

the pl. is **أَرْضٌ** (AHn, Mṣb, TA) and **أَرْضَاتٌ**; (Mṣb); or, as some [more properly] say, **أَرْضٌ** is a quasi-pl. [or coll. gen.] n. (AHn, TA.) It is said in a prov., **أَكَلُ مِنَ الْأَرْضَةِ** [More consuming than the wood-fretter, or the termite]. (TA.) And in another, **أَفْسَدُ مِنَ الْأَرْضَةِ** [More marring, or injuring, or destructive, than the wood-fretter, or the termite.] (A, TA.)

**أَرْضَةٌ**: see **أَرِيضٌ**.

**إَرْضَةٌ**: see **إَرِيضٌ**.

**أَرُوضٌ**: see **أَرِيضٌ**.

**أَرْضٌ أَرِيضَةٌ** part. n. of **أَرِيضٌ**. — You say **أَرْضٌ أَرِيضَةٌ** (S, A, K) and **أَرْضَةٌ** (TA) Land that is thriving, or productive; (S, A, K;) pleasing to the eye; (AA, S, A, K;) and disposed by nature to yield good produce: (A, K, TA:) or fruitful; increasing in plants or herbage: (IAgr:) or level, or soft: (ISh:) or that collects moisture, and becomes luxuriant with herbage; that is soft to tread upon, pleasant to sit upon, productive, and good in its herbage or vegetation: (AHn:) it also signifies a wide land; syn. **عَرِيضَةٌ**: (TA:) and **إِرَاضٍ** [as pl. of **أَرِيضٌ**] is syn. with **عَرَاضٌ** and **وِسَاعٌ**; (AA, K, TA;) as though the **ء** were a substitute for the **ع**. (TA.) — **أَرِيضٌ** is also an imitative sequent to **عَرِيضٌ**; (S, K;) as in the phrase **عَرِيضٌ أَرِيضٌ** [A very wide thing]: (S:) or it signifies fat, as an epithet: (K:) some use it in this sense without **عَرِيضٌ**, applied to a kid. (S.) And you say, **أَمْرَةٌ عَرِيضَةٌ أَرِيضَةٌ** [A very wide, or wide and fat, woman; or, as seems to be indicated in the TA in art. **عَرِيضٌ**, prolific and perfect]; and in like manner, **مُؤْرَضَةٌ**. (TA.) You say also **رَجُلٌ أَرِيضٌ**, (S,) and **لَلْخَيْرِ**, (A,) A man lowly, or submissive; (S;) naturally disposed to good, or to do good. (S, A.) And **رَابِطٌ**: see **نَفْسٌ وَاسِعٌ أَرِيضٌ**.

**هُوَ أَرَضَهُمْ بِهِ** He is the most adapted, meet, suited, fitted, or fit, of them, for it; or most worthy of them of it. (K.) And **هُوَ أَرَضَهُمْ أَنْ هُوَ يَفْعَلُ ذَلِكَ** He is the most adapted, &c., or most worthy, of them to do that. (As, S.)

**أَرِيضٌ**: see **مُؤْرَضَةٌ**.

**مَارُوضٌ** Wood eaten by the **أَرْضَةٌ** [or wood-fretter, or termite, but generally meaning the former]; (S, A, Mṣb, K;) as also **أَرْضٌ**. (TA.) — A person affected with **حَبَلٌ** [q. v.] from the **يِنِّ**, or **جِنِّ**, and [what are called] **أَهْلُ الْأَرْضِ**, (S, K,) i. e. (so accord. to the S and TA, but in the K “and”) he who moves about his head and body involuntarily. (S, K.) — A person affected with **زُكَامٌ** [or rheum]: (S, K:) accord. to Sgh, [who seems, like J, not to have known] from **أَرْضَهُ**; (Sgh, TA;) whereas by rule, [if from **أَرْضَهُ**,] it should be **مُؤْرَضٌ**. (TA.)

**فَسِيلٌ مُسْتَأْرَضٌ**, and **وَدِيَّةٌ مُسْتَأْرَضَةٌ**, A young palm-tree, and a small young palm-tree, having a root in the ground: such as grows forth from the trunk of the mother-tree is called **رَاكِبٌ**.

(S, K.) — **مُسْتَأْرَضٌ** also signifies Heavy, slow, or sluggish, inclining, or propending, to the ground. (IB.)

ارط

1. [The unaugmented verb from this root seems to be unknown, if it were ever in use, for it is not mentioned, though the pass. part. n., **مَارُوطٌ**, is mentioned as having three significations, which see below.]

2: see 4.

4. **أَرَطَتِ الْأَرْضُ**, (AHeyth, K,) of the measure **أَفْعَلَتِ**, [originally] with two alifs, (TA,) [aor. **أَرَطْتُ**, inf. n. **أِرْطًا**,] *The land produced the kind of trees called أَرَطِيٌّ [or أَرَطِيٌّ]; (AHeyth, K;) as also أَرَطْتُ, inf. n. أِرْطًا; or this is a corruption, attributable to J: so says the author of the K, following AHeyth: but it is no corruption, for it is mentioned by the authors on verbs and by ISd and others; (MF, TA;) for instance, by AHn, in his book on plants, and by IF, in the Mj: (TA:) [and J mentions it in its proper place, in art. **رَطِيٌّ**, as well as in the present art.:] **أَرَطْتُ**, with the **ر** musheddedch, has also been found in the handwriting of certain of the men of letters; but this is a corruption. (K.)*

**أَرَطِيٌّ** A colour like that of the **أَرَطِيٌّ** [or **أَرَطِيٌّ**]. (Sgh, K.)

**فَعَلِيٌّ**, (Mbr, S, K,) of the measure **أَرَطِيٌّ**, because you say **أَدِيمٌ مَارُوطٌ**, [explained below,] (Mbr, S,) the alif (Mbr, S, K) ending it (Mbr) [written **ي**] being a letter of quasi-coordination, (S, K,) not to denote the fem. gender, (Mbr, S,) its n. un. being **أَرَطَةٌ**, (Mbr, S, K,) wherefore it is with tenween when indeterminate, but not when determinate: (S, K:) or it is of the measure **أَفْعَلٌ**, (Mbr, S,) the last letter being radical, (Mbr,) because you say **أَدِيمٌ مَرَطِيٌّ**, (Mbr, S,) and in this case it should be mentioned among words with an infirm letter [for the last radical], and is with tenween both when determinate and when indeterminate; (S;) [but this is a mistake, for when it is determinate, it can be with tenween only if used as a proper name; therefore,] IB observes, that if you make its last letter radical, its measure is **أَفْعَلٌ**, and a word of this measure, if a subst., is imperfectly decl. when determinate, but perfectly decl. when indeterminate: (TA:) [the author of the K copies the error of the S, saying, “or its alif is radical,” (meaning its last letter,) “and in this case it is always with tenween;” and he adds, “or,” (for which he should have said “and,”) its measure is **أَفْعَلٌ**: to all which it is necessary to add, that some of the grammarians hold it to be also of the measure **فَعَلِيٌّ**, ending with a fem. alif, and therefore assign to it no n. un.:] A kind of tree, (S, K,) of those growing in sands, (S, TA,) resembling the kind called **عَضَاهُ**, growing as a branch [in the TA **عَضْبًا**, for which I read **عَضْبًا**,] from a single stem, to the height of the stature of a man, the leaves whereof are what are termed **هَدَبٌ** [q. v., and are included among those termed

**خُوصٌ**, (AHn, TA,) and its flower is like that of the **خَلَّافٌ** [or **salix ægyptia**], (AHn, K,) save in being smaller, the colour being one; and the odour thereof is pleasant: it grows in sands, and therefore the poets make frequent mention of the wild bulls' and cows' taking refuge among this and other trees of the sands, burrowing at their roots to hide themselves there, and to protect themselves from the heat and cold and rain, but not among the trees in hard ground, for burrowing in the sand is easy: (AHn, TA:) its fruit is like the **عَنَابٌ** [or **jujube**], bitter, and is eaten by camels in its fresh moist state, and its roots are red, (AHn, K,) intensely red: (AHn, TA:) AHn adds, a man of the Benoo-Asad informed me, that the leaves (**هَدَبٌ**) of the **ارطِيٌّ** are red like the red pomegranate: its fruit also is red: (TA:) the dual is **أَرَطِيَّانِ**: (AHn, TA:) and the pl. **أَرَطِيَّاتٌ** and **أَرَطِيٌّ** and **أَرَاطٌ**, (AHn, K,) in the accus. case **أَرَاطِيٌّ**. (TA.)

**أَرَطَوِيٌّ**:

**أَرَطَاوِيٌّ**:

} see what next follows.

**مَارُوطٌ** A hide tanned with **أَرَطِيٌّ**; (S, K;) i. e. with the leaves thereof; (S in art. **رَطِيٌّ**;) as also **مُؤْرَطِيٌّ**; (TA;) and so **مَرَطِيٌّ**. (S.) — A camel having a complaint from eating **أَرَطِيٌّ**: (L, K:\*) and a camel that eats **أَرَطِيٌّ**, (AZ, S, K,) and keeps to it; (K;) as also **أَرَطَوِيٌّ** (AZ, S, K) and **أَرَطَاوِيٌّ**. (Ibn-'Abbād, Sgh, L, K.)

**مُؤْرَطِيٌّ**: see what next precedes.

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2. **الْأَرْضُ وَالِدَارُ**, (T, M, Mgh,) namely **الدَّارُ**, and **الأرضُ**, (T, M,) inf. n. **تَأْرِيْفٌ**, (T,) He set, or put, limits, or boundaries, [أَرَفَ,] to it; (M, Mgh;) and marked it out: (Mgh:) or he divided it; and set, or put, limits, or boundaries, to it: (T:) namely the house, and the land. (T, M.) And **عَلَى الْأَرْضِ**, (S, Mgh, Mṣb,) or **أَرَفَ عَلَى النِّوَالِ**, inf. n. as above, (K,) The property, (S, Mgh, Mṣb,) or the land, (K,) had limits, or boundaries, set, or put, to it, (S, Mṣb, K,) or around it; (Mgh;) and was divided. (K.) When this is done, it is said that there is no **شُفْعَةٌ** [or right of preemption] with respect to the property. (S, Mgh, Mṣb.) — **تَأْرِيْفٌ** also signifies The tying a rope, or cord, so as to form a knot or knots. (K.)

**إِرْتٌ مَجْدٌ** i. q. **إِنَّهُ لَيْفَى إِرْفٍ مَجْدٌ** [Verily he is of a glorious origin, race, or stock]: mentioned by Yaaqoob as an instance of a change of letters. (M.)

**أَرْفَةٌ** A limit, or boundary, (As, T, S, M, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) making a separation (Mṣb) between two pieces of land; (Mṣb, K;) a sign, or mark, (As, T, S, Mgh,) of the limits, or boundaries, between two pieces of land: (S:) and a separation between houses and estates: (M:) and a dam between two pieces of land sown or for sowing: (Th, M:) Yaaqoob asserts that its **ف** is a substitute for the **ث** of **أَرْتَةٌ** [which is, however, less com-