

عَرَضَ i. e. the [trees called] أَرَاك and أَرَاك and حَمَضَ. (TA.)

عَرِضَ Forward; officious; meddling; a busy-body: (TA in art. تَحِج:) one who addresses himself to do evil to men. (S, O, K.)

عَارِضَ [Showing its breadth, or width; (see عَرَضَ, first signification;) or] having its side apparent: (TA:) and [in like manner] مُعَرِّضَ, q. v., anything showing its breadth, or width: [or its side:] (TA:) [and hence, both signify appearing. (See again عَرَضَ.)] — A collection of clouds appearing, or presenting itself, or extending sideways, (مُعَرِّضَ,) in the horizon; (S, O, K;) overpeering: (TA:) or a collection of clouds which one sees in a side of the sky, like that which is termed جُنُبٌ, except that the former is white, whereas the latter inclines to blackness, and is narrower than the former, and more distant: (AZ:) or a collection of clouds that comes over against one (مُعَارِضًا) in the sky, unexpectedly: (El-Báhiile, O:) or a collection of clouds that appears, or presents itself, or extends sideways, (يُعَرِّضُ,) in the sky, like as does a mountain, before it covers the sky, is called عَارِضَ سَحَابٍ, and also حَبِيبُ (Aq, O:) pl. عَوَارِضَ. (TA.) [See also عَرَضَ and عَرِضَ.] In the phrase عَارِضَ مُمِطَرُنَا, in the Kur [xlv. 23], مُمِطَرُنَا means مُطَرٌّ; for as being determinate it cannot be an epithet to عَارِضَ, which is indeterminate: and the like of this the Arabs do only in the instances of nouns derived from verbs; so that you may not say عَرِضَ رَجُلٌ غَلَامُنَا. (S, O.) — See also عَرِضَ, in the sentence commencing with "A mountain," in two places: — and again, shortly after. — A gift appearing (Aq, S, O, K) from a person. (Aq, S, O.) [See an ex. voce عَانِضَ.] — [Happening; befalling; occurring: an occurrence; as a fever, and the like. (See عَرَضَ لَهُ.)] A bane, or cause of mischief, that occurs in a thing; as also عَرَضَ, q. v. (TA.) And شُبُهَةٌ عَارِضَةٌ A doubt, or dubiousness, occurring, or intervening, in the mind. (TA.) In the saying of 'Alee, يَفْدَحُ الشَّكَّ فِي قَلْبِهِ بِأَوَّلِ عَارِضَةٍ مِنْ شُبُهَةٍ عَاقِبَةٍ, the word عَارِضَةٍ may perhaps be an inf. n., [or a quasi-inf. n.,] like عَاقِبَةٌ and عَاقِبَةٌ: (TA:) [so that the meaning may be Doubt makes an impression upon his heart at the first occurrence of dubiousness.] — Whatever faces one, of a thing: (TA, and so in some copies of the K: in other copies of the K, this signification is given to عَارِضَةٌ:) or anything facing one. (O.) — Intervening; preventing: an intervening, or a preventing, thing; an obstacle: (TA:) a thing that prevents one's going on; such as a mountain and the like. (Mab.) [Its application to a cloud, and some other applications to which reference has been made above, may be derived from this signification, or from that next preceding, or from the first.] — I. q. عَرِضَ, in the first of the senses assigned to this latter above; as also عَارِضَةٌ. (The former accord. to some copies of the K: the latter accord. to others: but

both accord. to the TA.) — What appears, of the face, (K,) or of the mouth, accord. to the L, (TA,) when one laughs. (L, K, TA: but in some copies of the K, and in the O, this signification is given to عَارِضَةٌ.) — The side of the cheek (K, TA) of a man; (TA;) as also عَارِضَةٌ; (O, L, K;) the two sides of the two cheeks of a man being called the عَارِضَانِ (Mab, TA,) or the عَارِضَتَانِ: (S:) the two sides of the face: (Lb, O, K;) or the side of the face; as also عَرُوضٌ; the two together being called the عَارِضَانِ (Lb, TA:) or this last signifies the two sides of the mouth: or the two sides of the beard: pl. عَوَارِضَ. (TA.) خَفِيفُ الْعَارِضَيْنِ means Light, or scanty, in the hair of the two sides of the cheeks, (S, O, Mab,) and of the beard; (O;) being elliptical. (Mab.) But in a certain trad., in which a happy quality of a man is said to be حِفْظُ عَارِضَيْهِ, the meaning is said to be: His activity in praising and glorifying God; i. e. his not ceasing to move the sides of his cheeks by praising and glorifying God. (IATH, on the authority of El-Khattābee; and O.) — The side of the neck; (K;) the two sides thereof being called the عَارِضَانِ: (IDrd, O:) pl. as above. (TA.) [See also عَرِضَ, near the beginning.] — The tooth that is in the side of the mouth: (TA; and K, as in some copies of the latter; but in other copies, this signification is given to عَارِضَةٌ:) pl. as above: (K:) or the side of the mouth; (S;) and so, as some say, عَوَارِضَ; (TA;) [meaning the teeth in the side of the mouth; for] you say امْرَأَةٌ نَقِيَّةُ الْعَارِضِ (S,) and الْعَوَارِضِ, (TA,) a woman clean in the side of the mouth: (S, TA:) and Jereer describes a woman as polishing her عَارِضَانِ with a branch of a beshámeh, [a tree of which the twigs are used for cleaning the teeth,] meaning, as Aboon-Nasr says, the teeth that are after the central incisors, which latter are not of the عَوَارِضِ: or, accord. to ISk, عَارِضَ signifies the canine tooth and the ضَرْسُ [or bicuspid] next thereto: or, as some say, what are between the central incisor and the [first] ضَرْسُ [which is a bicuspid]: (S, O:) some say that the عَوَارِضِ are the central incisors, as being [each] in the side of the mouth: others, that they are the teeth next to the sides of the mouth: others, that they are four teeth next to the canine teeth, and followed by the أَضْرَاسُ: Lb says that they are of the اَضْرَاسِ: others, that they are the teeth that are between the central incisors and the اَضْرَاسِ: and others, that they are eight teeth in each side; four above, and four below. (TA [from the O &c.]) — عَارِضَ as applied to a she-camel, or a sheep or goat: see the paragraph next following. — Giving a thing, or the giver of a thing, in exchange, for (مِنْ) another thing. (TA.) — A reviewer of an army, or of a body of soldiers, who makes them to pass by him, and examines their state. (S.) — See also the next paragraph; last three sentences.

عَارِضَةٌ: see عَارِضَ, in eight places, from the sentence commencing with شُبُهَةٌ عَارِضَةٌ. — A want; an object of need: (S:) and [in like manner] عَرُوضٌ a want, or an object of need,

that has occurred to one: (S, O, K:) pl. of the former عَوَارِضَ. (S.) عَرُوضٌ has the signification above assigned to it in the saying, فَلَانٌ رَكُوضٌ [Such a one is running without any want that has occurred to him]. (S, O. [In the K, in the place of رَكُوض, we find رَيُوضٌ, which I think a mistake.]) [In Freytag's Arab. Prov. i. 555, we find رَكُوضٌ فِي كُلِّ عَرُوضٍ, which is expl. as meaning Itunning swiftly in every region; and said to be applied to him who disseminates evil, or mischief, among men.] — A she-camel having a fracture or a disease, (S, O, K,) for which reason it is slaughtered; (S;) as also عَارِضَ: (O, K:) and in like manner, a sheep or goat: (TA:) pl. عَوَارِضَ. (S.) It is opposed to عَبِيطٌ, which is one that is slaughtered without its having any malady. (S, O.) One says, بَنُو فَلَانٍ لَا يَأْكُلُونَ إِلَّا الْعَوَارِضَ [The sons of such a one do not eat any but camels such as are slaughtered on account of disease]; reproaching them for not slaughtering camels except on account of disease befalling them. (S, O.) — عَوَارِضَ, applied to camels, also signifies That eat the [trees called] عَضَاهُ (S, L,) wherever they find them. (L.) — [A thing lying, or extending, across, or athwart; any cross piece of wood &c.: so in the present day.] — The [lintel, or] piece of wood which holds the عِصَادَتَانِ [or two side-posts], above, of a door; corresponding to the أُسْتَقَّةُ [or threshold]; (S, L;) the upper piece of wood in which the door turns. (O, K. [In some copies of the latter, this signification is erroneously given to عَارِضَ.]) The عَارِضَتَانِ of a door are also [said to be] the same as the عِصَادَتَانِ. (TA, voce عَتَبَةٌ.) — A [rafter, or] single one of the عَوَارِضِ of a roof: (S, O, K: [but in some copies of the last, and in the TA, this signification is erroneously given to عَارِضَ.]) the عَوَارِضِ of a house are the pieces of wood of its roof, which are laid across; one of which is called عَارِضَةٌ: and عَارِضَ [a mistranscription for عَوَارِضَ] also signifies the سَقَائِفُ [or pieces of wood which form the roof] of a [vehicle of the kind called] مَخِيل. (L.) — Also, (S, and so in some copies of the K,) or عَارِضَ, (as in other copies of the K,) or both, (TA,) Hardiness: (S, K, TA:) and this is what is meant by its being said, in [some copies of] the K, that عَارِضَ is also syn. with عَارِضَةٌ; (TA;) [for in some copies of the K, after several explanations of الْعَارِضِ, we find الْعَارِضَةُ وَالسِّنُّ الَّتِي فِي عَرِضِ الْفَيْرِ; whereas, in other copies, the و before السِّنِّ is omitted:] courage; or courage and energy: (S, K, TA:) power of speech: (S:) perspicuity, or chasteness, of speech; and eloquence: (K, TA:) or the former signifies intuitive knowledge (بَدِيَّةٌ): or determination, resolution, or decision: (A:) and the trimming of speech or language, and the removal of its faults: and good judgment. (TA.) You say, ذُو فَلَانٍ عَارِضَةٌ (AZ, IDrd, S, O, TA) Such a one is possessed of hardiness; (S, TA;) as also ذُو عَارِضَ; (TA;) and of courage, or courage and energy; and of power of speech: (S:) or of eloquence,