

fested love, to her husband. (A, TA.) — Respecting a meaning assigned to **عَرَبٌ** by Golius and Freytag, see 4, latter half.

10. **استعرب**: see 5: — see also 4, first sentence: — and the same again in the latter half of the paragraph. **استعرب جرباً**, said of a camel, *He was affected with mange, or scab, which began in his armpits and groins or similar parts, and his lips, and appeared upon the general extent of his skin.* (O.) — And **استعربت**, said of a cow, *She desired the bull.* (O, K.)

Q. Q. 1. **عَرَبٌ**: see 2, near the end.

عَرَبٌ is *syn. with* **إِعْرَابٌ** in the sense of **إِفْصَاحٌ** [but app. as a subst. (not an inf. n.) meaning *Clear, plain, or distinct, speech.*] (TA.) — And *syn. with* **عَرَابَةٌ**, q. v. (TA.) — And *syn. with* **عَرَبٌ** as [inf. n. of **عَرَبٌ**, and] meaning **نَشَاطٌ** [i. e. *Briskness, liveliness, or sprightliness.*] (O, K.)

العَرَبُ: see **العَرَبُ**, first sentence.

عَرَبٌ *Such as is dried up, of the [species of barley-grass called] نَبْهَى*: (S, O, K:) or of any herb, or leguminous plant: n. un. with ة: or **عَرَبُ النَبْهَى** signifies *the prickles of the نَبْهَى*. (TA.)

العَرَبُ, (S, A, Mgh, O, Mṣb, K, &c.) as also **العَرَبُ**, (S, O, Mṣb, K,) *A certain people, or nation; [the Arabs, or Arabians;] (S, O;) the contr. of العَجْمُ (A, Mṣb, K, TA) and العَجْمُ (TA); the inhabitants of the cities, or large towns, (S, A, O, K,) or of the Arabian cities and towns or villages: (Mgh:) [but now, on the contrary, generally applied to those who dwell in the desert:] or those who have alighted and made their abode in the cultivated regions, and have taken as their homes the Arabian cities and towns or villages, and others also that are related to them: (Az, Mṣb:) or [accord. to general usage] an appellation of common application [to the whole nation]: (T, K:) [and in the lexicons and lexicological works applied to the desert Arabs of pure speech:] it is of the fem. gender: (Mṣb, K:) and **العَرَبُ** has two pls., namely, **العَرَبُ**, with two dammehs, and **الأَعْرَبُ** [which is a pl. of pauc.]: (Mṣb:) the rel. n. [which serves as a sing.] is **عَرَبِيٌّ**: (S, O, K: [Eَرَبِيٌّ in the CK is a mistake:]) accord. to Az, (TA,) this appellation is applied to a man of established Arab lineage, even if he be not chaste, or correct, in speech. (Mṣb, TA.) The dim. of **العَرَبُ** is **العَرَبِيُّ**, (S, O,) without ة, (O, TA,) an extr. word [with respect to analogy, as the undiminished noun is fem.]: (TA:) a poet (Abu-l-Hindee, whose name was Abd-El-Mu-min, son of Abd-El-Kuddoos, O, TA) says,*

• وَمَكَّنُ الصِّيَابِ طَعَامَ العَرَبِ •
• وَلَا تَشْتَبِهُهُ نَفُوسُ العَجْمِ •

[And the eggs of dabbs are food of the little Arabs; but the souls of the Foreigners do not desire them]: in which he uses the dim. form to imply respect, or honour, like as it is used in the

saying **أَنَا جَدِيدُنَا المَحْكَمُ وَعَدِيْقَهَا المَرْجَبُ** [expl. in art. **جدل**]. (S, O.) — **العَرَبُ العَرَابِيَّةُ** (in which the latter word is used as a corroborative of the former as in **نَيْلٌ لَأَنْلُ**, S, O) and **العَرَبُ العَرَبِيَّةُ** (S, A, O, Mṣb, K) and **العَرَبُ العَرَبِيَّةُ** (O) and **العَرَبُ العَرَبِيَّةُ** (K) and **العَرَبُ العَرَبِيَّةُ** (CK [but this I do not find in any other copy of the K]) are appellations of *The pure, or genuine Arabs*: (S, A, O, K:) or those who spoke the language of *Yaarub Ibn-Kaḥṭán*; which is the ancient language: (Mṣb:) and **العَرَبُ المَسْتَعْرَبِيَّةُ**, (S, O, Mṣb, K,) as also **العَرَبُ المَسْتَعْرَبِيَّةُ**, (S, O, K,) is an appellation of *The insidious [or naturalized Arabs]; (K;) those who are not pure, or genuine, Arabs: (S, O:) or those who spoke the language of Ismá'eel [or Ishmael] the son of Ibráheem [or Abraham], i. e., the dialects of El-Hijáz and the parts adjacent thereto: (Mṣb:) and the appellation of **مَسْتَعْرَبِيَّةٌ** is thought by Az to apply [also] to people not of pure Arabian descent, who have introduced themselves among the Arabs, and speak their language, and imitate their manner or appearance.* (TA.) [The former division is most reasonably considered as consisting of the extinct tribes (Ád, Thamood, and others mentioned in what follows); or of these together with the unmixed descendants of Kaḥṭán, whose claims to the appellation of genuine Arabs are held by many to be equally valid: and the latter division, as consisting of those whose origin is referred, through Ma'add and Adnán, to Ismá'eel (or Ishmael), whose wife was descended from Kaḥṭán. What I find in the TA, on this subject, is as follows.] The former of these two divisions consisted of nine tribes, descendants of Irem [or Aram] the son of Sám [or Shem] the son of Nooh [or Noah]; namely, 'Ád, Thamood, Umeiyim, 'Abeel, Ṭasm, Jedees, 'Imleek [or Amalek], Jurhum, and Webári; and from them Ismá'eel [or Ishmael is said to have] learned the Arabic language: and the **مَسْتَعْرَبِيَّةُ** are [said to be] the descendants of Ismá'eel, the descendants of Ma'add the son of Adnán the son of Udd: so says Abu-l-Khaṭṭáb Ibn-Dihyeh, surnamed Dhun-Nesebeyn: or the former division consisted of seven tribes, namely, 'Ád, Thamood, 'Imleek, Ṭasm, Jedees, Umeiyim, and Jásim; the main portion of whom has become extinct, some remains of them, only, being scattered among the [existing] tribes: so says IDrd: and the appellation of **العَرَبُ العَرَابِيَّةُ** is also given to the descendants of Yaarub the son of Kaḥṭán [only]. (TA.) [It should be observed, however, that the appellation of **العَرَبُ المَسْتَعْرَبِيَّةُ** is, by those who hold the extinct tribes above mentioned as the only genuine Arabs, applied to the unmixed descendants of Kaḥṭán; and **العَرَبُ المَسْتَعْرَبِيَّةُ**, to those who are held to be the descendants of Ismá'eel: thus in the Mz, 1st نوع. Also, it should be observed that the appellation of **العَرَبُ العَرَابِيَّةُ**, in the conventional language of Arabic lexicology, is often applied to the Arabs of the classical ages, and the later Arabs of the desert who retained the pure language of their ancestors, indiscriminately: it is thus applied by writers quoted in the Mz (1st نوع) to all the

descendants of Kaḥṭán, and those of Ma'add the son of Adnán (through whom all the descendants of Ismá'eel trace their ancestry) who lived before the corruption, among them, of the Arabic language.] — **العَرَبُ العَرَابِيَّةُ** is the appellation given to *Those [Arabs] who dwell in the desert; (S, Mgh, O, Mṣb, K;) such as go about in search of herbage and water; and Az adds, whether of the Arabs or of their freedmen: he says that it is applied to those who alight and abide in the desert, and are neighbours of the dwellers in the desert, and journey, or migrate, with them, to seek after herbage and water: (Mṣb:) it is not a pl. of العَرَبُ, not being like الأَنْبَاطُ, which is pl. of النَّبْطُ; (S, O;) but is a [coll.] gen. n.: (S:) the **العَرَابِيَّةُ** occurs as its pl. (S, O, K) in chaste poetry: (S:) it has no sing. [properly so termed]: (K:) the rel. n. is **عَرَابِيٌّ**, (S, O,) which is applied to a single person; (Mṣb;) as also **بَدَوِيٌّ**: (TA:) Az says, if one say to an **عَرَابِيٌّ**, **يَا عَرَبِيٌّ**, he is pleased; and if one say to an **عَرَبِيٌّ**, **يَا عَرَابِيٌّ**, he is angry. (TA.) — Authors differ as to the cause why the **عَرَبُ** were thus called: some say, because of the perspicuity of their speech, from **إِعْرَابٌ**: others, that they were so called from Yaarub the son of Kaḥṭán, who is said to have been the first that spoke the Arabic language; his original language having been, as asserted by IDrd, [what the Arabs term] Syriac; though some say that Ismá'eel was the first that spoke the Arabic language; and some, that Yaarub was the first that spoke Arabic, and that Ismá'eel was the first that spoke the pure Arabic of El-Hijáz, in which the **قُرْآنُ** was revealed: others say that the **عَرَبُ** were so called from **العَرَبَةُ**, the name of a tract near El-Medeenah, or a name of Mekkeh and the adjacent region, where Ismá'eel settled, or the same as Tihámeh [as is said in the Mgh, in which this is pronounced to be the most correct derivation], or the general name of the peninsula of Arabia, which is also called **العَرَبِيَّاتُ** [as is said in the Mṣb]: but some say that they were so called in like manner as were the **فُرْسُ** and the **رُومُ** and the **تُرْكُ** and others, not after the name of a land or other than a land, but by the coining of the name, not a term expressive of a quality or a state or condition &c. (TA.) [If the country were called **العَرَبَةُ**, an inhabitant thereof might be called, agreeably with analogy, **عَرَبِيٌّ**; and then, the people collectively, **العَرَبُ**: but I think that the most probable derivation is from the old Hebrew word **עֲרָב**, meaning "a mixed people," which the Arabs assert themselves to have been, almost from the first; and in favour of this derivation it may be reasonably urged that the old Himeritic language agrees more in its vocabulary with the Hebrew and Phœnician than it does with the classical and modern Arabic.] — See also **عَرَبَةٌ**. — And see **عَرَبٌ**. — [It also app. signifies + *Vagueness* (considered as an unsoundness) in a word; from the same as inf. n. of **عَرَبٌ** used in relation to the stomach &c.:] see 4, latter half.*

عَرَبٌ [part. n. of **عَرَبٌ**, q. v.: as such signifying]