

appeared short [in extent] to the eye by reason of the darkness of the night. (TA.)

3. مُبَادَّة [inf. n. of بَادَ] The contending with another, or others, in fight, (i. q. مُبَالِغَةٌ, T, S, M, K,) with swords and staves. (T, M, K.)

4. ابلد He clave to the ground, (S, K,) in submissiveness. (TA.) [Perhaps formed by transposition from اَبْدَ: see مُبْدِلٌ.] — See also 5. — His beast became dull; not to be rendered brisk, lively, or sprightly, by being put in motion. (AZ, S, K.) — ابلده مَكَانًا He made him to keep to a place. (K.) — ابلد, inf. n. اِبْلَادٌ, It (a watering-trough or tank) was, or became, abandoned, and no longer used, so that it threatened to fall to ruin. (T.) — [And] ابلده الدهر Time caused it (a watering-trough or tank) to become abandoned, and worn, and no longer used, so that it threatened to fall to ruin. (TA.) [See مُبْدِلٌ.]

5. تَبَدَّد He obtained, or exercised, dominion over a بلد [i. e. country, or town, &c.,] belonging to others. (K.) — He alighted, or sojourned, in a بلد [or country, &c.,] wherein was no one, (L, K,) saying within himself, O my grief, or sorrow, or regret! (L.) — He was, or became, confounded, or perplexed, and unable to see his right course; (M, K;) he went backwards and forwards in confusion or perplexity, unable to see his right course: (T, S;) because he who is in this state is like one in a بَلْدَةٌ, meaning a desert in which he cannot find his way: (T, L:) he was overtaken by confusion, or perplexity, such that he was unable to see his right course; as also اَبْدٌ. (TA.) — He fell to the ground, (K,) by reason of weakness. (TA.) [See also 2.] — He became submissive, and humble; (T, TA;) contr. of تَجَلَّد. (T, M, K.) — He affected بَلَادَةٌ [i. e. stupidity, dulness, want of intelligence, &c.]. (S.) — † He turned his hands over, or upside-down: (K:) [thus one does in sorrow, or regret, or in perplexity: see KUR xviii. 40:] or the meaning is that which here next follows: (TA:) † he clapped his hands; or smote palm upon palm; syn. صَقَّ (M, K) بِالكَفِّ (TA.) [See بَلْدَةٌ.] — [And hence, app.] † He felt, or expressed, grief, sorrow, or regret. (M, A, L, K.) — تَبَدَّدَتِ الْبِلَادُ see 2. — Accord. to AAF, تَبَدَّد also signifies It (the dawn, or daybreak,) shone, was bright, or shone brightly; i. q. تَبَلَّج. (M.)

بَلْدٌ (which is masc. and fem., Mṣb) and بَلْدَةٌ both signify the same; (M, A, Mṣb, K;) namely, [A country, land, region, province, district, or territory: and a city, town, or village: or] any portion of the earth, or of land, comprehended within certain limits, [thus I render مُسْتَحَبَرَةٌ, and in like manner it is rendered in the TK,] cultivated, or inhabited, or uncultivated, or uninhabited: (M, Mṣb, K;) or the former signifies any place of this description; and the latter, a portion thereof: (T:) or the former is a generic name of a place [or country or region or province] such as El-Irák and Syria; and the latter signifies a particular portion thereof such as [the city or town of] El-Baṣrah and Damascus;

(M, K;) or these are post-classical applications: (TA:) or the former, a tract of land, or district, which is an abode, or a place of resort, of animals, or genii, even if containing no building: (Nh:) or a land, or country, absolutely: and also a town, or village, syn. قَرْيَةٌ: but this latter is a conventional adtentitious application: ('Ináyah, TA:) and the latter, a land, country, or territory, [belonging to, or inhabited by, a people,] syn. أَرْضٌ (S, TA: [a meaning assigned in the K to بَلْدٌ; but this appears to be a mistake occasioned by the accidental omission of the word الْبَلْدَةُ:]) you say, هَذِهِ بَلَدُنَا [This is our land, &c.] like as you say, هَذِهِ بَحْرُنَا: (S, TA:) the pl. (of the former, S, Mṣb) is بُلْدَانٌ (S, M, Mṣb) and (of the same, S, or of the latter, Mṣb) بِلَادٌ: (T, S, M, Mṣb:) [which latter, regarded as pl. of بَلْدَةٌ in a more limited sense than بَلْدٌ, is often used as meaning provinces collectively; i. e. a country:] بُلْدَانٌ is syn. with كُورٌ [which signifies districts, or tracts of country; quarters, or regions; and also, cities, towns, or villages]. (T.) الْبَلْدُ and الْبَلْدَةُ are names applied to Mekkeh; (M, K;) in like manner as النَّجْمُ is a name applied to the Pleiades. (M.) [So too الْبَلْدُ الْأَمِينُ and الْبَلْدُ الْحَرَامُ &c.] بَلْدٌ مَيْتٌ means A tract of land without herbage, or pasture: (Mṣb:) and بَلْدٌ alone, a [desert, a waterless desert, or such as is termed] مَغَازَةٌ. (TA voce ت; under which see an ex.) — بَلْدٌ also signifies Land which has not been dug, and upon which fire has not been kindled. (M, K.) — A [house, or dwelling, such as is termed] دَارٌ: (M, K:) of the dial. of El-Yemen. (M.) Sb mentions the saying, هَذِهِ الدَّارُ الْبَلْدُ نَعِمَتْ [This house, excellent, or most excellent, is the dwelling!]; in which البلد is made fem. because it is syn. with الدار. (M.) — A burial-ground: (M, K:) or, as some say, (M, but in the K “and,”) a grave, or sepulchre: (M, K:) pl. as above. (M.) — Dust, or earth; and so بَلْدَةٌ. (T, M, K.) — The place in which an ostrich lays its egg, in sand. (S, M, L, K.) And hence, بَيْضَةُ الْبَلْدِ The egg of the ostrich, which it abandons in the place where it lays it, in the sand, or in a desert: (M, L:) also called الْبَلْدِيَّةُ ذَاتُ الْبَلْدِ (M.) You say, فَلَانَ بَيْضَةُ الْبَلْدِ [† Such a one is like the egg of the ostrich, &c.], meaning such a one is unequalled, or unparalleled: said in dispraise and in praise: (M, L:) allowed by A'Obeyd to be used in praise: and said by El-Bekree to be applied to him who is separated from his family and near relations. (TA.) [See also art. بَيْض.] You also say, هُوَ أَدْلُ مِنْ بَيْضَةِ الْبَلْدِ † He is more abject, or vile, than the egg of the ostrich, which it abandons (S, TA) in the desert, and to which it does not return. (TA.) [See again art. بَيْض.] Also هُوَ أَعَزُّ مِنْ بَيْضَةِ الْبَلْدِ † [He is more highly esteemed than the egg of the ostrich, which it lays in the sand]; because the ostrich spreads its wings over it and sits upon it. (A in art. فَرُخ.) [See more in art. بَيْض.] — A trace, mark, or vestige, (T, S, M, K, in the K mentioned in two places, but in the

latter of these omitted in the CK,) of a house, or dwelling: (TA:) and a mark remaining upon the body: (A'Obeyd, T:) pl. اِبْلَادٌ. (S, A'Obeyd, M, K.) — The origin, or an element, (عَنْصُرٌ) of a thing. (Th, M, K.) — See also the next paragraph, in three places: — and see بَلْدَةٌ.

بَلْدَةٌ: see بَلْدٌ, in three places. You say, إِنَّ لِمَ تَفْعَلُ كَذَا فَبِي بَلْدَةَ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَكَ † If thou do not thus, it will be [a cause of] separation between me and thee; (M, A, TA;) i. e., I will alienate thee from me so that a country, or region, shall separate us, each from the other. (A, TA.) — Also A desert, or waterless desert, in which one cannot find his way: and any extensive tract of land. (T, L.) [Hence,] لَقِيتُهُ بِبَلْدَةٍ إِضْمِتْ I found him, or met him, in a desert, or desolate, place, in which there was no one beside. (M.) [See also art. صِمَتْ.] — And [hence, app.,] الْبَلْدَةُ One of the Mansions of the Moon, (M, K,) [namely, the Twenty-first Mansion,] a patch of the shy, (K,) containing no stars, (M, K,) or containing only small stars, (T, M,) between the سَعْدُ الدَّابِحِ and نَعَائِرُ the moon declines from it, and takes as its mansion the قَلَادَةُ: it [app. القلادة, accord. to the K, but accord. to the TA البلدة,] consists of six stars resembling a bow, (K,) in the sign of Sagittarius (القوس): (T:) or the بلدة is one of the Mansions of the Moon, consisting of six stars of Sagittarius (القوس), which the sun enters on the shortest day of the year: (S:) [see مَنَازِلُ الْقَمَرِ, in art. نَزَل:] in the K it is also said that الْبَلْدُ is a Mansion of the Moon; but this appears to be a mistake, occasioned by the accidental omission of the word الْبَلْدَةُ; though الْبَلْدُ would seem to be an appropriate name for the mansion next after the نَعَائِرُ:] IF says that الْبَلْدَةُ is a star, or an asterism, (نَجْمٌ) said to be the بَلْدَةُ, i. e. breast, of the Lion; not meaning the mansion thus called in the sign of Sagittarius: El-Hareere finds fault with him for using this expression, [the بلدة of the Lion,] but Ibn-Dhafir replies that it occurs in the language. (TA.) — بَلْدَةٌ also signifies The earth, or ground. (S.) — Also (S, M, L, TA, [in the K بَلْدٌ, by the accidental omission of the word الْبَلْدَةُ,]) The pit between the two collar-bones, with the part around it: or the middle thereof, i. e., of that pit: (M, K:) or the third of the فَلَكُ (which are six in number) of that part of a horse's breast which is called the زَوْرُ: or the part called الزَّوْرُ رَحَى: (M:) or [so accord. to the M, but accord. to the K “and,”) the breast, syn. صَدْرٌ, (S, M, A, K,) of a camel, (M, A,) or of that which has a foot like the camel's, and of a solid-hoofed animal, (M,) and of a man: (A:) and the part immediately beneath the two prominent portions of flesh of the breast of a horse, extending to the arms. (M, L.) Dhu-r-Rummeh says,

أَنِحَتْ فَأَلْقَتْ بَلْدَةً فَوْقَ بَلْدَةٍ  
She (the camel) was made to lie down, and threw her breast upon [a tract of] ground. (S, M.) And you say, فَلَانَ وَاسِعَ الْبَلْدَةِ Such a one is wide in the breast. (S.) — Also † The palm of the