L; but the dual form بَرْحَيْنِ is there mentioned:] it seems as though the sing. of بِرْحِينَ [or بُرْحِينَ] were بِرْحَةٌ [or بُرْحَةٌ], and that the pl. is formed by the termination ون to compensate for the rejection of the ة, as is virtually the case in أَرَضُونَ; [or because the signification is regarded as that of a personification;] and that the pl. only is used. (L.) It is said in a prov., بِنْتُ بَرْحٍ شَرَكٌ عَلَى رَأْسِكَ [*Calamity is*, or *be*, *a snare upon thy head*]. (TA.)

بَرْحٌ: see مُبَرِّحٌ.

صَرْحَةَ بَرْحَةَ, or صَرْحَةً بَرْحَةً, &c.: see art. صرح.

بُرْحَةٌ The *best* of anything: (TA:) and [particularly] *one of the best of she-camels:* (Ṣ, Ḳ:) or, *of he-camels:* (T:) pl. بُرَحٌ. (T, Ṣ, Ḳ.) You say, هٰذِهِ بُرْحَةٌ مِنَ البُرَحِ, (Ṣ, Ḳ,*) or هُوَ بُرْحَةٌ مِنَ البُرَحِ, (T,) *This is a she-camel*, (Ṣ, Ḳ,*) or *he is a camel*, (T,) *of the best of camels.* (T, Ṣ, Ḳ.)

بَرْحَى a word that is said when one misses the mark in shooting or casting; like as مَرْحَى is said when one hits the mark. (Ṣ, ISd, A, Ḳ.)

بُرَحَآءُ *Severity, violence*, or *sharpness*, (Aṣ, A, TA,) or *vehement molestation*, (Ṣ, Ḳ,) of a fever (Aṣ, A, Ṣ, Ḳ) &c.: (Ṣ, Ḳ:) [*a paroxysm;* used in this sense by modern physicians:] and *vehement distress of mind arising from the oppression caused by inspiration or revelation;* such as is said to have affected the Prophet; [but most probably *a paroxysm of that species of catalepsy which physicians term ecstasy;*] occurring in a trad. (TA.) You say of one suffering from fever, when it is intense, أَصَابَتْهُ البُرَحَآءُ [*The paroxysm*, or *severe fit, has befallen him*]. (TA.)

البِرْحِينَ and البُرْحِينَ &c.: see بَرْحٌ.

بَرَاحٌ inf. n. of بَرِحَ, q. v.; whence the phrase لَا بَرَاحَ, explained above. (Ṣ, L, Ḳ.) ═ *A wide*, or *spacious, tract of land*, (Ṣ, A, Ḳ,) *having in it no seed-produce nor trees:* (Ṣ, Ḳ:) or *land having in it no building nor habitation:* (Ḥam p. 237:) and applied as an epithet to land, signifying *wide*, or *spacious, open*, or *conspicuous, and having in it no herbage nor habitation:* and *what is open, uncovered, and wholly apparent*, of land: (TA:) or *a place having no trees nor other things to cover* or *conceal it;* as though such things had departed; (Mgh;) *a place free from trees &c.:* (Mṣb:) or *an elevated and open tract of land.* (Ḥar p. 134.) — حَبِيلُ بَرَاحٍ is an appellation given to †*A lion:* and †*a courageous man:* as though each of them were bound with ropes, (Ḳ, TA,) and did not quit his place. (TA.) ═ An affair, a thing, or a case, that is *plain, evident*, or *manifest;* (Ḳ, TA;) or *open*, or *public.* (TA.) You say, جَآءَنَا بِالأَمْرِ بَرَاحًا [*He told us*, or *did to us, the thing*] *plainly* [or *openly*]. (Ṣ.) And جَآءَ بِالكُفْرِ بَرَاحًا وَبِالشَّرِّ صُرَاحًا [*He uttered*, or *committed an act of, infidelity plainly*, or *openly, and evil*, or *mischief, unmixedly*]. (A, TA.) — Counsel, or an opinion, that is *disapproved*, or *deemed evil.* (Ḳ.) ═ بَرَاحٍ, (El-Mufaḍḍal, Ṣ, A, &c.,) and بَرَاحُ, with ḍamm and without tenween, (AZ, El-Mufaḍḍal,) a name of *The sun:* (Ṣ, A, &c.:) determinate [and the former indecl.]: the sun is so called because of the spreading of its light, and its conspicuousness; or, being applied to the sun when it sets, براح means بَارِحَةٌ; like as كَسَابِ, a name applied to a hunting-bitch, means كَاسِبَةٌ. (TA.) You say, دَلَكَتْ بَرَاحِ *The sun set* [or *declined from the meridian*]. (A, TA.) For this phrase, occurring at the end of a verse cited by Ḳṭr, Fr reads دَلَكَتْ بِرَاحِ; راح being pl. [or rather a quasi-pl. n.] of رَاحَةٌ, meaning the "hand" [or "palm of the hand"]: (Ṣ, TA:) accord. to which reading, the poet means *The sun had set*, or *had declined from the meridian, while they put their hands*, or *the palms of their hands, over their eyes*, looking to see if it had set, or had declined from the meridian: or he who says, دَلَكَتِ الشَّمْسُ بِرَاحِ means *the sun had almost set:* the two readings بَرَاحِ and براح are mentioned by A'Obeyd and Az and Hr and Z and others: AZ says, دلكت بِرَاحٍ, with tenween, and بَرَاحُ, without tenween. (TA.) [See also رَاحَةٌ, in art. روح.]

بَرُوحٌ: see بَارِحٌ.

بَرِيحٌ: see بَارِحٌ. ═ Also The *croaking* of the غُرَاب [or *crow*, of whatever species, as raven, carrion-crow, &c.]. (L.) — [Hence,] ابْنُ بَرِيحٍ: so in the Ḳ: in the Ṣ, أُمُّ بَرِيحٍ; but IB and Aboo-Zekereeyà say that only the former is right: (TA:) [in one copy of the Ṣ, however, I find both of these:] *The* غُرَاب [or *crow, as a generic term*, applying to *the raven, carrion-crow, &c.*]: (Ṣ, Ḳ, &c.:) so called because of its cry: a determinate appellation: for the pl., the expression used is بَنَاتُ بَرِيحٍ. (TA.) — See also بَرْحٌ. ═ قَوْلٌ بَرِيحٌ *A saying by which one pronounces a person to have said*, or *done, right.* (L.)

بَارِحٌ, (Ṣ, Ḳ, &c.,) as also ▼ بَرُوحٌ and ▼ بَرِيحٌ, (Ḳ,) applied to a gazelle, (Ṣ,) or what is hunted or shot, (Ḳ, TA,) of gazelles and birds and wild animals [in general], (TA,) *Turning his left side towards the spectator*, (Ṣ,) *passing from the direction of the right hand of the latter towards the direction of his left hand:* (Ṣ, Ḳ:) or *turning his right side towards the spectator, passing from the direction of the latter's left hand towards that of his right:* (Aboo-'Amr Esh-Sheybánee, IF, A,* L, Mṣb,* in art. سنح:) contr. of سَانِحٌ: (Ṣ,* TA:) pl. بَوَارِحُ. (L in art. سنح.) The Arabs [who apply the epithet in the latter sense] regard the بارح as an evil omen, and the سانح as a good omen; because one cannot shoot at the former without turning himself: (Ṣ:) but some of them hold the reverse: (Aboo-'Amr Esh-Sheybánee and L in art. سنح:) the people of Nejd hold the سانح to be a good omen; but sometimes a Nejdee adopts the opinion of the Ḥijázee [which is the contrary]. (IB in that art.) The first of these epithets is also applied to a bird as meaning *Inauspicious; ill-omened.* (A.) It is said in a prov., مَنْ لِى بِالسَّانِحِ بَعْدَ البَارِحِ (TA) i. e. [*Who will be responsible to me*] *for a fortunate*, or *lucky, event, after an unfortunate*, or *unlucky?* (Ḳ in art. سنح:) applied in the case of a man's doing evil, and its being said, "He will at a future time do good to thee:" originally said by a man on the occasion of gazelles' passing before him in the manner of such as are termed بَارِحَة, and its being said to him, "They will present themselves to thee in the manner of such as are termed سَانِحَة." (TA.) And in another prov. it is said, إِنَّمَا هُوَ كَبَارِحِ الأَرْوَى [*It*, or *he, is only like the mountain-goat passing in the manner of such as is termed* بارح]: for it dwells on the tops of the mountains, and men scarcely ever see it passing with the right or left side towards them save once in the course of ages: (Ṣ, Ḳ:) applied in the case of an extraordinary occurrence: (Ḳ:) [or in the case of a benefit conferred by a man who very rarely confers benefits on others: (Freytag's Arab. Prov. i. 35:)] or when a man has delayed, or been tardy in, visiting [but has come at last]. (TA.) — Hence, فِتْلَةٌ بَارِحَةٌ *i. q.* شَزْرَةٌ [i. e. ‡*A manner of twisting contrary to that which is usual:* see شَزَرَ]. (A.) — And هٰذِهِ فَعْلَةٌ بَارِحَةٌ ‡*This is an action that has not happened rightly.* (A.) — [Hence,] بِنْتُ بَارِحٍ: and [perhaps] لَقِيتُ مِنْهُ بَرْحًا بَارِحًا: and بَرْحٌ لِعَيْنَيْكَ بَارِحٌ: see بَرْحٌ. — [And hence, perhaps, because of its evil effect; or because it comes, accord. to some, from the left, i. e. northerly direction, or, accord. to others, from the right, i. e. southerly direction; or] from بَرْحٌ as signifying "a difficult, a distressing, an afflictive, or adverse, and a wonderful, thing, or event;" (Ḥam p. 135;) بَارِحٌ signifies also *A hot wind:* (Ṣ:) or *a hot wind in the* صَيْف [i. e. *summer* or *spring*]: (Ḳ:) or *a hot wind coming from the direction of El-Yemen:* (Ḥam p. 135:) or *a wind that carries up, raises*, or *sweeps up and scatters, the dust:* (Mṣb:) pl. بَوَارِحُ: (Ṣ, Ḳ, &c.:) or the بوارح are *hot north*, or *northerly, winds in the* صَيْف: (AZ, Az, Ṣ:) this Az found to be the sense in which the term was used by the Arabs in his time: (TA:) or *violent winds that carry with them the dust by reason of their violence:* (TA:) or this name (the pl.) was given by the Arabs to *all winds in the time of the stars of the* قَيْظ [or *summer*]: *they mostly blow in the time of the stars of Libra;* [app. meaning when Libra is on, or near, the meridian at nightfall, agreeably with a statement in modern Arabic almanacs, that the periods of the beginning and end of the winds thus called are the 30th of May and the 9th of July;] *and these winds are what are termed the* سَمَائِم [pl. of سَمُومٌ]. (Ibn-Kunáseh, TA.) — البَوَارِحُ is also said by some to signify الأَنْوَآءُ [pl. of نَوْءٌ, q. v.]; as mentioned by AḤn; but he repels their assertion. (TA.)

البَارِحَةُ *The next*, or *nearest, past*, or *preceding, night; yesternight:* (Ṣ, A, Mgh,* Mṣb,* Ḳ:) from بَرِحَ signifying زَالَ ["he, or it, went away" &c.].

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