

Having the stomach in a bad, or corrupt, state. (O, K.) And معدة عربة A stomach in a bad, or corrupt, state, (S, O, TA,) from being burdened. (TA.) — Also, and عرب (O, K,) the former of which is the more common, (TA,) and عرب (O, K,) Abundant water, (O, K,) such as is clear, or limpid. (K.) And نهر عرب (TA) and عرب and عاربة (K) A river containing abundance of water. (K, TA.) And ينهر عربة A well containing much water. (K.) — عربة applied to a woman: see عرب, in four places. — العرب العربة and العربات: see العرب, first quarter.

عربة: see عاربة.

عربة A river that flows with a vehement, or strong, current. (S, O, K.) = And i. q. نفس [The soul, mind, or self]. (S, O, K.) [It is thought to occur in a pl. sense, without ة, as a coll. gen. n., in the following sense, quoted in the S immediately after the explanation above.] A poet says, (S,) namely, Ibn-Meiyádeh, (O,)

• لَمَّا أَتَيْتَكَ أَرْجُو فَضْلَ نَائِلِكُمْ •
• نَفَحْتَنِي نَفْحَةً طَابَتْ لَهَا الْعَرَبُ •

[When I came to thee, hoping for the redundancy of your bounty, thou gavest me a gift with which the souls were pleased]: (S, O:) thus related by some, and expl. as meaning طابت لها النفوس but the [approved] relation is, طارت بها العرب [+ which the Arabs made to fly upon the wings of fame], i. e. حَدَّثَتِ الْعَرَبُ النَّاسَ بِهَا [meaning † of which the Arabs talked to the people]. (O.) = Also sing. of عربات (TA) which is the name of Certain stationary vessels that used to be in the Tigris. (K, TA.) — [As meaning A wheel-carriage of any kind (which is commonly called in Egypt عربة) it is post-classical.]

العرب العربة: see العرب, first quarter: and see عربان.

عرب: see عرب.

عربي; and العرب العربة: see العرب, first quarter. — لا تنقشوا في خواتمكم عربياً (Mgh, O, K, TA,) in a trad., or, as some relate it, العرب العربة (TA,) means Engrave not on your signets مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ; (Mgh, O, K, TA;) because this was engraved on the Prophet's own signet: (O, TA:) as though he had said, نبياً عربياً [an Arabian prophet]; meaning himself. (O, K, TA.) Omar said, لا تنقشوا في خواتمكم العربية. [Engrave not on your signets Arabic]: and Ibn-Omar disapproved of engraving on a signet words from the Kur-án. (Mgh, O, TA.) [عربي الوجه often occurs in post-classical works as meaning Having an Arab face; i. e. long-faced; opposed to تركي الوجه.] — See also عرب, in two places. = Also A white barley, the ears of which are bifurcate [so I render, agreeably with the TK, سنبله

حرقان]: (K, TA:) it is wide, and its grain is large, larger than the grain of the barley of El-Iraq, and it is the best of barley. (TA.)

العربية The Arabic language; (S, TA;) the language of the Kur-án. (Msb.) Katádeh says that the tribe of Kureysh used to cull, or select, what was most excellent in the dialects of the Arabs, [in the doing of which they were aided by the confluence of pilgrims from all parts of the country,] so that their dialect became the most excellent of all, and the Kur-án was therefore revealed in that dialect. (TA.) See also عربى, in two places. — And see عربوة.

عربان [written in the TA without any syll. signs, but it is app. thus, fem. عرباء (like حيران fem. of حيران), whence, probably, the appellation العرب العربة,] A man chaste, uncorrupt, or free from barbarousness, in speech: so in the Tow-sheeh. (TA.) [See also عربى.]

عربان and عربان: see what next follows.

عربون and عربون (Mgh, O, Msb, K) and عربان, mentioned on the authority of Ibn-Es-Seed, as of the dial. of El-Hijáz, and عربون, mentioned by AHei, but this last is a vulgar word, and is disallowed by Lb; (TA;) as also عربون and عربان; (Mgh, O, Msb, K;) [An earnest, or earnest-money;] a portion of the price, whereby a bargain is ratified; (K, TA;) a thing that is paid by the purchaser of a commodity, (Mgh, O, Msb,) or by the hirer of a thing, (Msb,) on the condition that if the sale (Mgh, O, Msb) or hire (Msb) have effect, it shall be reckoned as part of the price, and otherwise shall not be reclaimed; (Mgh, O, Msb;) called by the vulgar ربون: (O:) it is forbidden in a trad., (Mgh, O, TA,) and by most of the lawyers, but allowed by some: (TA:) عربون is said by Aq to be a foreign word arabicized, (Msb,) and so say many authors; though it is said by some of the expositors of the Fq to be from التّعريب signifying “the making clear, plain,” &c.; ربون being also derived from ربة signifying “a knot:” (TA:) and [it is said that] the ن in عربون and عربان may be augmentative or radical, because one says كذا وأعرب في كذا and عربون. (O.) — [Hence,] ألقى عربونه † He ejected his excrement, or ordure. (O, K, TA.)

عربوا: see عربوا.

عرب The fruit of the species of tree called خزم [q. v.], of the bark of which [tree] ropes are made: (O, K, TA:) [beads which are used in prayer are made thereof, (Freytag, from the Deewán of the Hudhalees,) i. e., of the berries thus called, and] it [the fruit] is eaten by the apes, or monkeys, and sometimes, in a case of hunger, by men: n. un. with ة. (O, TA.)

عرب Horses of pure Arabian race; (Mgh, K;) opposed to برادين; (S, O, Msb;) also termed أعرب and معربة (K,) which last

[erroneously written in the CK معربة] is fem. of معرب, signifying a horse having no strain of admixture of other than Arabian blood: (Ks, S, O:) one of such horses is [also] termed عربى: (Mgh, Msb:) by the pl. عرب, they distinguish beasts from human beings. (Mgh.) — And إبل عرب (S, O, Msb, K) and أعرب (TA) Camels of pure Arabian race; (K;) opposed to بخاتى. (S, O, Msb.) — And بقر عرب A goodly sort of oxen, of generous race, with short and fine hair, smooth, or sleek, (Msb,) having even backs, and thick hoofs and hides: one of which is termed عربى. (TA voce دربانة.)

عرب A woman who manifests love to her husband; (IAqr, S, O, K, TA;) and is obedient to him; (IAqr, TA;) as also عربوة: (TA:) and (so in the O and TA, but in the CK “or”) a woman disobedient to her husband; (IAqr, O, K, TA;) unfaithful to him by unchastity; corrupt in her mind: (IAqr, O, TA:) as though having two contr. meanings; [the latter meaning] from عرب [a mistranscription for عرب] signifying “corruptness” of the stomach: (O:) or who loves him passionately, or excessively: or who manifests love to him, evincing passionate, or excessive, desire: [lit., evincing that; meaning what is expressed by the words immediately preceding it; for otherwise this last explanation would be the same as the first; and as I have rendered it, it is nearly the same as an explanation in the Expos. of the Jel (lvi. 36), manifesting love to her husband, by reason of passionate, or excessive, desire:] (K:) and (so in the TA, but in the CK “or”) a woman who is a great laugher: and عربوة and عربة signify the same: (K:) the pl. of the first is عرب (S, O, K) and عرب; (TA;) and the pl. of عربة is عربات (K:) IAth says that عربية signifies a woman who is eager for play, or sport: and عرب, he adds, is pl. of عربى, which signifies a woman of goodly person, who manifests love to her husband: and it is also said that عرب signifies women who use amorous gesture or behaviour, and coquettish boldness, with feigned coyness or opposition: or who make a show of, or act with, lasciviousness: or passionately loving: and عرب and عربوة, accord. to Lh, signify a woman passionately loving, and lascivious. (TA.)

عرب i. q. معرب, which means, accord. to Az, A man chaste, uncorrupt, or free from barbarousness, in speech. (TA.) — [Hence,] ما بالدائر عربى (S, O, K) and معرب (K) † There is not in the house any one: (S, O, K:) used [in this sense] as applying to either sex, but only in a negative phrase. (TA.) — See also عرب, latter half.

العرب: see العرب (of which it is the dim.), second sentence.

عاربة: see عاربة. — Also Coitus. (TA.) = And A bag with which the udder of a sheep, or goat, is covered: pl. عربات. (IAqr, O, K.)