

4. *أَرْض*, inf. n. *إِيرَاضَ*: see 5. — *مَا أَرْضَ هَذَا* (عُشْب) *How abundant is the herbage of this place!* or, as some say, *مَا أَرْضَ هَذِهِ الْأَرْضِ* *How level, or soft, and productive, and good, is this land!* (Lh, AHn.) — *أَرْضَهُ* (S, K, [in the CK, incorrectly, *أَرْضَهُ*]) inf. n. as above, (S,) *He (God) caused him to be affected with زُكَام [or rheum].* (S, K.)

5. *تَارَضَ* *It (herbage) became in such a state that it might be cut.* (S, K.) — *He clave, or kept, to the ground, not quitting it:* (A:) and *أَرْضَ*, inf. n. *إِيرَاضَ*, *he remained upon the ground:* and *تَارَضَ بِالْمَكَانِ* *he remained fixed in the place, not quitting it:* or *he waited, or expected, and stood upon the ground:* and, as also *استَارَضَ*, *he remained, and tarried, or tarried in expectation, in the place:* or *he remained fixed therein:* (TA:) and *تَارَضَ* alone, *he tarried, loitered, stayed, waited, or paused in expectation:* (S, TA:) and *he was, or became, heavy, slow, or sluggish, inclining, or propending, to the ground:* (S, K;) [as also *استَارَضَ*, accord. to IB's explanation of its act. part. n.] You say, *فُلَانٌ إِنْ رَأَى مَطْعَمًا تَارَضَ وَإِنْ أَصَابَ مَطْعَمًا أُعْرِضَ* [Such a one, if he see food, cleaves, or keeps, to the ground, not quitting it; and if he obtain food, turns away: or *تَارَضَ* may here be rendered agreeably with the explanation next following]. (A, TA.) — *جَاءَ فُلَانٌ يَتَارَضُ لِي* (S, K, TA) *Such a one came asking, or petitioning, for a thing that he wanted, to me; syn. يَتَصَدَّى, and يَتَعَرَّضُ* (S, K, TA;) and *تَضَرَّعَ* is also a syn. of *تَارَضَ*, used in this manner. (TA.) — See also 2, in two places.

10: see 5, in two places. — *استَارَضَ السَّحَابُ* *The clouds expanded, or spread: or, as some say, became fixed, or stationary.* (M, TA.) — See also 1, first signification: — and see 1 again, last signification but one.

الْأَرْضُ [The earth;] *that whereon are mankind:* (TA:) [and earth, as opposed to heaven: and the ground, as meaning the surface of the earth, on which we tread and sit and lie; and the floor: without ال signifying a land, or country: and a piece of land or ground: and land, or soil, or ground, considered in relation to its quality:] it is fem.: (S, A, Mgh, K:) and is a coll. gen. n.; (S, A, K;) of which the n. un. should be *أَرْضَةٌ*, but this they did not say: (S:) or a pl. having no sing.; (A, K;) for *أَرْضَةٌ* has not been heard: (K:) its pl. is *أَرْضَاتٌ* (S, K,) in [some of] the copies of the K *أَرْضَاتٌ* (TA,) for they sometimes form the pl. of a word which has not the fem. ة with ا and ت, as in the instance of *عُرُسَاتٌ*; (S;) and *أَرْضُونَ*, [which is more common,] (AZ, AHn, S, Mgh, Msh, K,) with fet-h to the ر, (AZ, AHn, Mgh, Msh,) and with و and ن, though a fem. has not its pl. formed [regularly] with و and ن unless it is of the defective kind, like *نُبَّةٌ* and *طَبَّةٌ*, but they have made the و and ن [in this instance] a substitute for the ا and ت which they have elided [from *أَرْضَاتٌ*], and have left the fet-hah of

the ر as it was; (S;) but they also said *أَرْضُونَ*, (AZ, AHn, S,) sometimes, making the ر quiescent; (S;) and *أَرُوضُ* (AZ, AHn, Msh, K,) is sometimes used as a pl., as in the saying *مَا أَكْثَرَ أَرُوضَ بَنِي فُلَانٍ* [How many are the lands of the sons of such a one!]; (TA;) and another [and very common] pl. is *أَرَاضٍ*, with the article written *الأَرَاضِي*, contr. to rule, (S, Msh, K,) as though they had formed a pl. from *أَرْضٌ*; (S;) thus written in all the copies of the S; [accord. to SM; but in one copy of the S, I find *أَرَاضًا*]; and in another, *أَرَا*; and in one copy [is added], “thus it is found in his [J's] handwriting;” but IB says that correctly he should have said *أَرْضِي*, like *أَرطِي*; for as to *أَرْضُ*, its regular pl. would be *أَوَارِضُ*; and [SM says] I have found it observed in a marginal note to the S that the pl. of *أَرْضٌ* would be *أَلَارِضُ*, like as *أَكَابِلٌ* is pl. of *الَارَاضِي*; and wherefore did he not say that *أَلَارِضِي* is a pl. of an unused sing., like *أَهَالٌ* and *كَيْالٌ*, so that it is as though it were pl. of *أَرْضَةٌ*, like as *كَيْالٌ* is pl. of *كَيْلَةٌ*? yet if any one should propose the plea that it may be formed by transposition from *أَرْضُ*, he would not say what is improbable; its measure being in this case *أَعَالِفٌ*; the word being *أَرَاضِي*, and the ا being changed into ي: (TA:) accord. to Abu-l-Khattāb, (S,) *أَرَاضٌ* is also a pl. of *أَرْضٌ* (S, K,) like as *أَهَالٌ* is a pl. of *أَهْلٌ*; (S;) but IB says that, in the opinion of the critics, the truth with respect to what is related on the authority of Abu-l-Khattāb is, that from *أَرْضٌ* and *أَهْلٌ* are formed *أَرَاضٌ* and *أَهَالٌ*, as though they were pls. of *أَرْضَةٌ* and *أَهْلَةٌ*; like as they said *كَيْالٌ* and *كَيْلَةٌ*, as though this were pl. of *كَيْلَةٌ*. (TA.) It is said in proverbs, *أَجْمَعُ مِنَ الْأَرْضِ* [More comprehensive than the earth]: (TA:) and *أَمِنُ مِنَ الْأَرْضِ* [More trustworthy than the earth, in which treasures are securely buried]: and *أَشَدُّ مِنَ الْأَرْضِ* [Harder than the earth, or ground]: (A, TA:) and *أَذَلُّ مِنَ الْأَرْضِ* [More vile, or more submissive, than the earth, or ground]. (TA.) And you say, *مَنْ أَطَاعَنِي كُنْتُ لَهُ أَرْضًا* [Whoso obeyeth me, I will be to him as ground whereon one treads]; denoting submissiveness. (A, TA.) And *فُلَانٌ إِنْ ضَرَبَ فَأَرْضُ* [Such one, if he be beaten, is like ground]; i. e. he cares not for beating. (A, TA.) One says also, *لَهُ أَرْضٌ* [Mayest thou have no land, or country! or thou hast no land, or country]; like as one says, *هُوَ أَبْنَى أَرْضٍ*. (S, K.) — [And hence,] *لَهُ أَمْرٌ لَكَ* *He is a stranger, (A, K, TA,) of whom neither father nor mother is known.* (TA.) — *ابْنُ الْأَرْضِ* [with the art. ال prefixed to the latter word] is *A certain plant, (AHn, K,) which comes forth upon the summits of the [hills called] أَكَام, having a stem (أَصْل), but not growing tall, (AHn,) which resembles hair, and is eaten, (AHn, K,) and quickly dries up; (AHn;) a species of بَقْل, as* *بَنَاتُ الْأَرْضِ* and *بَنَى الْأَرْضِ* (S in art. *بَنَى*)

*plants: (M in art. *بَر*;) and the places which are concealed from the pastor. (S in that art.) Also The pool that is left by a torrent: (T in art. *بَنَى*;) and *بَنَاتُ الْأَرْضِ* pools in which are remains of water: (IAqr in TA art. *بَر*;) and rivulets. (T in art. *بَنَى*.) — *أَرْضٌ* is also used to signify *A carpet; or anything that is spread: and in this sense, in poetry, it is sometimes made masc. (Mshb.) — And *أَرْضٌ* anything that is low. (S, K.) And *أَرْضٌ* The lower, or lowest, part of the legs of a horse or the like: (S, K;) or the legs of a camel or of a horse or the like: and the part that is next to the ground thereof. (TA.) You say *أَرْضٌ بَعِيرٌ شَدِيدٌ* *A camel strong in the legs. (TA.) And *فَرَسٌ بَعِيدٌ مَا بَيْنَ أَرْضِهِ وَسَوَائِهِ* A horse that is large and tall. (A, TA.) — Also, of a man, *أَرْضٌ* The knees and what is beneath, or below, (lit. after,) them. (TA.) — And of a sandal, *أَرْضٌ* [The lower surface of the sole;] the part that touches the ground. (TA.) — *أَرْضٌ* A febrile shivering; a tremor: (S, K;) or vertigo: or it signifies also vertigo arising from a relaxed state, and occasioning a defluxion from the nose and eyes. (TA.) I 'Ab is related to have said, on the occasion of an earthquake, *أَرْضٌ أَرْضٌ أَرْضٌ* [I have the earth been made to quake, or is there in me] a tremor? or a vertigo? (TA.) *أَرْضٌ* signifies A certain class of the jinn, or genii; by whom human beings are believed to be possessed, and affected by an involuntary tremor; whence it seems that this appellation may perhaps be from *أَرْضٌ* as signifying “a tremor.” See *مَارُوضٌ*: and see *خَبَلٌ*, as explained in the S.] — Also *الرَّهْمُ*; syn. *زُكَامٌ*: (S, K;) in this sense masc.; or, accord. to Kr, fem., on the authority of Ibn-Ahmar. (TA.) — See also *مَارُوضٌ*.***

أَرْضَةٌ: see *أَرْضٌ*.

أَرْضَةٌ: see what next follows.

أَرْضَةٌ of herbage, *What suffices the camels, or other pasturing animals, for a year:* (IAqr, AHn, M:) or *abundant herbage or pasture*; as also *أَرْضَةٌ* and *أَرْضَةٌ*. (K.)

أَرْضَةٌ [The wood-fretter;] a certain insect that eats wood, (S, A, Msh, K,) well known; (A, K;) it is a white worm, resembling the ant, appearing in the days of the [season called] ربيع (TA:) there are two kinds: one kind is small, like the large of the ذَر [or grubs of ants]; and this is the bane of wood in particular: (AHn, TA:) or this kind is the bane of wood and of other things, and is a white worm with a black head, not having wings, and it penetrates into the earth, and builds for itself a habitation of clay, or soil; and this is said to be that which ate the staff of Solomon [as is related in the Kur xxxiv. 13, where it is called *دَابَّةُ الْأَرْضِ*, as is said in the A]: (TA:) the other kind [is the termite, or white ant; termes fatale of Linn.; called by Forskål (in his Descr. Animalium &c., p. 96,) termes arda, destructor; and this] is like a large common ant, having wings; it is the bane of everything that is of wood, and of plants; except that it does not attack what is moist, or succulent; and it has legs: (AHn, TA:)