

village; syn. **بَلْدَةٌ**, (K,) or **قَرْيَةٌ**; (S, Mṣb, K;) because its buildings are generally of **مَدْر**: (Mṣb:) or a town or village built of clay or mud and unburnt bricks: and also a large city. (L.) You say, **أَهْلُ الْمَدْرِ وَالْوَبْرِ**; [The people of the towns or villages, and of the tents]. (S.) And **مَا رَأَيْتُ فِي الْوَبْرِ وَالْمَدْرِ مِثْلَهُ**; I have not seen in the desert and the towns or villages the like of him. (A.) And it is related in a trad., that the Prophet said to 'Amir Ibn-Et-Tufeyl, Become thou a muslim, and he replied, **عَلَىٰ أَنْ لِي الْوَبْرِ**; [On the condition that to me shall pertain the desert, and to thee the towns or villages]. (A.) You say also, **فَلَانَ سَيِّدَ مَدْرَتِهِ**; Such a one is the chief of his town or village. (Mṣb.) And **بَنُو مَدْرَاءَ**; The people of the cities or towns or villages and cultivated land. (K.)

مَدْرَةٌ: }
بَنُو مَدْرَاءَ: } see **مَدْرٌ**.

مَدِيرٌ and **مَمْدُورٌ** A place plastered with [مَدْر, or] clay, or loam, or mud. (TA.)

مَدَارَةٌ: see **مَدْرٌ**.

مَادِرٌ [One who plasters with **مَدْر**:] one who plasters his watering-trough or tank with his ordure, in order that no one beside himself may water at it: pl. **مَدْرَةٌ**. (A.)

ضَبْعَانِ أَمْدَرٍ: see **ضَبْعٌ**.

مِمْدَرٌ An instrument with which one plasters with [مَدْر, or] clay, or loam, or mud. (TA, art. **سَبْحٌ**.)

مَمْدَرَةٌ (S, K) and **مِمْدَرَةٌ** (K,) which latter is extr. [with respect to form], (TA,) or **مَمْدَرَةٌ**, like **مَقْبَرَةٌ**, (A,) A place in which is [مَدْر, or] clay, or loam, or mud, unmixed with sand, (K,) prepared for closing the interstices of the stones of watering-troughs or tanks; (TA;) a place from which **مَدْر** is taken for that purpose. (S.) See 4.

مَمْدُورٌ: see **مَدِيرٌ**.

[مدش, &c.]

See Supplement.]

مد

مُدٌّ and **مُدٌّ**: see art. **مِنْدٌ**.

مدح

1. **مَدِحٌ**, (S,) aor. **مَدَحَ**, (L,) inf. n. **مَدَحٌ**, (S, K,) His (a man's, S) thighs rubbed each other: (S, L, K:) when he walked, (S,) by reason of

his fatness: (Námoos:) or his thighs rubbed each other, and twisted, so that they became excoriated; as also **فَحَذَاهُ** **مَدَحَتْ**: (L:) or the parts between the inner sides of the roots of his thighs (**مَا بَيْنَ الرَّفْعَيْنِ**) and his buttocks became inflamed: (K, TA:) [for **اِحْتِرَاقٌ**, in the CK, I read **احترق**, as in other copies of the K, and in the TA: see also **وَدِحٌ**]. — **مَدِحٌ** is said to signify *It* (a thing) rubbed against another thing, and became much cracked, or chapped, thereby. ISd thinks that it relates especially to an animal. (L.) — Also, **مَدِحٌ** He had his testicle much chapped by its rubbing against something. (K.) — **مَدَحٌ**, inf. n. **مَدَحٌ**, **مَدَحَتِ الشَّانُ**; The sheep sweated in the inner sides of the roots of the thighs, or the parts called **أَرْفَاعٌ**: (L:) or, in their thighs. (TA.)

2: see 1.

5. **تَمَدَّحَتْ خَاصِرَتَاهُ** His two hypochondres, or flanks, became inflated, or swollen, by reason of his having satiated himself with drink. (K.) [See also **تَمَدَّحَ** and **تَمَدَّحَ**.]

أَمَدَحٌ A man whose thighs rub each other when he walks. (S.) [See 1.]

مندر

1. **مَدَّرَتِ الْبَيْضَةَ**, (S, A, K,) aor. **مَدَّرَ**, (A, K,) inf. n. **مَدَّرٌ**, (TA,) The egg became corrupt, or rotten. (S, A, K.) And **مَدَّرَتِ الْجَوْزَةَ** The nut became bad, or corrupt; as also **تَمَدَّرَتْ**. (K.) — **مَدَّرَتْ مَعِدَتَهُ** His stomach became in a corrupt state: (S:) and **مَدَّرَتْ نَفْسَهُ**, (S, K,) and **مَعَدَنَهُ**, (K,) his soul [or stomach] became heavy; or it heaved, or became agitated by a tendency to vomit; syn. **خَبَّتَتْ**; (S, K;) as also **رَأَيْتُ بَيْضَةَ مَدَّرَةٍ**, (S, A, K,) You say, **رَأَيْتُ بَيْضَةَ مَدَّرَةٍ** I saw a rotten egg, and my soul [or stomach] heaved, or became agitated by a tendency to vomit, thereat; syn. **خَبَّتَتْ**. (S.)

4. **امدرت البيضة** She (a hen) caused the egg to become corrupt, or rotten. (S, A.)

5. see 1, in two places.

شَدَّرَ مَدْرٌ and **شَدَّرَ مَدْرٌ**: see art. **شَدَّرَ**. The latter word is an imitative sequent to the former. (TA.)

بَيْضَةُ مَدَّرَةٍ A corrupt, or rotten, egg. (A, K.) — **إِمْرَأَةٌ مَدَّرَةٌ** A dirty, or filthy, woman, (K, TA,) whose odour is like that of a rotten egg. (TA.)

[مدع, &c.]

See Supplement.]

مر

1. **مَرَّ**, (S, M, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) aor. **مَرَّ**, (S, M,) inf. n. **مَرٌّ** [and **مَمَرٌ**] and **مُرُورٌ**, (S, M, Mṣb, K,) He, or it, passed; passed by, or beyond; went; went on; proceeded; passed, or went, along, or through, or over; went away; passed away; syn. **جَازَ**; (M, K;) and **ذَهَبَ**; (S, M, Mṣb, K;) and **مَضَى**; (A, Mgh;) as also **اسْتَمَرَّ**. (S, A, Mgh, K.) You say, **مَرَّ الرَّجُلُ**, (TK,) and **الدَّهْرُ**, (Mṣb,) and **الْأَمْرُ**; and **اسْتَمَرَّ**; (A, Mgh;) The man, (TK,) and time, (Mṣb,) and the affair, (A, Mgh,) passed; &c. (A, Mgh, Mṣb, TK.) The saying in the **Ḳur**, [vii. 189,] **حَمَلْتُ حَمَلًا خَفِيفًا فَمَرَّتْ بِهِ** signifies *i. q.* **اسْتَمَرَّتْ بِهِ**, (A, K,) which is another reading, (Bd,) i. e., [She bore a light burden in her womb, and] went with it, and moved from place to place, and rose and sat, not being oppressed by its weight: (A:) [or went on with it in the same course or manner:] or went and came with it, by reason of its lightness: (Jel:) or rose and sat with it, (Zj, Bd,) not being oppressed by its weight: (Zj:) so accord. to both the readings mentioned above: (Bd:) by the burden being meant the impregnating fluid. (Bd, Jel, TA.) — [It is also said of water, meaning *It ran, or flowed.* And one says, **مَرَّتِ الرِّيحُ** The wind passed along, or blew.] — **مَرَّ عَلَيْهِ**, (S, M, A, Mṣb, K,) and **مَرَّ عَلَيْهِ**, (S, A, Mṣb,) but the former is more common than the latter, (Mughnee, voce **ب**,) for which the Benoo-Yarbooa say, **مَرَّ عَلَيْهِ**, with **kesr**, (TA,) and **مَرَّ**, [respecting which see what follows the explanation,] (M, K,) aor. **مَرَّ**, (S,) inf. n. **مَرٌّ** and **مَمَرٌ** (S, A, Mṣb) and **مُرُورٌ**; (A, Mṣb;) and **مَرَّ**, (M, K;) **إِمْتَرَّ عَلَيْهِ**, and **إِمْتَرَّ بِهِ**, (S, Mṣb,) or **إِجْتَاَزَ**, (S, Mṣb,) or **جَازَ عَلَيْهِ**, (M, K,) or **وَدَّهَبَ**. (A.) **مَرَّ** may be a verb trans. by means of a particle and without a particle: or in **مَرَّ** the particle may be suppressed: Jereer says,

• **تَمُرُونَ الدِّيَارَ وَلَمْ تَعُوجُوا**
• **كَلَامِكُمْ عَلَيَّ إِذَا حَرَامٌ**

[Ye pass by the dwellings without turning aside and alighting: the speaking to you is therefore forbidden to me]: but it is said that the true reading is **مَرَّرْتُمُ الدِّيَارَ** [Ye have passed by the dwellings]: which shows that he feared to make the verb trans. without a particle: IAqr says, that **مَرَّ بِهِ** signifies the same as **مَرَّ بِهِ** [He passed by Zeyd], without being elliptical, but as being properly trans.; but IJ, allowing this, says that it is not a phrase commonly obtaining. (M, TA.) — **مَرَّ عَلَيْهِ** also signifies *He, or it, passed, or went, along, or over, or across, it.* You say, **مَرَّ عَلَى الْجِسْرِ** He passed, or went,