

became in a state of motion, or commotion; was, or became agitated: (S, L, Mṣb, K:) or, in a state of violent motion or commotion; or violently agitated. (El-Baṣāir, TA.) So in the expression in the Kur, [xvi. 15; and xxxi. 9;] *لَسْتُ أَنْ تَجِيْدَ بِكُمْ* *Lest it (the earth) should be convulsed with you, and go round with you, and move you about violently.* (El-Baṣāir, TA.) — *مَادَ* *It turned or twisted about, or became contorted and convulsed.* (IKṭt.) — *مَادَ فِي الرَّمْحِ* † *He (a man pierced) writhed upon the spear.* (A.) — *مَادَ* *It (the mirage, سَرَاب) was in a state of commotion; it quivered, or trembled.* (L, K.) — *مَادَ* † *He was, or became, confounded, perplexed, or amazed.* (TA.) — *مَادَ*, (aor. يَمِيْدُ, TA, inf. n. مِيْدٌ or مِيْدٌ, L,) † *He (a man, L,) became affected with a heaving of the stomach, or a tendency to vomit, and a giddiness in the head, by reason of intoxication, or of voyaging upon the sea.* (L, K.) — *مَادَ بِهِ الْبَحْرُ* *You say also* *مَادَ بِهِ الْبَحْرُ* *The sea affected him with a heaving of the stomach, &c.* (L.) And *مَادَتْ بِهِ الْأَرْضُ* † *The ground went round with him.* (A.) — *مَادَتْ الْحَنْظَلَةُ*, (aor. يَمِيْدُ, L,) *The colocynth became affected by day-dew, (L, K,) or by moisture, (L,) and in consequence, changed [in odour, or stinking]:* (L, K:) and in like manner a date. (L.) — *مَادَ*, (S, A, L,) inf. n. مِيْدٌ (L) and مِيْدَانٌ; (A;) and † *تمايد*; (A;) *It (a branch) inclined from side to side.* (S, A, L.) — † *He inclined from side to side in walking.* (L.) — *مَادَ*, inf. n. مِيْدٌ and مِيْدَانٌ, *It inclined to one side: as the earth is, in a trad., described to have done before the mountains were formed.* (L.) — *مَادَ* † *He (a man, S,) affected a bending of his person, body, or limbs; (L;) he walked with an elegant and a proud and self-conceited gait, with an affected inclining of his body from side to side; (S, L, K;) and مَادَتْ and † تَمِيْدَتْ signify the same, said of a woman.* (A.) — *مَادَ* *He conferred, or bestowed, a benefit or benefits, or a favour or favours.* You say, *مَادَنِي فُلَانٌ* *Such a one conferred a benefit or benefits upon me.* (L.) — *مَادَهُ*, (L, Mṣb,) and † *اماده*, (L,) *He gave him.* (L, Mṣb.) — *مَادَ* *He furnished persons with, or gave them, provisions for travelling; syn. زَادَ.* (L.) [In the K, *زَارَ* *He visited.*] — *He brought a people wheat, or food; i. q. مَارَ*, (S, L, K,) of which it is a dial. form. (S.) — *He trafficked as a merchant.* (L.) — *مَادَ*, inf. n. مِيْدٌ and مِيْدَانٌ, *It increased, or grew; syn. رَاعَ and زَكَ.* (M, L, K.) [In the copies of the K in my hands, for رَاعَ is put زَاغ.]

4, 5, and 6: see 1.

8. *امتاده* *He asked him, or desired him, to give him.* (L.) — *امتاده* *He asked or desired him to bring him wheat, or food.* (A.)

مِيْدٌ a dial. form of *بِيْدٌ*, (S,) in the sense of *غِيْرٌ*: (S, L;) and in that of *عَلَى*: (L:) or that of *مِنْ أَجْلِ*. (S, L.) It is said in a trad., *أَنَا أَفْصَحُ الْعَرَبِ مِيْدَ أَبِي مِنْ قُرَيْشٍ وَنَشَأْتُ فِي بَنِي سَعْدِ بْنِ بَكْرِ* [rendered in art. *بيد*]. (S, L.) See what next follows.

مِيْدَ ذَلِكَ, (M, K,) or *مِيْدَ ذَلِكَ*, (L,) *I did it on account, or for the sake, of that.* (M, L, K.) *مِيْدَ ذَلِكَ* has not been heard. (M, L.)

مِيْدَةٌ: see *مَائِدَةٌ*.

مِيْدَانٌ The amount, and measure, of a thing: (L, K:) and the two sides, and distance, or extent, of a thing, (L,) or of a road; (K;) and the surface of a road. (L.) One says, *لَمْ أَدْرِ مَا مِيْدَانُ ذَلِكَ* *I knew not what was the amount of that, and its measure: or, what was the measure of its two sides, and its extent: as also* *مِيْتَاؤُهُ*. (L.) — *The extreme limit of the distance to which horses run; and so* *مِيْتَاؤُهُ*. (S, TA, art. *مِيْتَاؤُهُ*.) — *مِيْدَانٌ* = *مِيْدَانٌ* A mode, manner, fashion, or form. Ex. *بَنَوْا بُيُوتَهُمْ عَلَى مِيْدَانٍ وَاحِدٍ* *They built their houses, or constructed their tents, after one mode, &c.* (L.) [See also *مِيْتَانٌ*, in art. *اتى*.]

هَذَا مِيْدَاؤُهُ, [thus in the copies of the K and in the TA, app. a mistake for *مِيْدَانُهُ*, like *تِلْقَاؤُهُ*, and *بِمِيْدَانِهِ*, and *بِمِيْدَانِهِ*, *This is opposite to, or facing, it.* (K.) And *دَارِي بِمِيْدَانِ دَارِهِ*, with *fet-h* to the *م*; (as also *بِمِيْتَانِ دَارِهِ*, L in art. *ميت*; and *بِمِيْتَانِ دَارِهِ*, S in art. *اتى*;) *My house is opposite to his house.* (Yaḥkoob, L.) — *مِيْدَانٌ*: see *مِيْتَانٌ* in art. *اتى*, and *مِيْتَانٌ* in art. *ميت*.

مِيْدَانٌ (S, L, Mṣb, K, &c.) and † *مِيْدَانٌ* (K) *A horse-course; race-ground; hippodrome: (Mṣb, TA:) pl. مِيْدَانِيْنٌ*: (S, K, &c.): of the measure *فَعْلَانٌ*, (IKṭt,) from *مَادَ* “it was in a state of motion;” because the sides of the horse-course shake on the occasion of a race: (Mṣb:) or from *مَادَ* “it turned or twisted about, or became contorted and convulsed;” because the horses wheel about, and bend or convulse themselves, in the place so called: or of the measure *فَعْلَانٌ*, from *مَدَى* “a limit, or goal;” because horses run to their goals in the place so called; originally *مَدِيَانٌ*, the second and third radicals being transposed; as in *بِيْرِيَانٌ*, originally *بِيْرِيَانٌ*: or of the measure *فَعْلَانٌ*, from *مَدَنَ* “he abode, or dwelt;” because horses confine themselves especially to the place so called for wheeling about and the like. (IKṭt.) = *عَيْشٌ مِيْدَانٌ* *A delicate, a pleasant, or an ample and easy, life.*

(S, L.) — *مِيْدَانُ الْخُلَفَاءِ* † a term applied by historians to *The period of the reign of Khaleefahs; from twenty to twenty-four years.* (MF, TA.)

مِيْدَانٌ: see *مِيْدَانٌ*.

مِيْوِدٌ *That moves about, or is agitated; much; that vacillates much: (L:) an intensive epithet; applied in a trad. to worldly prosperity.* (L, art. *حيد*.)

مِيَادٌ: see *مَائِدٌ*.

مَائِدٌ † A man affected with a heaving of the stomach, or a tendency to vomit, and a giddiness in the head, by reason of intoxication, or of voyaging upon the sea: pl. *مِيْدِي*. (L.) — *مَائِدٌ* A branch inclining [from side to side: see 1]: (A, L:) as also † *مِيَادٌ*: (L:) [or rather the latter signifies *inclining much, or frequently, from side to side:*] pl. [of the former] *مِيْدٌ*. (TA.) — *فُلَانٌ يَمْشِي عَلَى الْأَرْضِ فَيَادًا مِيَادًا* † *Such a one walks upon the ground with an elegant and a proud and a self-conceited gait, with an affected inclining of his body from side to side.* (A, art. *فيد*.)

مَائِدَةٌ (and † *مِيْدَةٌ*, El-Jarmee, L, K) *A table with food upon it: (S, L, K:) without food upon it, a table is not thus called, but is called* *خَوَانٌ*: (AAF, S, L:) or also applied to a table itself: (L:) MF says, that this latter application is allowable, considering that food has been, or is to be, placed upon the table: but El-Hareere asserts it to be incorrect, and the former application only to be allowable: (TA:) *مَائِدَةٌ* is thus used in its proper sense of an act. part. n., and is from *مَادَ* “it was in a state of motion;” as though the table [which was generally a round piece of leather or the like spread upon the ground] moved about with what was upon it: (Zj, L, Mṣb:*) or from *مَادَ* “he brought wheat or food;” because food is brought upon it [or as though it brought food]: (L:) or from *مَادَ* “he gave;” as though it gave of what was upon it to those around it: (El-Ināyeh:) or it is of the form of an act. part. n. and used in the sense of a pass. part. n., from *مَادَ* “he gave,” (AO, S, L, Mṣb,) like *رَاضِيَةٌ* in the phrase *عَيْشَةٌ رَاضِيَةٌ*; (AO, S, L;) because what is thus called is given by its owner to the people [who are to eat]: (Mṣb:) also, *food itself*; (Akh, AHât, ISd, L, K;) even if without a table: (L:) [pl. *مَوَائِدٌ*]. See also *فَاتُوْرٌ*. — *مَائِدَةٌ*: † *A round piece of land or ground: (L, K:) likened to a table.* (TA.)

مَوَائِدٌ: see *مَائِدَةٌ*. — Also, *Calamities: formed by transposition from مَوَادٌ*. (T, L.)

مُتَادٌ *Asking, or desiring, to give; asking or*