

germinate; (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K;) and, to increase; (Mgh;) namely, الْحَرْث [the seed-produce]. (Mgh, Mṣb.) The verb is properly thus used of divine affairs, exclusively of human: (Er-Rāghib:) and hence the saying in the Kur [lvi. 63-4], أَفَرَأَيْتُمْ مَا تَحْرُثُونَ أَنْتُمْ تَزْرَعُونَهُ أَمْ نَحْنُ الزَّارِعُونَ (S, Er-Rāghib) Now think ye, what ye sow, do ye cause it to grow, or are We the causers of growth? (Bd:) or, as some say, do ye cause it to increase, or are We the causers of its increase? the حَرْث [or sowing] being ascribed to them, and the زرع [or causing to grow] exclusively to God: when the latter is ascribed to a man, it is because he is an agent as a means of making to grow; as when you say, أَنَبْتُ كَذَا + I was a means of causing such a thing to grow. (Er-Rāghib.) [In like manner,] you say, اِزْدَرَعُ زَرْعًا meaning †[He raised seed-produce, i. e., was a means of causing it to grow,] for himself, in particular. (TA.) — [Hence,] one says, with respect to a child, زَرَعَ اللَّهُ † May God render him sound and strong; syn. جَبَرَهُ: (S, K, TA:) like as one says زَرَعَ اللَّهُ وَلَدَكَ لِلْخَيْرِ and in like manner, أَنَبْتُ اللَّهَ † [May God render thine offspring sound and strong, or rather, cause thine offspring to grow up, for the doing, or enjoyment, of what is good]. (TA.) — [Hence also,] زَرَعَ لَهُ بَعْدَ شَقَاوَةٍ † [An increase was made for him after adversity; or] he obtained property after want; for the verb in this instance is like عَنَى. (Ibn-'Abbād, K.)

3. مَزَارَعَةٌ is of the measure مُغَاعَلَةٌ, [denoting a mutual action,] from الزَّرَاعَةُ, (Mgh,) and its signification is well known; (S;) i. e. † The making a contract, or bargain, with another, for labour upon land, [to till and sow and cultivate it, as is indicated in the Mgh and Mṣb,] for a share, or portion, of its produce, (Mṣb, K, TA,) the seed being from the owner of the land. (K, TA.) [You say, زَارَعَهُ † He made with him a contract, or bargain, such as is above described; and in like manner, حَابَرَهُ, and آكَرَهُ. The doing this is forbidden, because of the uncertainty of the result.]

4. اِزْرَعْ It (a plant, or herbage,) had, or became in the state of having, زَرْع [i. e. produce of its seed; i. e. it grew from its seed]: (TA:) and, said of زَرْع [or seed-produce], it became tall: (K:) or, as some say, it produced its leaves: and it attained to the proper time for its being reaped. (TA.) — اُمْكَنَهُمُ الزَّرْعُ signifies اِزْرَعَ النَّاسُ [expl. in the TK as meaning The men, or people, became able to sow seed; i. e., became possessors of seed: but I rather think that it means they had seed-produce within their power, or reach; they became able to avail themselves thereof; or they attained to a season when they had seed produce]. (K.)

5. تَسَرَّعَ إِلَى الشَّرِّ i. q. تَزَرَّعَ [He hastened, or made haste, to do evil, or mischief]. (Sgh, K.)

8. اِزْدَرَعَ, originally اِزْتَرَعَ: see 1, in two places.

10. اَسْتَزَرَعَ اللَّهُ وَلَدِي لِلْبَرِّ وَأَسْتَزَرَعَهُ لَهُ مِنَ الْحَلِّ † [I beg God to make my offspring grow up for

piety, and I beg of Him means of subsistence for them, or him, of such kind as is of lawful attainment]. (TA.)

زَرَعَ, originally an inf. n., [see 1,] (Mgh, Mṣb, TA,) used as a subst. properly so termed, signifying Seed-produce; what is raised by means of sowing; (Mgh, Mṣb;) what is sown; (K, TA;) while in growth, [i. e. standing corn, and the like,] (K and TA voce اُزْرَعُ,) and also after it has been reaped; (S and Mṣb and K in art. رَفَعَ, &c.;) its predominant application is to wheat and barley; (TA;) but it signifies also plants, or herbage, [in general,] such as one reaps; or, as some say, only while fresh and juicy: (Mṣb:) [and often a sown field:] pl. زُرُوع. (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K.) — [Hence,] † Offspring, or children; or a child. (IDrd, K, TA.) You say, هَؤُلَاءِ زَرْعُ فَلَانٍ † These are the offspring, or children, of such a one. (IDrd, TA.) And هُوَ زَرْعُ الرَّجُلِ † He is the offspring, or child, of the man. (TA.) — And † The seed, or seminal fluid, of a man. (TA.) — [And † The fruit, or harvest, of a man's conduct; as though it were the produce of what he sowed.] One says, بِئْسَ الثَّرْوَةُ زَرْعُ الْمُنْذِبِ † [Very evil is the fruit, or harvest, of conduct; the fruit, or harvest, of the conduct of the sinner]. (TA.)

زَرْعَةٌ and † زَرْعَةٌ and † زَرْعَةٌ and † زَرْعَةٌ A place in which to sow. (AHn, Sgh, K.) You say, زَرْعَةٌ وَاحِدَةٌ, &c., (K,) or مَا فِي الْأَرْضِ زَرْعَةٌ, &c., (TA,) There is not in the land, (K,) or upon the land, (TA,) a place, (K,) or a single place, (TA,) in which to sow. (K, TA.) — [The first also app. signifies An ear of corn: see سَبَل.]

زَرْعَةٌ: see زَرْعَةٌ. — Also Seed, or grain, for sowing, or that is sown; syn. بَنَرٌ. (K.) You say, اَعْطِنِي زَرْعَةً أَزْرَعُ بِهَا أَرْضِي † [Give thou to me seed that I may sow therewith my land]. (TA.) [See also زَرْيَعَةٌ. — And † The young one of a قَبَجَةٌ [generally meaning a partridge]. (Z, TA.)

زَرْعَةٌ } see زَرْعَةٌ.  
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زَرْيَعَةٌ [i. q. † زَرْيَعَةٌ Sown: &c.: see زَرْيَعَةٌ. — Seed-produce that is watered by the rain. (Ham p. 657.) — And hence, † Anything soft, or tender; as being likened thereto. (Id.)

زَرَاةٌ [an inf. n. of 1, q. v.: and] The business, or occupation, of sowing, † ploughing up, tilling, or cultivating, land. (Mgh, Mṣb, TA.)

زَرْيَعَةٌ A thing that is sown; (IDrd, K;) sometimes used in this sense; as though meaning † زَرْيَعَةٌ: (IDrd:) or grain that is sown: † زَرْيَعَةٌ, with teshdeed, is wrong. (IB.) [See also زَرْعَةٌ.]

زَرَّاعٌ: see زَارِعٌ. — Also † A calumniator: (IAar:) one who sows rancours in the hearts of friends. (TA.)

زَرْيَعٌ † What grows in land that has been left unsown for a year or more, from what has become

scattered upon it in the days of the reaping; (K;) i. e., of the grain; mentioned by Sgh, on the authority of ISh; and by Z, who says that it is also called كَاتٌ. (TA.)

زَرَّاعَةٌ: see مَزْرَعَةٌ, in two places.

زَارِعٌ [act. part. n. of 1:] i. q. † زَارِعٌ (TA) [One who sows:] † one who ploughs up, tills, or cultivates, land: (Mgh:) pl. زُرَّاعٌ. (TA.) By this pl., in the Kur xlviii. 29, are meant Mohammad and his Companions, the inviters to El-Islām. (Zj.) — Causing to grow, vegetate, or germinate: (S, TA:) causing to increase: (TA:) pl. with وَن. (S, TA.) — Also The name of a certain dog: (Ibn-'Abbād, IF, K:) whence زَارِعٌ meaning † dogs. (Ibn-'Abbād, Z, K.)

مَزْرَعَةٌ (S, Mṣb, K, &c.) and مَزْرَعَةٌ (Sgh, L, K) and مَزْرَعَةٌ (K) A place of زَرْع [or seed-produce]; as also † مَزْرَعَةٌ; (S, Mṣb, K;) and † زَرَّاعَةٌ; (Ham p. 657;) or this last signifies land that is sown: (TA:) pl. of the first مَزَارِعٌ; (TA;) and of † the last زَرَّاعَاتٌ. (Ham, TA.) — [Hence the saying,] الدُّنْيَا مَزْرَعَةُ الْآخِرَةِ † [The present world is the place in which is produced the fruit, or harvest, to be reaped in the world to come]. (TA.)

زَرْيَعَةٌ and زَرْيَعٌ: see زَرْيَعَةٌ.

مَزْرَعَةٌ: see مَزْرَعَةٌ.

يَزْدَرِعُ زَرْعًا † One who raises seed-produce for himself, in particular. (TA.)

## زرف

زُرَّافَةٌ (S, Mṣb, K) and † زُرَّافَةٌ (Mṣb as on the authority of A'Obeyd [but not found by me elsewhere in the sense here assigned to it]) and † زُرَّافَةٌ, [which is of a rare form, like حَمَارَةٌ, q. v.,] (A'Obeyd, IF, S, Mṣb, K,) this last mentioned by El-Kanānee, (A'Obeyd, S,) and by Kzz in his Jāmi', but not known to A'Obeyd on any other authority than that of El-Kanānee, and the first is said by him (A'Obeyd) to be preferable, (TA,) A company, or congregated body, of men: (S, Mṣb, K:) or ten thereof: (K, TA:) accord. to some copies of the K what is termed an عَشِيرَةٌ [i. e. a small portion of a tribe, &c.,] thereof: (TA:) pl. زُرَّافَاتٌ (IF, S, Mgh, Mṣb) and زُرَّافَاتٌ (IF, Mṣb:) in a poem of Lebeed, زُرَّافَاتُ, with teshdeed to the ر. (TA.) One says, أَتَانِي الْقَوْمُ بِزُرَّافَتِهِمْ [or بِزُرَّافَتِهِمْ, i. e. The people, or party, came to me with their whole company; meaning, all together]. (TA.) — Also زُرَّافَةٌ and † زُرَّافَةٌ (S, O, Mgh, L, Mṣb, K,) the latter, only, mentioned by IDrd, (TA,) who says, I doubt whether it be a genuine Arabic word, or not, (Mṣb, TA,) but some say that the latter is vulgar, (TA,) and † زُرَّافَةٌ and † زُرَّافَةٌ (O, L, Mṣb, K,) but the first of these four is the most chaste, (L, TA,) [The camelopard, or giraffe:] a certain beast, (S, K, [in the Mgh erroneously said to be a beast of prey,]) of beautiful make, the fore legs of which are longer than its hind legs; (TA;) said to be