

having extent, or extended; matter; the material, or materials, of which a thing having form consists, or is composed: considered as that of which a thing having form consists, it is termed also طَبِيئَةٌ: considered as capable of assuming or receiving form, it is especially termed هَيُولَى: as that from which composition commences, عُنْصُرٌ: and as that to which resolution reduces a thing, اِنْطِقَاسٌ, or اِنْطِقَاسٌ, as it is generally written and pronounced: the pl. is مَوَادُّ. — The radical substance of a word, the radical letters, collectively, of a word.]

أَمْدٌ [More or most tall, high, long, &c.] — *هُوَ مِنْ أَمْدِ النَّاسِ قَامَةٌ* † He is of the tallest of men in stature. (A.) — *نَعْرٌ وَأَشَدُّ وَأَمْدَةٌ* Yes: even the utmost thereof, and the most that could be thereof. Said in reply to the question "Hast thou done it?" (A.) — *أَمْدٌ صَوْتًا* Higher or louder, or highest or loudest, of voice. (Mgh, art. لَقَى.)

أَمْدُودٌ Custom; habit. (K.)

إِمْدَانٌ (of the measure اِفْعَالَانٌ, [originally اِمْدَانٌ, S, L] and اِمْدَانٌ (L, K) Salt water: (L, K:) or very salt water: (S, L:) or the water of salt earth. (L.) — Also, the former, Water exuding from the earth: (L, K:) sometimes written, (K,) or as some say, (L,) اِمْدَانٌ. (L, K.)

مَدِيدٌ: see مَدِيدٌ. — Much wealth. (A.)

مَمْدٌ حَبْلٌ The place of a rope at which it is drawn, or pulled, strained, or stretched. (A.)

مَمْدٌ A tent of skin (طِرَافٌ) extended, or stretched, with the ropes called اَطْنَابٌ. It is with teshdeed to denote intensiveness. (S, L.) — See مَدِيدٌ.

مدح

1. مَدَحَهُ (S, K,) aor. ٤, (K,) inf. n. مَدَحٌ (S, K) and مَدَحَةٌ (K,) as some say, but correctly this latter is a simple subst.; (TA;) and اَمْدَحَهُ: (S, K;) and مَدَحُهُ (K,) inf. n. تَمْدِيحٌ; (TA;) [but this, and that next preceding it, have an intensive signification, as is shown by the explanation of their pass. part. ns., which see below;] and تَمْدَحُهُ (K:) [which seems to imply some degree of effort in the agent;] He praised, eulogized, or commended, him; spoke well of him; mentioned him with approbation: (S, K:) or he described him as characterized by goodliness, beauty, or elegance; opposite of ذَمَّهُ: and he enumerated his generous qualities or actions; opposite of هَجَاهُ: (MF:) or he praised him for his goodly qualities, whether natural or depending upon his own will; and

hence it is of more common application than حَمَدُهُ: accord. to El-Khaṭeab El-Tebreezee, it is from the phrase تَمَدَّحَتِ الْأَرْضُ "the land became ample, or spacious;" whence it would seem to signify he amplified his phrase: accord. to Kh, مَدَحُهُ relates to an absent person; and مَدَحُهُ, to one who is present: and accord. to Es-Saraḡustee, مَدَحٌ is descriptive of the state, or condition, and external appearance or form; and of nothing beside. (Mḡb.)

2: see 1.

3. مَادَحَهُ He praised, eulogized, or commended, him reciprocally. (A.)

5. تَمَدَّحَ He affected (تَكَلَّفَ) to be praised, eulogized, or commended; endeavoured, or constrained himself, to gain praise, eulogy, or commendation. (S, K.) هُوَ يَتَمَدَّحُ إِلَى النَّاسِ He seeks to gain the praise, eulogy, or commendation, of people. (A.) — He praised, eulogized, or commended, himself. (TA.) — He gloried: he boasted of abundance which he did not possess. (K.) — العَرَبُ تَتَمَدَّحُ بِالسَّخَاءِ [The Arabs glory in liberality, bounty, munificence, or generosity]. (A.) — See 1. — تَمَدَّحَتِ الْخَاصِرَةُ (S, K,) and اِمْتَدَّحَتْ, and اِمْدَحَتْ [originally اِمْدَحَتْ], (K,) The hypochondre, or flank, became distended, expanded, or dilated, (S, K,) by reason of satiety; like تَنَدَّحَتْ: occurring in this sense in a verse of Er-Rá'ee, as some relate it; as others relate it, it is تَمَدَّحَتْ. (S.) — اِمْدَحَ بَطْنُهُ † His belly became wide, or distended; a dial. form of اِنْدَحَ. (S.) This, says F, is a mistake; but it is no mistake; and he has perverted the words of J, which are confirmed by Sgh and the author of the L and many others. (MF.) — Also اِمْدَحَتْ, and اِمْتَدَّحَتْ, and اِمْدَحَتْ (K) and اِمْتَدَّحَتْ, (TA,) The land became ample, or spacious. (K.) The first and second are formed by substitution of م for ن, from اِنْتَدَّحَتْ and اِتْمَدَّحَتْ. (L.)

6. تَمَادَحُوا They praised, eulogized, or commended, one another. (A.) التَّمَادُحُ التَّمَادُحُ Praising one another is slaughtering one another. (S, art. دَبَحَ, A.)

7, 8, and 9. See 5 and 1.

مَدْحَةٌ and مَدِيحٌ and اَمْدُوحَةٌ (S, K,) Praise; eulogy; commendation: (S:) that with which one is praised, eulogized, or commended; (K;) meaning poetry, or verse, with which one is praised, eulogized, or commended: (TA:) pl. of the first, مَدَحٌ; (A;) of the second, مَدَائِحٌ; and of the third, اَمَادِيحٌ. (K, A.)

مَدِيحٌ: see مَدْحَةٌ.

مَدَّحٌ [One who praises, &c., much, or often; a habitual praiser, &c.] (TA in art. حَوَّنُو; &c. See an ex. voce حَنَّانًا.)

مَادِحٌ Praising, eulogizing, or commending; or a praiser, eulogizer, or commender: pl. مَدَّحٌ. (TA.)

مَمَادِحٌ Praiseworthy, commendable, or good, qualities or dispositions, &c.; contr of مَقَابِيحٌ. (L, art. قَبَحَ.)

مَدْحَةٌ: see اَمْدُوحَةٌ.

مَمْدَحٌ A man much, or greatly praised; (S, K;) as also مَمْتَدَّحٌ: (TA:) praised by every tongue. (A.)

مَمْتَدَّحٌ: see مَمْدَحٌ.

مدر

1. مَدْرَةٌ (S, Mḡb, K,) aor. ٤, (S, Mḡb,) inf. n. مَدَّرٌ (Mḡb, TA,) He plastered it (a place) with [مَدَّرٌ, or] clay, or loam, or mud; as also مَدَّرُهُ (M, K,) inf. n. تَمْدِيرٌ. (TA.) He repaired it (namely a watering-trough or tank) with مَدَّرٌ; (S, Mḡb;) i. e., clay, or loam, or mud: (Mḡb:) he closed the interstices of its stones with مَدَّرٌ: (S, K:) he plastered its surface with clay, or loam, or mud, in which was no sand, in order that it might not cleave open, or in order that its water might not issue forth. (TA.)

2: see 1. — مَدَّرٌ (A, K,) inf. n. تَمْدِيرٌ (K,) † Alvim dejectit: because he who does so makes use of مَدَّرٌ [for purification]; and the excrement is metonymically termed clay: (A:) cacavit: (K:) mostly said of the hyena. (TA.)

4. اَمْدِرُونَا مِنْ مَمْدَرَتِكُمْ [Give ye to us some مَدَّرٌ from your place whence ye take مَدَّرٌ]. (A.)

8. اَمْتَدَّرَ الْمَدَّرَ He took what is called مَدَّرٌ. (K.)

مَدَّرٌ [a coll. gen. n.] Pieces, or bits, [or lumps, or clods,] of dry, or tough, clay, (M, A, K,) such as is cohesive: (TA:) or [simply] pieces of clay: (Az, Mḡb:) or compact or cohesive earth: (Mḡb:) or tough or cohesive clay in which is no sand: (M, Mḡb, K:) n. un. with ٥. (S, M, Mḡb, K.) In the expression اَلْحِجَارَةُ وَالْمَدَارَةُ † [Stones and pieces of dry or tough clay, &c.], the latter word is used after the manner of an imitative sequent, and is not used alone, as a broken pl.: (M:) or it is an imitative sequent. (K.) — † Cities [or towns or villages]: or a region, district, or tract, of cities or towns or villages, and of cultivated land; (K, TA;) because its buildings are [generally] of مَدَّرٌ: (TA:) and its n. un., مَدْرَةٌ, † a city or town or