (Lth, IAạr, T, Ṣ, M, O, Ķ,) aor.' (M,) or (O, K,) inf. n. فُدُور (Lth, T, Ṣ, M, O, K) and
 said of a stallion, (IAar, T, S., \&c.,) primarily of a stallion-camel, (IAạr, T,) He desisted from covering; (IAạr, T, Ş, O;) or he desisted from covering, being wearied by much indulging therein: (S, $\mathrm{O}:$ ) or he flagged, or became remiss, or languid, in covering, (Lth, T, M, K,) and desisted therefrom: ( $\mathbf{M}, \mathbf{K}$ :) the g in in be a substitute for the in : نَترَ : : 0 ( 0 : accord. to IAth, it signifies he lacked power, or ability, to cọver. (TA.) - فَكَرُ, inf. n. فُدُورُ, said of a moun-tain-goat, He became such as protected himself in the mountain from the hunter: or he became large, or big, and advanced in age, or full-gronn; thus says IḲṭ. (TA.) — And فَدَرْ flesh-meat, (K, TA,) inf. n. فُدُورُ, (TA,) It became cold. (K, TA.) $=$, فَدِرَ, aor. $=$, inf. n. فَدَرُ, He was, or became, foolish, stupid, or unsound in intellect or understanding. (TA.)
2: see 1, first sentence. $=$ هِذْ حِجَارَةٌ تُفَدَّرُ means These are stones that break into small änd large picces. ( $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{K}$.

4: see 1 , first sentence.
5. تفتّر, said of a stone, It, being struck, broke in pieces. (TA.)
فَارِرْ فَرْرُ, in two places.
فَدِر Foolish, stupid, or unsound in intellect or understánding. (S. M, O, K.) _ And Wood that quickly [or easily] breaks. ( $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{K}$.)

فْرْةٍ A piece of flesh-meat: (M, K :) or a compact piece thereof: (As, T, Ș, O:) or a piece of cold, cooked, flesh-meat: ( T : [mentioned in the TA as from the $\mathrm{M}:]$ ) and a piece of anything: (TA:) pl. فــرَ. (T, TA.) - A lump of dates [compacted together]: ( $\mathrm{M}:$ ) or a large lump of dates compacted together; as also and فِنْدِيرُ, (TA in art. .فندر.) - A piece of a mountain: (T, K:) or an overtopping, or an overhanging, or a projecting, piece of a mountain. (M.) See also فَإِرَّة And $A$ portion of the night. (M, K.)
فُدَرةٍ A man neho goes away by himself; (IbnAbbád, $\mathbf{O}, \mathbf{K}$;) like فُرْرَهِ ; formed by transposition. (Ibn-'Abbád, O.) [See also فَادِر, last signification.]
غُلُ
,فُرُرٌ (0,) A boy, or youth, that has nearly attained
to puberty : or fat, or plump. ( $0, \mathbf{K}$.

فَدُور: see the next paragraph.
, فَـادِ, applied to a stallion, [primarily to a stallion-camel, (see 1, first sentence,)] Desisting from covering; or desisting from covering, being wearied by much indulging therein: ( $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{O}$ :) or flagging, or becoming remiss, or languid, in covering, and desisting therefrom: ( $\mathbf{M}, \mathbf{K}$ :) [or lacking power, or ability, to cover : (see 1 :)] pl. , فَوَإِرُ, (S.

 goat, Advanced in age, or full-grown: ( $\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{M}, \mathbf{O}$, $\mathbf{K}$ :) or youthful, and complete in make: ( $\mathbf{M}, \mathbf{K}$ :) or large, or big: (S, $\mathbf{0}:$ ) or that protects himself. in the mountain from the hunter: ( $\mathbf{M}, \mathbf{K}$ :) فَإِرْ applied to a mountain-goat as meaning advanced in age is like تَارِح applied to a horse, and بَازِلْ to a camel, and صَالِ to an animal of the bovine kind and to a sheep or goat: ( $\mathrm{As}, \mathrm{T}:$ ) accord. to IAth, it is from "فَرْ said of a stallion as meaning "he lacked power, or ability, to cover:" (TA: [and the like is said in the $0:$ :]) the pl. (of M) is "فُقُ, (M, and so in some copies of the Kب,
 O , [see an ex. of the latter plural in a verse cited


 signifies also A she-camel that goes anay alone, apart from the others; ( $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{TA} ;)$ like (TA.) [See also فُقْرة.]
فَادِرَة + A great, (T, O, K,) hard and solid, ( M , $\mathbf{K}$,) mass of rock, ( $\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{M}, \mathbf{O}, \mathbf{K}$,) which one seex (T, O) upon the head of a mountain ; (T, M, O, K ;) likened to the mountain-goat ; ( $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{O}$;) as also فـْرْرْ
mass of rock that projects, or juts out, ( from the head of a mountain: ( $\mathbf{S}:$ ) what is thus called is short of (دُونَ) nhat is termed فُرْة [in relation to a mountain]; (M, K; ) by which may

