

inf. n. as above, means † *He abstained, refrained, or desisted, from the thing*; [as though he became cold with respect to it;] *he left, relinquished, or forsook, it*: (M:) and *صَدَرَ قَلْبِي عَنِ الشَّيْءِ* † *My heart refrained from the thing; left, relinquished, or forsook, it*: (S, A, O, K:) like as one says, *أَصْبَحَ قَلْبِي صَدْرًا*: (TA:) the [lizard called] *صَبَّ* is spoken of as saying,

• *أَصْبَحَ قَلْبِي صَدْرًا • لَا يَشْتَبِي أَنْ يَرِدَا*

[† *My heart has become cold, or indifferent, (meaning disposed to abstinence,) not desirous of coming to drink*]. (O.) — *صَدَرَ*, (M, L, K,) or *صَدَرَ*, (S,) or *صَدَرَ*, (A,) said of an arrow, (S, M, A, K,) and of a spear, (M, L,) aor. as above, (L,) and so the inf. n., (M, A, L,) *It passed through, or transpierced, or a part of it passed through, (S, M,) the animal at which it was shot [or thrown], by reason of its sharpness; expl. by نَفَذَ حَدَّهُ*: (S:) or *it penetrated so that its extremity passed through; expl. by نَفَذَ حَدَّهُ*; (L, K;) or *خَرَجَتْ شِبَابَةٌ حَدَّهُ*; and so *صَدَرَ*, aor. 2.

(A. [See *صَادَر*: and see an ex. in a verse cited voce *بَقِيًا*].) — And *صَدَرَ*, (K,) inf. n. *صَدَرَ* and *صَدَرَ*, (M, L,) [the latter inf. n. suggesting that one says also *صَدَرَ*], said of an arrow, (M, K,) and of a spear and the like, (M,) *It missed the object of aim: thus having two contr. significations: (M, L, K:) and* *صَدَرَ* also has the latter of these two significations. (L.) — *صَدَرَ* said of a horse, aor. 2, [inf. n. *صَدَرَ*], † *He became galled in the place of the saddle*: (K, TA:) [or *he had a white place, or white places, on his back, produced by galls, or by hair growing in the places of galls*: (see *صَدَرَ* and *صَدَرَ*):] and, said of a camel, *he had white fur growing in the place of a gall produced by the saddle, after its healing*. (AO.) — See also 4.

2. *تَصَدِيرٌ*, (S, M, K,) in the giving to drink, (S, K,) is *The giving to drink less than satisfies thirst*. (S, M, K.) One says, *صَدَرَهُ* *He gave him to drink less than satisfied his thirst*. (M.) And *صَدَرْتُ الشَّارِبَ عَنِ الْمَاءِ* *I stopped short the drinker from drinking the water*. (A.) And *سَقَى سَقْيًا غَيْرَ تَصَدِيرٍ* [He gave to drink a quantity not less than satisfied thirst]. (A.) And *صَدَرَ السَّقْيَ* *He stopped short the giving to drink before satisfying thirst*. (A.) And *صَدَرَ شَوْبَهُ* *He cut short, or put a stop to, his drinking*. (TA.) And *صَدَرَ شَرَابَهُ* *He made his beverage to be little in quantity*. (A.) And accord. to the T, *تَصَدِيرٌ* signifies *The drinking less than satisfies thirst*. (TA.) — Also, (S, K,) in giving, (S,) † *The making to be little, or small, in quantity or number*. (S, K, TA.) One says, *صَدَرَ الْعَطَاءَ* † *He made the gift to be little, or small*, (M, A, TA,) *to him*. (A, TA.) And it is said in a trad., [app. relating to a particular class of persons], *قَلِيلًا إِلَّا تَصَدِيرًا*, meaning *قَلِيلًا* [i. e. † *They will not enter Paradise save in small number*]. (TA.) — [Also, app., *An arrow's kitting the object of aim*: see its part. n. *مَصْدَرٌ*.]

— And *The act of scattering, or dispersing*. (El-Kálee, TA.) — And *صَدَرَ* said of barley and of wheat, *It put forth its awn, but not its ears, though almost doing the latter*. (El-Hejeree, M.)

4. *اصْرَدَ السِّهْمُ*, (S, M, L, K,) and *الرُّمْحُ*; (M;) and *صَدَرَهُ*; (M, L, K;) *He made the arrow, and the spear, or a part thereof, to pass through (S, M) the animal at which it was shot [or thrown]: (S:) or to penetrate so that its extremity passed through*. (M, L, K.) [See *صَدَرَ* and *صَادَر*.] — See also 1, latter part.

7. *انْصَرَادٌ* is said to mean *The experiencing of cold*. (Meyd. [Mentioned by him, with the expression of a doubt as to the true meaning, and as only occurring, to his knowledge, in a prov., which see in Freytag's "Arab. Prov." i. 357: but *أَكَامِرٌ*, there, should be *إِكَامِرٌ*].)

صَدَرَ (S, M, L, K) and *صَدَرَ*, (M, L,) the former a simple subst. and the latter an inf. n., (Lth,) and *صَرِيدٌ*, (TA,) *Cold, or coldness*: (S, M, L, K:) or *intense cold*: (M, L:) *صَدَرَ* is a Pers. word, [originally *سَرْدٌ*], arabicized: (S, K:) or, accord. to a number of authors, it is an Arabic word adopted by the Persians. (MF.) One says *صَدَرَ يَوْمٌ* and *صَدَرَ* [A day of cold: or of intense cold]. (A.) — For the former, see also *صَدَرَ*, in two places. — Also, the former, *A high place in mountains*; (AA, L, K;) being the coldest part. (AA, L.) — *صَدَرَ* signifies also *Pure, unmixed, unadulterated, or genuine*; (S, M, L, K;) applied to beverage, (L,) such as is termed *تَبِيدٌ*, (S, L,) and to wine, (L,) and to anything. (M, K.) One says *صَدَرَ كَذِبٌ* † *An unmixed lie*. (S, L.)

And *أُحِبُّهُ حَبًّا صَدْرًا* *I love him with a pure, genuine, or sincere, love*. (AZ, S, L.) — [Hence,] *جَيْشٌ صَدَرَ* † *An army composed only of the sons of one father or ancestor*: (L:) or *an army altogether consisting of sons of one's paternal uncle [meaning of one's relations]: (AO:) or, (M, A, L, K,) and* *جَيْشٌ صَدَرَ* (M, A, L) and *صَدَرَ*, (K,) † *A great army*; (K;) † *an army that appears, from the slowness of its motion, by reason of its great number, to be inanimate*. (M, A, L.) — See also *صَدَرَ*, near the end.

صَدَرَ: see *صَدَرَ*, in three places: — and see *صَدَرَ*, near the end.

لَيْلَةٌ صَدْرَةٌ *An intensely-cold day*; and *يَوْمٌ صَدِرٌ* *an intensely-cold night*: (M, L:) [or] *يَوْمٌ صَدِرٌ* *a cold day*: (S:) and *رِيَاخٌ صَوَارِدٌ* [pl. of *رَيْحٌ*] *cold winds*. (Ham p. 596.) And *أَرْضٌ صَدْرٌ* *A cold land*: pl. *صُرُودٌ*: (M:) the latter (i. e. the pl.) *contr. of جُرُومٌ*. (S.) And *رَجُلٌ صَدِرٌ* *A cold, or an intensely-cold, man*: and *قَوْمٌ صَدِرٌ* *a cold, or an intensely-cold, company of men*. (M, L.) See also *مَصْرَادٌ*. — *صَدَرَ* applied to milk, *In a state of decomposition*, (O, K, TA,) by reason of cold. (TA.) — *صَدَرَ عَنِ شَيْءٍ* † *Abstaining, refraining, or desisting, from a thing*; [as though cold with respect to it;]

leaving, relinquishing, or forsaking, it. (M.) See 1. — See also *صَدَرَ*. — And see *صَادَرٌ*. — *صَدَرَ* applied to a horse, † *Galled in the place of the saddle*: (K, TA:) or, (L,) as also *مُصَدَّرٌ*, (A, TA,) *having a white place, or white places, on his back, produced by galls*, (L, TA,) or *having on his back white places, termed صُرْدَانٌ*, [pl. of *صُرْدٌ*], *produced by hair growing in the places of galls*. (A.) [And app. applied in a similar sense to a camel: see *صَدَرَ*.]

صُرْدٌ *A certain bird, (S, M, K,) above the size of the sparrow, (M,) having a large head, (K,) which preys upon sparrows: (T, K:) a certain bird, black and white, or party-coloured, (أَبْقَعُ,) with a white belly: (A:) a certain bird of the crow-kind, also called الوَاقِي: (Msb:) the Arabs used to regard its cry, (L, Msb,) and the bird itself, (L,) as of evil omen, (L, Msb,) and used to kill it; and they are forbidden to kill it, in order to dispel the idea of a thing's being of evil omen: (Msb:) there are two species thereof; one species is called by the people of El-'Irak العَفْعَقُ [a name now applied to the magpie, *corvus pica*]; the other species, called الصُرْدُ الْهَمَامَرُ, [so in the L, but in my copy of the Msb,] *is the wild sort, which is found in Nejd, upon the trees called عَضَاءٌ; it is never seen but upon the ground, [so in the L, but in my copy of the Msb, it is never seen upon the ground,] springing from tree to tree: (Sukeyn En-Numeyree, L, Msb:) when chased, and hard pressed, it is overtaken, and utters a cry like that of the hawk: it preys upon sparrows: (Msb:) it is described by AHát as a bird black and white, or party-coloured, (أَبْقَعُ,) with a white belly, and a back of a dark, or an ashy, dust-colour (أَخْضَرُ), [or, as is said in the L, half white and half black, found in trees,] large in the head and beak, having a talon with which it preys upon sparrows and other small birds, as large as the point of a spear: (Mgh, Msb:) some add to this that it is called السُّجُوفُ, because of the whiteness of its belly; and الأَخْطَبُ, because of the dark, or ashy, dust-colour of its back; and الأَخْيَلُ [a name now applied to the green woodpecker, *picus viridis*], because of its diversity of colour; that it is never seen but upon a branch (فِي شَعْبَةٍ) and so in the L,) or a tree, (Mgh, Msb,) and can scarcely ever, or never, be taken, (Msb,) or can never be taken: (Mgh, L:) it is regarded as of evil omen: (Mgh:) Sgh says that it is called سَمِيطٌ, [perhaps a mistranscription for سَمِيطٌ, because black and white,] in the dim. form: (Msb:) [it is said that] it was the first bird that fasted for the sake of God: (K:) the pl. is *صُرْدَانٌ*: (S, M, Msb, K:) and the female is called *صُرْدَةٌ*. (Msb.) — Also † *A white place, (S, M, L, K,) produced by galls, (S, L, K,) or by the saddle; (M;) or* *صُرْدَةٌ* signifies *a white place produced by hair growing in the place of a gall; likened to the colour of the bird thus called: (A:) pl. صُرْدَانٌ*. (M, A.) And † *A white place on the hump of a camel: (M:) or white fur growing in the place of a gall produced by the saddle, after its healing: (AO:) pl. as above.***