

4: see 1, in two places.

رُدْحَةٌ A curtain (سِتْرَةٌ) in the hinder part of a بيت [or tent]: (S, K:) or a piece, (S, K,) i. e. an oblong piece of cloth, (TA,) that is added in a tent, (S, K,) [in the hinder part thereof, (see 1,)] or inserted therein. (L.) — The رُدْحَةٌ of the lurking-place, or pit, of a hunter consists of Stones set up around; which are also called حَمَائِرُ, pl. of حِمَارَةٌ. (TA.) — Also i. q. سَعَةٌ; and so مُرْتَدِّحٌ: thus in the saying, لَكَ عَنْهُ رُدْحَةٌ and مُرْتَدِّحٌ [meaning Thou hast ample scope, freedom, or liberty, to avoid it; or thou hast that which renders thee in no need of it]; (K;) like لَكَ عَنْهُ لَكَ مَنَدُوْحَةٌ. (TA.)

رَدَاْحٌ A great [howl such as is termed] جَفْنَةٌ: (S, A, *K:) this is said to be the primary signification: (Har p. 609:) pl. رُدْحٌ. (S, A.) — A widened tent; as also مُرْدُوْحٌ and مُرْتَدِّحٌ [of both which see the verbs]. (A.) — A woman heavy in the hips, or haunches: (S, K:) or a woman large in the hips, or haunches, and the posteriors: (A:) or a woman large in the posteriors, heavy in the hips, or haunches, and perfect in make; as also رَادِحَةٌ and رَدُوْحٌ. (TA.) — And A she-camel, (T, TA,) and a ram, (A, K,) large in the posteriors. (T, A, K, TA.) — A camel heavily laden, (K, TA,) that will not be roused, or put in motion or action, and rise. (TA.) — An army, or troop, (كَتِيْبَةٌ) marching heavily by reason of numbers, (S, K,) or dragging along the apparatus of war, heavily laden, (K,) great, (TA,) compact, with many horsemen. (A, TA.) — A great, wide, spreading tree. (A, K.) — [A place, or land,] abounding with herbage, or with the goods, conveniences, or comforts, of life; fruitful; or plentiful. (K.) — عُكُوْمٌ رَدَاْحٌ Loads balancing one another that are heavy, much stuffed with goods or utensils and furniture; as also رَدَاْحٌ: so in the Towsheh &c. (TA.) — رَدَاْحٌ فَتْنَةٌ (A, K) † Heavy and great [conflict and faction, or sedition, or discord, or the like]: pl. رُدْحٌ: whence, in a saying of 'Alee, إِنَّ مِنْ وَرَائِكُمْ أُمُورًا مَتَّاحِلَةً رُدْحًا † [Verily behind you are events whereof the exposition would be long,] great conflicts and factions, or seditions, &c.: (TA:) or, accord. to one relation, رُدْحًا, (K, TA,) pl. of رَادِحَةٌ, and meaning heavy, scarcely departing: and accord. to another, رَدَاْحٌ مُرْدُوْحَةٌ, meaning oppressing by their weight; or covering the hearts; from أَرَدَحَ [in the latter of the senses assigned to it above: see 1]. (TA.) — رَدَاْحٌ also means † Darkness. (A, TA.)

رَدَاْحٌ } see the next preceding paragraph.
رَدُوْحٌ }

رَادِحَةٌ: see رَدَاْحٌ, in two places. — مَائِدَةٌ رَادِحَةٌ A large table abounding with good things. (TA.)

مُرْدُوْحٌ: see رَدَاْحٌ. — Homeyd says, (S, TA,) i. e. Ibn El-Arkat, (TA,)

* بِنَاءٌ صَخْرٍ مُرْدُوْحٍ بِالطِّينِ * meaning [A structure of rocks, or large stones,] thickly coated, or covered, with clay, or mud. (S.) — Az says that مُرْدُوْحٌ sometimes occurs in poetry in the sense of مُرْدُوْحٌ as meaning Spread so that its back [or upper surface] is even with the ground. (TA.)

مُرْدُوْحَةٌ: see رَدَاْحٌ, last sentence but one.

مُرْدُوْحٌ: see رَدَاْحٌ — and مُرْدُوْحٌ.

مُرْتَدِّحٌ: see رُدْحَةٌ.

ردس

1. رَدَسَ الْقَوْمَ (S, K,) aor. 2, inf. n. رَدَسٌ, (S,) He threw a stone at the people, or party; or threw at them and hit them with a stone: (S, K:) or with a great stone: (Ham p. 214:) or رَدَسَ, aor. 2, inf. n. as above, he threw at, or shot at; or he threw at and hit, or he shot; (رَمَى) with anything. (M.) [See also 3.] — رَدَسٌ also signifies The act of striking, or smiting. (Sh, M.) — And رَدَسَةٌ, (M, K,) aor. 2 and 2, inf. n. as above; (M;) or رَدَسَةٌ بِمِرْدَاْسٍ; (A;) He beat it so as to break it, or crush it; (M, A, K;) namely, a thing, (M,) or a wall, and the ground, (K,) and a lump of dry clay; (TA;) with a hard thing, (M,) or with a big stone, (A,) or with a hard and broad thing. (K.) And رَدَسَةٌ, aor. 2 and 2, (IDrd, K,) inf. n. as above, (IDrd, TA,) He broke it; namely, a stone with a stone. (IDrd, K.) — رَدَسَ بِرَأْسِهِ He pushed, or thrust, or repelled, (دَفَعَ, [not رَفَعَ, as Freytag seems to have found it written, as on the authority of Meyd,]) with his head. (TA.) — And رَدَسَةٌ, inf. n. as above, He broke, or trained, him; like رَدَسَةٌ, inf. n. رَدَسٌ. (M.) — رَدَسَ He went away: you say, مَا أَدْرِي أَيْنَ رَدَسَ I know not whither he went away, or has gone away. (S, TA.) And رَدَسَ بِالشَّيْءِ He went away with, or took away, the thing. (K.)

3. رَدَسَهُمُ رَدَسَهُمُ [explained above, in the first sentence]: (S, TA:) [or He threw stones at the people, or party, they doing so at him; or pelted them with stones, they pelting him: for the inf. n.] مُرَادِسَةٌ is explained in the O and K as meaning مُرَايَاةٌ; but the correct explanation may be مُرَامَاةٌ. (TA.)

5. تَرَدَسَ مِنْ مَكَانِهِ He, or it, fell from his, or its, place. (Ibn-'Abbád, Sgh, K.)

+ قَوْلٌ رَدَسٌ A saying that is as though it were thrown at one's adversary. (IAar, M.)

رَدُوْسٌ: see what next follows.

رَدِيْسٌ A man who throws stones at others, or pelts them with stones, much, or often: (S:) [this meaning is there indicated, but not expressed:] or, as also رَدُوْسٌ, a man who pushes, thrusts, or

repels, much, or vehemently; syn. دَفُوْعٌ; (K;) or نَطُوْحٌ; and who is strong, as though his enemy were pelted with him. (IAar in explanation of رَدُوْس.)

مِرْدُوْسٌ A hard thing with which a thing is beaten so as to be broken, or crushed, thereby: (M:) and مُرْدَاْسٌ signifies [in like manner] a big stone with which a thing is so beaten: (A:) or each, a hard and broad thing with which a wall and the ground (K, TA) and a lump of dry clay (TA) are so beaten: (K, TA:) or the latter word, a mass of stone, or rock, which one throws; and the former has this meaning also, as well as the first meaning: (M:) or the latter word, (S,) or each, (M,) a stone which is thrown into a well in order that one may know whether there be in it water or not. (S, M. [See also مُرْجَاْسُ.])

مِرْدَاْسٌ: see the next preceding paragraph. — Also The head; (AA, K;) because one pushes, or thrusts, or repels, with it. (AA, TA.) — And also said to signify A great mountain. (TA in art. رَعْن.)

ردع

1. رَدَعَهُ, aor. 2, inf. n. رَدَعٌ, He restrained, withheld, prevented, or hindered, him; made him to restrain himself, withhold himself, refrain, forbear, or abstain; (S, Mṣb, K;) turned him back, repelled him, or averted him; (K;) عَنِ الشَّيْءِ from the thing. (S, Mṣb, K,*) — [Hence, app.] رَدَعَ جَيْبَهُ عَنْهُ + He cleared his bosom, or heart, of it; syn. فَرَجَهُ, or فَرَجَهُ; (accord. to different copies of the K;) [as though he withheld his mind from it;] meaning, grief, and perturbation; جَيْبٌ being used to signify the "bosom," and the "heart:" (TK:) mentioned by Sgh. (TA.)

6. تَرَادَعَ الْقَوْمَ The people, or company of men, restrained, withheld, prevented, or hindered, one another; made one another to restrain himself, withhold himself, refrain, forbear, or abstain; turned back, repelled, or averted, one another. (TA.)

8. ارْتَدَعَ He became restrained, withheld, prevented, or hindered; was made to restrain himself, withhold himself, refrain, forbear, or abstain; or he restrained himself, withheld himself, refrained, forbore, or abstained; (S, Mṣb, K, TA;) he became turned back, repelled, or averted; or he turned back, or reverted. (K.) You say, ارْتَدَعَ بِرَوَادِعِ الْقُرْآنِ [He became restrained by the restrictions of the Kur-án]. (Mṣb.)

[رَادِعَةٌ, app. for رَادِعَةٌ آيَةٌ A restraining verse of the Kur-án, seems to be the sing. of رَوَادِعُ, of which an ex. occurs above: see 8.]

ردغ

1. رَدَغَ, [aor. 2,] inf. n. رَدَغٌ, It (a place) was, or became, slimy, or miry. (MA.) [See also 4.] — رَدَغَ بِهِ الْأَرْضَ He threw him (a man) upon