K.) —Having a vehement tread. (M, L, K.) Hence, in a trad., تَذْ كُنْتَ تَهْشِى نَوْقِى نَدَّارًا i. e. [Thou usedst to walk upon me] treading vehemently, as said by the earth, ( $M, L$, ) to a dead man buried in it. (L.) - Proud, (K, TA,) and exulting. (TA.) - And Possensing camels in number from two hundred (in some copies of the $\mathbf{K}$ [and in a copy of the T] from hundreds, TA) to a thousand, ( $\mathrm{AO}, \mathrm{T}, \mathrm{Nh}, \mathrm{L}, \mathrm{K}$, ) and therewithal rude, coarse, or uncivil, and proud. (AO, T.) — Pl. . (L, K, \&cc.) - The pl.
 , (T, S, L,) meaning [Verily rudeness, or coarseness, and hardness, are in] the men whose voices are high, or loud, in their corn-fields and among their cattle: (El-Ahmar, As, T, S., L, K:) or (in the $\mathbf{K}$ "and") the tenders of camels, and pastors, and tenders of oxen and of asses: (Th, T, K :) or (in the K "and") the tillers of the ground; (M, A, Mgh, K, TA;) because they vociferate in their corn-fields: (A, Mgh :) or (in the K "and") the people of the deserts; (M, $\mathbf{K}$,
 q. ₹.]; (MF;) because of the roughness of their voices, and their rudeness, or coarseness: (M:) or (in the K " and") the possessors of many camels. (M, K, TA.) [See also art. لفد.] -
 because of its croaking. (A.) - Also, ${ }^{*}$


 K,) A certain bird: (M, L, K :) n. un. of (L,) or $\downarrow$ †
فَدُّارَة : see the last three sentences of the next preceding paragraph.
A desert, or materless desert, (T, M, L, $\mathbf{K}$,) wherein is nothing: (T, M, L:) or an even tract of land: (S, L, K:) or a spacious and pebbly tract of land: ( A :) or a rugged and pebbly tract of land: or a hard place: ( $\mathbf{M}, \mathrm{L}:$ ) or a hard and rugged place: ( $\mathbf{K}$ :) or an elevated place ( $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{T}, \mathrm{L}, \mathrm{K}$ ) in which is hardness : ( $\mathbf{A}_{\mathrm{f}}$, T, L:) pl. نَدَالِدُ. (L.)

 milk: (IAar, T:) or i. q. nifies very thich milk: ( $\mathbf{S}$ and L and K in explanation of the latter:) or both signify sour and thick milk. ( $T$ and $L$ in explanation of the latter.)
فدع
 (TA,) It (a debt, S, $A, K$, and an affair, and a load, TA) burdened him, burdened him heavily, oppressed him, or overburdened him: (S, A, $\mathbf{K}:$ ) - الفدعهُ [in this sense], said of debt, has not been heard from any one in the correctness of whose Arabic speech confidence is placed. (S.)
4: see the preceding paragraph: - and that here following.
10. استفرعar He deemed it (i. e. an affair [\&c.]) burdensome, heavily burdening, oppressive, or overburdening: (A, TA :) or he found it to be so; as also "انفـهُه́. (K.)
 load, (see 1,)] burdening, burdening heavily, oppressing, or overburdening. (S, А, К.)

غَإِـَة A misfortune, an affiction, or a cala-
 afflictions, or calamities, of fortune. (К,* TA.) "مُ مُ : see the following paragraph.
A man burdened, heavily burdened, oppressed, or overburdened, by debt, or by an affair, or by a load : (S,* L, TA :) "مْغْتَ "in this sense is not allowable. (L.)

## ندن

1. فَدْنَ رأُسْهُ, aor. $=$, (K, (TA, TA,) inf. n. He brohe his head with a stone: (K, TA :) and " I broke the thing : (TA :) [but] the verb is not used except in relation to a thing in which is moisture. (K, TA.)

## فدر

 (M,) or $=$ ( $(\mathbf{O}, \mathrm{K}$, ) inf. n. فُدُ (Lth, T, S $, ~ M, ~ O$, K) and فَنْ
 said of a stallion, (IAar, T, $\mathbb{S}, \& 8 c$.) primarily of a stallion-camel, (IAar, T,) He desisted from covering; (IA $\mathrm{Pr}, \mathrm{T}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{O}$;) or he desisted from covering, being wearied by much indulging therein: (S, $\mathbf{0}$ :) or he flagged, or became remiss, or languid, in covering, (Lth, T, M, K,) and desisted therefrom : $\left(\mathbf{M}, \mathbf{K}\right.$ :) the g in ${ }^{\text {, }}$, thus used, may be a substitute for the in : نَتَرَ : (O:) accord. to IAth, it signifies he lacked pover, or ability, to cover. (TA.) -فَّرَ, inf. n. tain-goat, $\boldsymbol{H e}$ became such as protected himself in the mountain from the hunter: or he became large, or big, and advanced in age, or full-gronm; thus says IKṭ. (TA.) — And flesh-meat, (K, TA,) inf, n. رُمُدُ, (TA,) It became
 was, or became, foolish, stupid, or unsound in intellect or understanding. (TA.)
2: see 1, first sentence. $=1$ means These are stones that break into small and large pieces. ( $\mathbf{O}, \mathrm{K}$.

## 4: see 1, first sentence.

6. تنّتّ, said of a stone, $I t$, being struck, broke in pieces. (TA.)
فَارِّرْ , in two places.
تَدرَ Foolish, stupid, or unsound in intellect or undérstanding. (S, M, O, K.) _ And Wood that quickly [or easily] breaks. ( $\mathbf{O}, \mathrm{K}$.

A piece of flesh-meat : (M, K:) or a compact piece thereof: ( $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{T}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{O}$ :) or a piece of cold, cooked, flesh-meat: ( $\mathrm{T}:$ [mentioned in the TA as from the $\mathrm{M}:]$ ) and a piece of anything:
 [compacted together]: ( M :) or a large lump of dates compacted together; as also ind (TA in art. .فندر.) - A piece of a mountain : ( $\overline{\text { ( }}$, K :) or an overtopping, or an overhanging, or a projecting, piece of a mountain. (M.) See also .

A man who goes away by himself; (Ibn. Abbád, $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{K}$;) like tion. (Ibn-Abbad, O.) [See also ${ }^{\text {jold }}$, last signification.]
, لُنُرة
to puberty : or fat, or plump. ( $\mathrm{O}, \mathbf{K}$.)

## فَدُورْ : see the next paragraph.

نَادِ, applied to a stallion, [primarily to a stallion-camel, (see 1, first sentence,)] Desisting from covering; or desisting from covering, being wearied by much indulging therein: ( $\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{O}$ :) or flagging, or becoming remiss, or languid, in covering, and desisting therefrom: ( $\mathrm{M}, \mathbf{K}$ :) [or lacking


 goat, Advanced in age, or full-gronn: (S, M, O, $\mathbf{K}:$ ) or youthful, and complete in make: ( $\mathbf{M}, \mathbf{K}$ :) or large, or big: ( $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{O}:$ ) or that protects himself in the mountain from the hunter: (M, K : فَإِذ applied to a mountain-goat as meaning advanced in age is like تَإِرْ applied to a horse, and بَإِّ to a camel, and صَالِ to an animal of the bovine kind and to a sheep or goat: (As, T:) accord. to IAth, it is from "نَر said of a stallion as meaning "he lacked power, or ability, to cover:" (TA: [and the like is said in the $\mathbf{O}:$ ]) the pl. (of ${ }^{\text {T, }}$, M) is "ُنُّر, (M, and so in some copies of the $\underset{\sim}{\mathbf{K}}$,)
 O , [see an ex. of the latter plural in a verse cited
 (quasi-pl. n., M) مَمْ
 signifies also $\mathbf{A}$ she-camel that goes areay alone, apart from the others; ( $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{K}, \mathrm{TA}$;) like

فَإِّة + A great, (T, O, K, ) hard and solid, (M, $\underset{(\mathbf{K}}{\mathbf{K}}$, ) mass of roch, ( $\mathbf{T}, \mathrm{M}, \mathbf{O}, \mathbf{K}$, ) which one sees (T, O) upon the head of a mountain ; (T, M, O, K ;) likened to the mountain-goat; ( $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{O}$;) as

فُنْدِيرةٌ (S, M, K) A great mass of rock that projects, or juts out, (تُنْ ${ }^{\prime}$, from the head of a mountain: ( $\mathbf{S}$ :) what is thus called is short of (دُونَ) what is termed فِّرْ (in relation to a mountain]; (M, K ;) by which may

