

ارز

ارز and ارز The pine-tree; syn. شجر الصنوبر (K:) or this is called ارز, and ارز is the pl.: (A'Obeyd, §:) [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-'Irak 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., مثل الكافر مثل الارزة المجذبة [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, §, 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, Mgh, K) and ارز and ارز (Kr, K) and ارز (S, Mgh, 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-Kays; (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 جوهري [perhaps a mistake for مضري, 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. ارشه (TA,) aor. 2, (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. خدشه. (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 غني, (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, Mgh) and بين الرجلين (TA,) inf. n. تاريش (S, Mgh,) He made mischief; or excited disorder, disturbance, disagreement, discord, dissension, strife, or quarrelling; (S, L, Mgh, TA;) between, or among, the people, or company of men, (S, L, Mgh,) and between the two men: (TA:) accord. to some, its original is حرش. (Mgh.) — 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. انترش منه خماشتك [written with the disjunctive alif ايترش] Take thou from him the fine, or mulct, for thy خماشة, q. v. (K.) — انترش للخماشة [He surrendered himself to pay the fine, or mulct, for the injury termed الخماشة,] is like استسخر 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. فساد [in the sense of افساد]; (Mgh;) and اغراء. (K.) — Disagreement, discord, or dissension; and contention, or altercation: you say, بينهما ارش Between them two is disagreement, &c. (K.) — A fine, or mulct, for a wound: (S, Mgh, Mgh, K:) from the first of the significations in this paragraph; (Mgh;) 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 هرش: (TA:) pl. اروش. (Mgh, Mgh.) Hence the saying mentioned by IAsr, انتظرني حتى تغفل فليس لك عندنا ارش الا الامة [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 paid [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. (Abou-Nahshal, Sh, K.)

ارش ماروش Scratched with the nails, or lacerated,

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

فقل لذاك المزعج المخنوش
اصبح فما من بشر ماروش

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. ارضت الارض (S, K, [in two copies of the S ارضت, but this is evidently a mistake,]) with damm, (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. 2, (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, lonely, 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 الخشب (S, A, Mgh, TA,) in the pass. form, (Mgh,) like غني (TA,) aor. ثورض (S, TA,) inf. n. ارض (S, A, TA,) with sukoon [to the ر]; (S, TA;) and some add ارضت, aor. تارض, 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 ارضة, q. v. (S, A, Mgh, TA.) — ارضت القرحة (S, M, K,) aor. 2, (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 غني (K,) inf. n. ارض; (TA;) or ارض, like سبع, aor. 2, inf. n. ارض; (L;) He was, or became, affected with زكام [or rheum]. (L, K.)

2. تاريض (TK,) inf. n. تاريض (K,) He depastured the herbage of the earth, or land: and he sought after it: (K:) or, accord. to some, تاريض 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 تاركت الحى يتارضون للمنزل 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. ثقل. (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.)