

(§;) *The night became dark*: (K:) or became intensely dark. (S.) — غَدِرَتِ الْغَمْرُ (K,) inf. n. غَدْرٌ (TA.) *The sheep, or goats, became satiated in the place of pasture in the first of the growth thereof.* (K.) — غَدِرَتِ الْأَرْضُ *The land abounded with غَدْرٌ* [q. v.]. (K.)

2. غَدِرَ *He cast men, or made them to fall, into what is termed غَدْرٌ* [q. v.]; and غادر may signify the same. (O.)

3. غَادِرُهُ, inf. n. مُغَادِرَةٌ (S, K) and غَدَارٌ; (K;) and غادره; (S, K;) *He left him, or it*; (S, K;) *he left him, or it, remaining.* (K.) It is said in the Qur xviii. 47, وَلَا يُغَادِرُ صَغِيرَةً وَلَا كَبِيرَةً *It will not leave, or omit, or it will not fall short of,* (TA,) *a small sin nor a great sin.* (Jel.) And in a trad., يَا لَيْتَنِي غَوِدْتُ مَعَ أَصْحَابِ نَحْصِ الْجَبَلِ *Would that I had [been left behind, and had] suffered martyrdom with the people of the foot of the mountain of Ohud, who were slain there, and the other martyrs: said by Moḥammad. (A'Obeyd.)* [See also a verse of 'Antarah cited voce مَتَرَدَّمٌ; and another, of Kutheiyir, voce عَسَبٌ.] غادر also signifies *He left behind.* (TA.) You say غادر النَّاقَةَ *and الشَّاةَ, He (the pastor) left the she-camel behind the other camels, and the sheep, or goat, behind the other sheep, or goats.* (S.) And أَعَانَنِي فَلَانَ فَأَغَدَرَ لَهُ ذِكِّي فِي قَلْبِي مَوَدَّةً i. e. [Such a one aided me, and that] left remaining [in my heart a love for him]. (Lh, TA.)

4: see 3, in four places: — and see also 1: — and 2.

5: see غَدِرَ.

10. استغدر *It (a place) had in it pools of water left by a torrent or torrents.* (K.) — And استغدرت هناك *Pools of water left by a torrent or torrents became formed there.* (S.)

غَدْرٌ; pl. غُدُورٌ: see غُدْرَةٌ, in three places. — [Hence,] one says, أَلْقَتِ النَّاقَةُ غَدْرَهَا *The she-camel cast forth what her womb had left remaining in it of blood and foul matter [after her bringing forth].* (TA.) And أَلْقَتِ الشَّاةُ غُدُورَهَا *The ewe, or she-goat, cast forth the water and blood and other remains in her womb after bringing forth.* (TA.) — And فِي التَّيْرِ غَدْرٌ *In the river, or rivulet, is slime remaining when the water has sunk into the earth.* (TA.) — غَدْرٌ signifies also *A place such as is termed ظَلْفٌ* [app. as meaning hard, and that does not show a foot-mark, or rugged and hard], *abounding with stones*: (S, O, TA:) or *a place abounding with stones, difficult to traverse*: (TA:) or *any difficult place, through which the beast can hardly, or in nowise, pass*: (K:) or *soft ground, in which are [trenches, or channels, such as are termed] لَخَائِقٌ*: (TA:) or *burrows*, (Lh, S, K, TA,) and *banks, or ridges, worn and undermined by water*, (Lh, TA,) and *uneven لَخَائِقٌ in the ground*: (Lh, S, K, TA: [and the like is also said in the TA on the authority of Aḥ:] and *stones* (K, TA) *with trees*; thus accord. to AZ and IKṭṭ: (TA:) and

anything that conceals one, and obstructs his sight: pl. أَغْدَارٌ. (TA.) — [Hence,] one says, مَا أَثْبَتَ غَدْرَهُ, meaning *مَا أَثْبَتَهُ فِي الْغَدْرِ فِي الْغَدْرِ* [How firm is he in traversing the rugged and hard and stony place! &c.]: this is said of the horse: and also † of the man when his tongue is firm in the place of slipping and of contention or litigation: (S, TA:) or, accord. to Lh, it means † *how firm, or valid, is his argument, or plea, and how seldom does harm in consequence of slipping and stumbling befall him!* or, accord. to Ks, *how firm is what remains of his intellect or understanding!* but ISd says that this explanation did not please him. (TA.) And فَرَسٌ ثَبَتَ الْغَدْرَ *A horse firm, or steady, in the place of slipping.* (Ibn-Buzurj, TA.) And رَجُلٌ ثَبَتَ الْغَدْرَ *A man firm, or steadfast, in fight, or conflict, (S, K, TA,) or in altercation or disputation, or in speech, (S accord. to different copies,) or and in altercation or disputation, (K, TA,) and in speech; (TA;) and also in everything that he commences. (K, TA.)* And accord. to Ibn-Buzurj, one says, إِنَّهُ ثَبَتَ الْغَدْرَ, meaning † *Verily he is strong in talking, or discoursing, with men, and in contending, or disputing, with them.* (L.) [See also ثَبَتَ.]

غَدِرَ [part. n. of غَدِرَ]. — See غَادِرٌ, last sentence but one. — And see also غُدُورٌ. — You say also *ثَبَتَ غَدْرَهُ* and *ثَبَتَ غَدْرَهُ* (S, K) meaning *A dark night*; (K;) as also *غَدْرَهُ*: (IKṭṭ, TA:) or *an intensely-dark night, (S,) in which the darkness confines men in their places of alighting or abode, and their shelter, so that they remain behind: or, as some say, such a night is termed غَدْرَهُ* because it casts him who goes forth therein into the غدر [i. e. غَدْرَ]. (L, TA.)

غَدِرَ and غَدِرَ: see غَادِرٌ, in six places: — and for غَدِرَ, see also غَدِيرٌ.

غُدْرَةٌ [an inf. n. un., signifying *An act of perfidy, unfaithfulness, faithlessness, or treachery*]: see two exs. voce غَادِرٌ.

غُدْرَةٌ and غُدْرَةٌ (K,) or غُدْرَةٌ (ISk, Az, TA,) and غُدْرَةٌ and غُدْرَةٌ (Lh, TA,) and غُدْرَةٌ, with damm, (K,) or غُدْرَةٌ, (as written in the L,) *A portion that is left, or left remaining, of a thing*; (K, TA;) *a remain, remainder, remnant, relic, or residue*: (Lh, ISk, Az, L:) the pl. of غُدْرَةٌ is غُدْرَاتٌ (K) [and accord. to analogy غُدْرَاتٌ and غُدْرَاتٌ] and app. غُدْرٌ; (TA;) and that of غُدْرَةٌ [or غُدْرَةٌ] is غُدْرٌ and غُدْرَاتٌ; (ISk, Az;) and that of غُدْرٌ is غُدُورٌ. (TA.) You say, عَلَى بَنِي فَلَانَ *Such a one owes arrears of the poor-rate.* (ISk.) And عَلَى بَنِي فَلَانَ *The sons of such a one owe an arrear of the poor-rate.* (Lh, L.) And فِيهِ غَادِرٌ *In him is a relic of disease; like غَابِرٌ.* (TA.)

غُدْرَةٌ, and the pl. غُدْرٌ: see غُدْرَةٌ, in three places.

غُدْرَةٌ: see غُدْرَةٌ, in two places.

غُدْرَةٌ, and the pl. غُدْرٌ: see غُدْرَةٌ, in three places.

غُدْرَةٌ *Darkness.* (K.) — See also غَدِرٌ. — أَرْضٌ غُدْرَاءُ *Land abounding with places of the kind termed غَدْرٌ.* (IKṭṭ, TA.)

غَادِرٌ: see غَادِرٌ.

غَادِرٌ: see غَادِرٌ, in two places. — Also *A she-camel that remains, or lags, behind the other camels*: (K, TA:) in some of the copies of the K غَادِرَةٌ, with ة; but the former is the right. (TA.) And نَاقَةٌ غَادِرَةٌ *A she-camel that remains, or lags, behind the other camels, in being driven.* (Lh.)

غَادِرٌ *A pool of water left by a torrent*: (A'Obeyd, S, M, K:) of the measure فَعِيلٌ in the sense of the measure مَفَاعَلٌ, from غَادِرَةٌ, or مَفْعَلٌ, from أَغْدَرَهُ; or, as some say, of the measure فَعِيلٌ in the sense of the measure فَاعِلٌ; (S;) because it is unfaithful to those who come to it to water, failing when much wanted: (S, TA:) but it is a subst.; [not an epithet; or an epithet in which the quality of a subst. predominates, and only used as a subst.:] you do not say مَاءٌ غَادِرٌ: (Lh:) or *a place in which rain-water stagnates, whether small or large, not remaining until the summer*: (Lth:) or *a river*: (Mḥb:) [but this is extr.:] pl. [of pauc. أَغْدِرَةٌ, (occurring in a verse cited voce إِلا, &c.) and of mult.] غُدْرَانٌ (S, Mḥb, K, TA) and غُدْرٌ (S, Nh, L, TA,) which last is sometimes contracted into غُدْرٌ: (TA:) in the K, the last pl. is said to be of the measure of صُرْدٌ; [i. e. غُدْرٌ;] but this is inconsistent with what is said in other lexicons, as shown above: and it is also said in the K that غُدْرٌ signifies the same as غَدِيرٌ, in the sense first given above; but it appears that this is a pl. of غُدْرَةٌ; and that, in the K, we should read, for وَالغَدِيرِ, كَالغَدِيرِ, and place this before, instead of after, its explanation. (TA.) — Hence, † *A piece of herbage*; (TA;) as also غَدِيرَةٌ: pl. غُدْرَانٌ: (K, TA:) this is the only pl. (TA.) — Hence also, (TA,) † *A sword*; (K, TA;) like as it is called نَجٌّ. (TA.) — And غَدِيرَةٌ also signifies *A she-camel left by the pastor (S, K) behind the other camels; and in like manner, a sheep, or goat.* (S.)

غُدْرَةٌ or غُدْرَةٌ: see غُدْرَةٌ.

غَدِيرَةٌ: see غَدِيرٌ, last two sentences. — Also *A portion, or lock, or plaited lock, of hair, hanging from the head*; syn. ذُوَابَةٌ: (S, K:) accord. to Lth, every عَقِيصَةٌ is a غَدِيرَةٌ; and the two غَدِيرَتَانِ are the two portions, or locks, or plaited locks, of hair (ذُوَابَتَانِ) which fall upon the breast: (TA:) pl. غَدَائِرٌ: (S, K:) or غَدَائِرٌ *pertain to women, and are plaited; and صَفَائِرٌ, to men.* (TA.) — غَدِيرَةٌ الْحَائِكِ means *The hollow, in the ground, in which the weaver puts his legs, or feet: also called الوَهْدَةُ.* (Mgh in art. وهْد.)