

ارز

ارز and ارز The pine-tree; syn. شَجَرُ الصَّنَوْبِ: (K:) or this is called ارز and ارز is the pl.: (A'Obeyd, S:) [or rather ارز is a coll. gen. n., and ارز is the n. un.:] or the male of that kind of tree; (AHn, K;) as also ارز; (K;) and the author of the Minháj adds, it is that which does not produce fruit; but pitch (زفت) is extracted from its trunks and roots, and its wood is employed as a means of light, like as candles are employed; and it grows not in the land of the Arabs: A'Obeyd says, ارز is the name of a tree well known in Syria, called with us صنوبر, because of its fruit: he says also, I have seen this kind of tree, called ارز, and it is called in El-'Irák صنوبر, but this last is the name of the fruit of the ارز: (TA:) or i. q. عرعر [a name given to the cypress and to the juniper-tree]. (K.) It is said in a trad., مَثَلُ الْكَافِرِ مَثَلُ الْأَرْزَةِ الْمَجْدِيَةِ [The similitude of the unbeliever is the similitude of the pine-tree standing firmly upon the ground until it is pulled up at once]: respecting which AA and AO say that it is ارز, with fet-h to the ر; meaning the tree called الارزن: but A'Obeyd thinks this to be a mistake, and that it is ارز, with the ر quiescent. (L.)

ارز: see ارز: and see also ارز.

ارز: } see ارز.
ارز: }

ارزة: see ارز, in five places.

ارزة The tree called ارز [which is a hard kind, from which staves are made]: (AA, S, K:) some say that it is ارز, of the measure فاعلة; but A'Obeyd disapproves of this. (TA.) See also ارز.

ارز and ارز and ارز and ارز (S, Mṣb, K) and ارز and ارز (Kr, K) and ارز (S, Mṣb, K) and ارز (S, K), the first of which is the form commonly obtaining among persons of distinction; the last but one, that commonly obtaining among the vulgar; (TA;) and the last, of the dial. of 'Abd-El-Keys; (S, TA;) [Rice;] a certain grain, (S, K,) well known: (K:) [said in the TA to be a species of بر; but this is an improper explanation:] there are several kinds; Egyptian and Persian and Indian; and the best kind is the جوهرى [perhaps a mistake for مصرى, or Egyptian]: it is cold and dry in the second degree; or, as some say, moderate; or, as some say, hot in the first degree; and its husk is poisonous. (El-Minháj, TA.)

ارز: } see ارز.
ارز: }

ارزة: see ارز.

ارش

1. ارش (TA,) aor. ʔ, (TK,) inf. n. ارش, (K, TA,) He scratched with the nails, or lacerated, him, [a man,] or it, [the skin, or (as in the TK)

the face,] little or much, so as to bring blood or not; syn. ارش. (K, TA.) [This signification is probably derived from ارش as syn. with تاريش, in which sense it seems to be the inf. n. of an obsolete verb.] = ارشه, (TA,) inf. n. as above, (K, TA,) He gave him (K, TA) the fine, or mulct, for a wound. (TA.) — ارشوه, inf. n. as above, They sold the milk of their camels for the water of his well. (Sgh.) = ارش, like عني, (Sgh,) inf. n. as above, (Sgh, K,) He sought to obtain, or demanded, the fine, or mulct, for a wound. Sgh, K. *)

2. ارش بين القوم (S, L, Mṣb,) and بين الرجلين (TA,) inf. n. تاريش (S, Mṣb,) He made mischief; or excited disorder, disturbance, disagreement, discord, dissension, strife, or quarrelling; (S, L, Mṣb, TA;) between, or among, the people, or company of men, (S, L, Mṣb,) and between the two men: (TA:) accord. to some, its original is ارش. (Mṣb.) — And ارش النار, inf. n. as above, He kindled the fire; or made it to burn: (S, K:) and in like manner, الحرب + war, or the war. (S.)

8. ارش منه خماشتك [written with the junctive alif ارش] Take thou from him the fine, or mulct, for thy خماشة, q. v. (K.) — ارش للخماشة [He surrendered himself to pay the fine, or mulct, for the injury termed خماشة] is like ارش للقصاص. (K.)

ارش The making mischief; or exciting disorder, disturbance, disagreement, discord, dissension, strife, or quarrelling; [like تاريش; see 2, and see also 1;] syn. ارش [in the sense of ارش]; (Mṣb;) and ارش. (K.) — Disagreement, discord, or dissension; and contention, or altercation: you say, ارش بينهما Between them two is disagreement, &c. (K.) = A fine, or mulct, for a wound: (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K:) from the first of the significations in this paragraph; (Mṣb;) or from its being one of the causes of contention, or altercation; or, accord. to AM, from the same word as inf. n. of ارش in the first of the senses explained in this art.; accord. to IF, originally ارش: (TA:) pl. ارش. (Mgh, Mṣb.) Hence the saying mentioned by IAqr, ارش حتى انتظرنى حتى تعقل فليس لك عندنا ارش الا الائمة [Wait thou for me until thou accept a fine for a wound in lieu of retaliation; for thou hast no compensation for a wound to receive from us except the spear-heads]: meaning, thou shalt not slay a man for whom we will ever give bloodwit. (L, TA.) — What is diminished [of the price] by reason of a defect in a garment or piece of cloth: as being a cause of contention, or altercation. (K, TA.) — What is payed [by way of adjustment of the difference] between freedom from defect and defect in an article of merchandise: (Kt, K:) for when the purchaser of a garment or piece of cloth as being free from defect discovers in it a hole or other defect, contention ensues between him and the seller. (TA.) — A bribe. (Aboonahshal, Sh, K.)

ارشه Scratched with the nails, or lacerated.

little or much, so as to bleed or not. Ru-beh says,

فَقُلْ لِدَاكِ الْمَرْعَجِ الْمَحْنُوشِ
أَصْبِحَ فَمَا مِنْ بَشِرٍ مَارُوشِ

Then say thou to that man who is disquieted by envy, and as though he were stung, Act thou gently, for [there is no scarf-skin scratched; meaning,] my honour is uninjured, having in it no defect nor scratch. (L, TA.)

ارض

1. ارض الارض (S, K, [in two copies of the S, but this is evidently a mistake,]) with ارضت (S,) like كرمت (K,) inf. n. اراضة (S, M, K,) The land became thriving, or productive; (S, K;) as also استارضت; (TA;) it became pleasing to the eye, and disposed by nature to yield good produce; (K, TA;) it became fruitful, and in good condition; (M;) it collected moisture, and became luxuriant with herbage; it became soft to tread upon, pleasant to sit upon, productive, and good in its herbage or vegetation: (AHn:) and ارضت الارض (K,) aor. ʔ, (TA,) the land became abundant in herbage, or pasture. (K.) — ارض, inf. n. اراضة, is also said of a man, meaning + He was, or became, lowly, or submissive, and naturally disposed to good, or to do good. (L, TA.) = ارض الارض He found the land to be abundant in herbage, or pasture. (K.) = ارضت الخسبة (S, A, Mṣb, TA,) in the pass. form, (Mṣb,) like عني (TA,) aor. تاروش (S, TA,) inf. n. ارض (S, A, TA,) with sukoon [to the ر]; (S, TA;) and some add ارضت, aor. تاروش, inf. n. as above; (TA; [and so in a copy of the S in the place of what here precedes;]) The piece of wood was, or became, eaten by the ارضت القرحة, q. v. (S, A, Mṣb, TA.) = ارضت القرحة (S, M, K,) aor. ʔ, (S, K,) inf. n. ارض (S, M,) The ulcer, or sore, became blistered, (S, M, K,) and wide, (M,) and corrupt (S, M, K) by reason of thick purulent matter, (S,) and dissundered; (M;) so says As; (TA;) as also استارضت (Sgh, K.) = ارض, like عني (K,) inf. n. ارض (TA;) or ارض, like سمع, aor. ʔ, inf. n. ارض (L; He was, or became, affected with زكام [or rheum]. (L, K.)

2. ارض (TK,) inf. n. تاريش (K,) He depastured the herbage of the earth, or land: and he sought after it: (K:) or, accord. to some, تاريش denotes this latter signification with respect to a place of alighting, or abiding: (TA:) and you say [also], تارض المنزل he sought after, and chose, the place for alighting, or abiding: (M, TA:) and تارضون الحي يتارضون I left the tribe seeking after a tract of country in which to alight, or abide. (TA.) = He, or it, rendered heavy; [app. meaning slow, or sluggish; see 5;] syn. ثقّل. (Ibn-'Abbád, K.) — He made to tarry; to tarry and wait, or expect; or to be patient, and tarry, and wait, or expect. (Ibn-'Abbád, K.)