t [He knows the ways of betaking himself to عُلَّ ذَاتِ صِدَارٍ خَالَة ).) It is said in a prov., خُلُ ذَاتِ صِدَارٍ خَالَة [Every female having a maternal is as a maternal aunt]: i. e., it is incumbent on a man to be jealous for every woman like as he is jealous for his women under covert, or the females of his family whom he is under an obligation to respect and protect. (S. [See also Freytag's Arab. Prov. ii. 310.]) \_\_\_\_ Also A certain mark made with a hot iron upon the breast of a camel. (S.)

+ Precedence, or priority. (TA.) -See also صدر, near the middle of the paragraph.

صدارة see صدر, near the middle of the paragraph.

dim. of صَدَيرة , q. v. (TA.)

مادر Returning [from water, &c.]; going, or turning, hack, or away: (TA:) quasi-pl. n. مَا لَهُ (M, K.) \_ [Hence the saying,] مَدَرًا صَادِر وَلَا وَارد He has not anything : (M, K :) or he has not a thing nor a people. (Lh, M.). And طَرِيق صَادِر A road, or way, by which people return from water : (S, M, A, K:) opposed to مَربِقٌ وَاردُ (M, A.)

near the middle of the paragraph.

أَصْدَر A man (M) having a large breast, or chest; (M, K, TA;) i. e. having the breast, or chest, or the upper part thereof, prominent; as also الأَصْدَرَانِ ... (TA.) الأُصْدَرَانِ المَعَدَّرَ الله عنه (M. K) that beat, or pulse, (M,) beneath the temples : (M, K:) or the two sides of a man: or the two shoulder-joints: (TA:) the word has no singular. (M.) [Hence the saying,] ; جَاءً يَضْرِبُ أَصْدَرَيْهِ (M, Meyd, K, TA;) and some say أُسْدَرَيْه [q. v.], (Meyd, TA,) and this is the original; (Meyd;) and some, ازدربه; (Meyd, TA;) a prov.; (M, Meyd, TA;) meaning He came beating [with his hand] his two sides, (TA,) or his two shoulderjoints: (Meyd, TA:) i. e. he came empty [-handed]; (M, Meyd, K, \* TA;) not having accomplished the object of his desire: (Meyd:) or he came exulting, or behaving insolently, (Meyd, and Har p. 603,) not knowing where were his أَصْدَرَان: 50 accord. to Yoo : and some say, مَضْوِبُ بِأَصْدَرَيْهِ. (Har.)

[a subst. like تَذْرِيع and [تُنبيت] The [fore-girth, i.e. breast-girth, or] girth that is upon the breast of the camel: (S, A:\*) [the hind girth, or belly-girth,] that which is next the ثيل, is called the . (S:) or the girth of the camel's saddle (الرحل), and of the [camel-vehicle called] . فَوَدَج (M.)

A place of returning or going back, (S, TA,) or of going, or turning, away [from water, and from a country or place, and + from an affair or thing]. (TA. [See 1, first sentence.]) - [Hence, أمكر أمر المعدر (معدر أمر المعدر المعدر (معدر أمر مصدر أمر (مدير معدر أمر (معدر أمر) - A guasi-infinitive noun; i. e.] a noun which is or of completing, a thing or an affair: opposed not a مصدر but which is occasionally used in the place of a مصدر is used in the part (مور ومصادر مصادر الأمور ومصادر معدد (M, K.) - A part (مور ومصادر مصدر breast the sweat has reached. (M, K.) - A horse, and a sheep or goat, white in the upper part (J) of the breast: (M, K:) or (with 3, A)

things or affairs, and the ways of withdrawing himself from them; or of commencing them and of completing them]. (A.) [See also another ex. in art. رحب, conj. 6.] \_\_ And hence [also], the مَصَدَر (: pl. of j [مَصْدَر (: of verbs) مَصَادر signifies + The root of a word, from which proceed the derivatives of verbs : (Lth, TA :) [in this sense it is a conventional term of grammar and lexicology, not belonging to the classical language but on account of the importance of understanding its true application in lexicology, it is necessary to give here a full explanation of it: it is, agreeably with its etymology, the source (lit. place) of derivation, accord. to the grammarians of El-Başrah; and is what I term an infinitive noun : it is defined as] a noun signifying, by its original application, an accident as subsisting in, or proceeding from, an agent (as الفَرْح "the being joyful"], الضُّرْبُ ["the act of beating"], and the act of sitting"]), or affecting an القُعُودُ object of action, (as الجنون "the being pos sessed by a jinnee"]), conformable to its verb, so as to comprise all the letters in that verb, either literally (as in the instances above) or virtually (as in القتَّالْ the act of fighting "], which wants the I that is before the  $\mathbf{\ddot{-}}$  in the verb, yet wants it as to the letter only, and not virtually, wherefore it is sometimes pronounced as if with the said letter, as in قَاتَلَ قيتَال, but the I is changed into s on account of the kesr of the letter before it), or substituting another letter for any of those letters that it wants (as in العدة ["the act of promising"], which wants the j that is in its verb as to the letter and virtually, but has 3 substituted for it [by way of compensation]): (from a comparison of definitions &c. in the Expos. of the "Kitab Hodood en-Nahw" by the author of ; اسمر مصدر and مصدر ; the Expos. of the "Shudhoor edh-Dhahab" by the author of the work thus entitled, section on the nouns that govern as verbs; I'Ak; &c.:) but the grammarians of El-Koofeh hold that the is derived مصدر is derived from it: (l'Ak p. 148:) some مصادر, moreover, are derived from real (as opposed to ideal) substantives, as التحجز (if the becoming stone"] from التحجز (Kull p. 327.) The has the same government as its own verb : it is often, and may be at pleasure, used as an ideal subst. or abstract noun: and it is often employed in the place of an act. or a pass. part. n.: (Kull, &c. :) [when thus used as an epithet, it is employed alike as sing. and pl. and masc. and fem. :] accord. to Zj, every مصدر used as an epithet is for ذو [or ذَلَت شَات followed by the مصدر, and therefore it has no dual nor pl. [nor fem.] form. (TA voce مرض.) [It has also other uses, which are expl. in the grammars. Used as a مُصدر, it is sometimes made fem. ; as it is also when used in the sense of a noun that is properly fem.: see صُدر..., third sentence.] مُرْفً called by some إَسْرَ لَلْمَصْدَرِ is a term applied to

place of an act. part. n., and in that of a pass. part. n.: such as التُوَضُوُ for الوُضُود (the performing of the ablution preparatory to prayer "], and الغُسَل for الإغْتِسَال ("the washing of oneself"]; each of which wants somewhat that is in its verb without substituting anything for that which is wanting. (Expos. of the "Kitáb el-Hodood," cited above.) This kind of noun the grammarians of El-Koofeh and Baghdád allow to govern as a مصدر; but the grammarians of El-Basrah hold that the noun governed in the accus. case in each of the exs. adduced by the former as confirmatory of their opinion is so governed by a verb understood. (Expos. of the "Shudhoor," ubi suprà.) It is also applied to A proper name signifying an accident [or attribute]; as فَجَار and , proper names, by original application, for أَنْهُوَرَة and " praise "] ] المُحْمَدَة and " praise "] ; and the like: and this kind does not govern as a مصدر (Expos. of the "Kitáb Hodood en-Nahw," ubi suprà; and Expos. of the "Shudhoor," ubi suprà.) It is also applied to [what is راسم للمعنى الحاصِلِ بِالمَصْدَرِ more properly termed by some termed simply مَاصِلٌ بِالمَصْدَرِ, i. e. Ar ideal substantive, or abstract noun;] a noun applied to signify an accident [or attribute] considered abstractedly [such as صَدَر signifying "return;" and this kind is commonly termed in the lexicons simply an las distinguished from a مصدر. (Kull p. 327.) Some apply it also to what is [properly] termed مُصْدَر مِيمِنْي [i. e. A commencing with an augmentative مصدر [م. commencing not of the measure is but such is really a مَصدَر. (Expos. of the "Shudhoor," ubi suprà.) And some of the grammarians [and of the lexicographers likewise] apply it to A noun that signifies the instrument [or means] with [or by] which the action signified by a مصدر is performed : as الأُكُل ["food," as being "that by means of which the act of eating (الأكلن) is performed "]. (Kull, ubi suprà.) --- See also, last sentence but two.

[act. part. n. of 4, q. v. ....] ‡A man who completes things or affairs. (A.) - And One of the names of the month بعبادى الأولى : (M, K:) [ISd says,] I think it to be of the dial. of [the tribe of] 'Ad. (M.)

t Those who are made to have the مُصَدَرَة القَوْم precedence, or priority, of the people, or party. (A, TA.)

مَصْدَرِي], as a grammatical term, Of, or relating to, the مُصْدَر. See the particles أَنْ and [.ىتە كى

مصدر A man (M) strong in the chest; (S, M, K;) and in like manner a lion, (M, A,) and a wolf: (M:) and the lion; (S, K;) and the wolf; (K;) because they are strong in the chest. (TA.) \_\_ See also أَصدَر .\_\_ A horse to whose breast the sweat has reached. (M, K.) - A