sheep or goat, (TA,) that eats the thorns (S, O, broad by reason of her fatness and plumpness. [K, TA] when herbage is unattainable by him. (S, (TA.)

see the next preceding paragraph, in three places.

غُراَضُ : see عُراَضُ , in four places : == see also , in the latter half of the paragraph.

عراض عراض عراض عراض الم in the first sentence, and again, in four places, in the latter half of the paragraph. اَعَذَ فَى عَرَاضَ كَلَامِهِ He began to say the like of that which he [another] had said: or, as in the O, he matched him, and equalled him, by saying the like of what he had said. (TA.) [See also عروض — Also A certain brand; (S, O, K;) or, (K,) accord. to Yaakoob, (S, O,) a line upon the thigh of a camel, crosswise; (S, O, K;) or upon the neck, crosswise. (Ibn-Er-Rummánee, TA.) — And An iron mith which the feet of a camel are marked in order that his foot-prints may be known. (O, K.)

غُرُونْ see عُرُونْ , first sentence, and three of the examples which follow it, near the middle of the paragraph : \_\_ see also عَارِض, in the sentence commencing with "The side of the cheek." - Also A road in a mountain: (S:) or in the side, or lowest part, (عرض,) of a mountain, (O, K,) or, as some say, a part thereof lying across, or obliquely, (مَا ٱعْتَرَضَ منهُ, TA,) in a narrow place: (O, K:) and a road down a descent, or declivity: (TA:) or [simply] a road: (Ham p. 346 :) pl. عُرُضُ (TA) and أَعَارِيضُ. (Ḥam ubi suprà.) Hence the phrase in a trad. of Aboo-Hureyreh, غَرُوضِ آخَرُ اللهُ + And he took another way of speech. (TA.) \_ The place that is over against one, or on the opposite side to one, as he goes along. (S, O, K.) = A she-camel that takes to a side, or tract, different from that which her rider would traverse; for which reason this epithet is applied to her: (O:) or that goes to the right and left, and does not keep to the road: (IAth:) or that has not been trained: (S, O, K:) or that has received some training, but is not thoroughly trained: (ISk:) or such as is termed stubborn in the head, but submissive in her middle part; that is loaded; and then the other loaded camels are driven on; and if a man ride her, she goes straight forward, and her rider has not the power of exercising his own free will [in managing her]. (Sh.) To such a camel, 'Omar likened a class of his subjects. (TA.) And 'Amr Ibn-Ahmar El-Báhilee says,

## أُحَبُّ ذَلُولًا أَوْ عَرُوضًا أَرُوضُهَا

[I make a submissive one to go the pace termed بُعْبِ, or an untrained one I train]; meaning that he recites two poems; one of which he has made easy, and the other whereof is difficult:

J gives a different reading, أُعْبِرُ , meaning; with the same explanation that is given above, of the former reading. (IB, O.) — A camel, (Ş, O, TA,) in the K, erroneously, a

K, TA) when herbage is unattainable by him. (S, O.) \_ And i. q. عُدُود [A yearling goat, &c.]. (TA. [See also غريض Also i.q. كثير, (Ibn-Abbad, O, K,) [as meaning A large quantity or number] of a thing [or of things], (K,) [or large in number,] as in the phrase مَنْ عَرُوفٌ [ 1 tribe large in number]. (Ibn-Abbad, O.) = And Clouds; syn. , (Ibn-'Abbad, O, K;) and غروف (K.) = And Food. (Fr, O, K.) The meaning, or intended sense, of speech ; syn. فَحُواهُ, (ISk, S, O, K,) and فَحُواهُ: (ISk, S, O:) as also معراض لا كلام (K,) of which the pl. is مُعَارِضُ and مُعَارِضُ. (TA.) One says I knew that in عَرَفْتُ ذَلِكَ فِي عَرُوضِ كَلَامِهِ the intended sense of his speech]; (18k, S, O;) and غراض الله (A, O;) and in like عَرَفْتُهُ في L, TA:) and : مُعَارِضِ كَلَامِهِ في and في لَحْنِ كلامه and مِعْرَاضِ \* كَلامِهِ signify the same. (Msb.) [See also This question هٰذه الهَسْأَلَة عَرُوضُ هٰذه = [.معْرَاضُ is the like of this. (TA.) [See also عراض] == also signifies The transverse pole or piece of wood (عارضة) which is in the middle of a tent, and which is its main support. (Aboo-Is-hak.) And hence, (Aboo-Is-hak,) The middle portion [or foot] of a verse; (Aboo-Is-hak, O;) for the poetry is constructed after the manner of the بيت inhabited by the Arabs, which is of of the latter is عروض pieces of cloth; and as the the strongest part, so should that of the former be; and accordingly we see that a deficiency in : عروض is more frequent than it is in the ضَرِب (Aboo-Is-hak:) the last foot of the first half or hemistich (S, K) of a verse; (S;) whether perfect or altered : (K:) some make it to be the طرائق of poetry, and its عَمُود : (TA:) [i. e. they liken it to these parts of the tents:] it is fem.: (K:) or sometimes masc.: (L:) the pl. is أَعَارِيضُ; (S, O, K;) contr. to rule, as though pl. of إغريض; and one may use as its pl. أعارض. (S, O.) \_\_\_ Also [The science of prosody, or versification;] the science of the rules whereby the perfect measures of Arabic verse are known from those which are broken; (Msb;) the standard whereby verse is measured: (S, O, K:) because it is compared (يعارض) therewith: (S, O:) or because what is correct in measure is thereby distinguished from what is broken: (K: [in which some other reasons are added, too futile, in my opinion, to deserve mention: I think it more probable that عروض is used by a synecdoche for شعر, as being the most essential part thereof; and then, elliptically, for which is the more common term for the science:]) it is fem.; and has no pl., because it is a gen. n. (S, O.) = See also عَارِضَة ; second and two following sentences. العُرُوضُ is a name of Mekkeh and El-Medeeneh, (S, O, Msb, K, TA,) and El-Yemen, (Msb, TA,) with what is around them. (S, O, K, TA.)

thus app., but written without any عُرُوفَ

vowel-sign to the جروض The quality, in a shecamel, of being untrained. (L, TA. [See عُرُوضٌ, near the beginning.])

Broad, or wide ; (S, Mgh, O, Msb, K; ) as also عُرَاضِ ; (S, O, K;) like as one says and کُبار: (S, O:) fem. of the former, (S, Msb,) and of the latter, (S, K,) with 5: (S, Msb, is pl. عُرَامٌ is كُرَامٌ the pl. of عُريضٌ is عُريضٌ and قُوسٌ عَريضَة , (Msb.) You say [A broad, or wide, bow]. (S.) And in which the عُرَاضَاتٌ \* أَثْرًا TA,) or عُرَاضَاتٌ \* latter word is in the accus. case as a specificative, (S, O, TA,) meaning Camels whose foot-marks are broad. (Ş, O, TA.) And فُلَانْ عَرِيضُ البطان + Such a one is rich; or in a state of competence: (A, TA:) or possessed of much property. (S,\* O, K, \* TA. [See also art. عُريضُ And عُريضُ القفا ! Fat: (TA:) or + stupid. (Mgh.) And إلان الوساد (TA:) or + stupid, dull, or wanting in intelligence. (Msb in art. .........) رُعَاءٌ عَريضٌ, occurring in the Kur [xli. 51], means + Large, or much, prayer, or supplication: (K, TA:) or in this instance we may say long. (L.) = Also A goat (As, O, K) that is a year old, (K,) or about a year old, (As, O,) and that takes [or crops] of the herbage (As, O, K) and trees [or shrubs] (As, O) with the side of his mouth: (K:) or (O, K) such as is termed and [q. v.], (S, O,) when he rattles, and desires copulation: (S, O, K:) or a [young] goat above such as is weaned and below such as is termed -[q.v.]: or such as has pastured and become strong: or such as is termed جذع: or a young goat when he leaps the female: it is applied only to a male; the female is termed عُريضَة: with the people of El-Hijáz it means peculiarly such as is gelded: it is also applied to a gazelle that has nearly become a عُرْضَانْ .[q. v.]: (TA:) pl ثَنِيّ and (S, O, K.) عُرضَان

A present : what is brought to one's family: (S, O, K:) called in Persian : ;: (S:) a present which a man gives when he returns from his journey: (TA:) such as a man gives to his children when he returns from a journey: (Sgh, TA:) and what is given as food by the bringer, or purveyor, of wheat, or corn, of the said wheat, or corn: (S, O, K:) what a person riding gives as food to any one of the owners of waters who asks him for food. (As.) You say, Purchase thou a present to اشتر عُرَاضَةً لأَهْلكَ سَأَلْتُهُ عُرَاضَةَ And مَالْتُهُ عُرَاضَةَ I asked عُرْضُ أ مَالِ and عُرْضُ أ مَالِ and مَالِ and فَلَمْ يُعْطنيه [and مُنامَ يُعْطنيه [and he did not give it to me]. (L.) [See also Ham p. 103, l. 8.]

Of, or relating to, prosody, or the art of versification. A prosodist.]

غُرِيْضَنَةُ dim. of عِرَضْنَى, q. v., voce عُرَضْنَةً (Ş, O.)

Places in which grow عُرُوضًا وَاتْ