4. آرض, inf. n. إِيرَاضٌ: see 5. ═ مَا آرَضَ هٰذَا المَكَانَ *How abundant is the herbage* (عُشْب) *of this place!* or, as some say, مَا آرَضَ هٰذِهِ الأَرْضَ *How level, or soft, and productive, and good, is this land!* (Lḥ, AḤn.) ═ آرَضَهُ, (Ṣ, Ḳ, [in the CḲ, incorrectly, أَرَضَهُ,]) inf. n. as above, (Ṣ,) *He* (God) *caused him to be affected with* زُكَام [or *rheum*]. (Ṣ, Ḳ.)

5. تآرَضَ *It* (herbage) *became in such a state that it might be cut.* (Ṣ, Ḳ.) ═ *He clave, or kept, to the ground, not quitting it:* (A:) and ▼ آرَضَ, inf. n. إِيرَاضٌ, *he remained upon the ground:* and تآرَضَ بِالمَكَانِ *he remained fixed in the place, not quitting it:* or *he waited, or expected, and stood upon the ground:* and, as also ▼ استأرض بالمكان, *he remained, and tarried, or tarried in expectation, in the place:* or *he remained fixed therein:* (TA:) and تآرَضَ alone, *he tarried, loitered, stayed, waited, or paused in expectation:* (Ṣ, TA:) and *he was, or became, heavy, slow, or sluggish, inclining, or propending, to the ground;* (Ṣ, Ḳ;) [as also ▼ استأرض, accord. to IB's explanation of its act. part. n.] You say, فُلَانٌ إِنْ رَأَى مَطْعَمًا تَآرَضَ وَإِنْ أَصَابَ مَطْعَمًا أَعْرَضَ [*Such a one, if he see food, cleaves, or keeps, to the ground, not quitting it; and if he obtain food, turns away:* or تآرض may here be rendered agreeably with the explanation next following]. (A, TA.) ═ جَاءَ فُلَانٌ يَتَآرَضُ لِى (Ṣ, Ḳ,* TA) *Such a one came asking, or petitioning, for a thing that he wanted, to me;* syn. يَتَصَدَّى, and يَتَعَرَّضُ; (Ṣ, Ḳ, TA;) and تَضَرَّعَ is also a syn. of تآرَضَ, used in this manner. (TA.) ═ See also 2, in two places.

10: see 5, in two places. ═ استأرض السَّحَابُ *The clouds expanded, or spread:* or, as some say, *became fixed, or stationary.* (M, TA.) ═ See also 1, first signification: ═ and see 1 again, last signification but one.

الأَرْضُ [*The earth;*] *that whereon are mankind:* (TA:) [and *earth, as opposed to heaven:* and *the ground,* as meaning *the surface of the earth, on which we tread and sit and lie;* and *the floor:* without ال signifying *a land, or country:* and *a piece of land* or *ground:* and *land, or soil, or ground, considered in relation to its quality:*] it is fem.: (Ṣ, A, Mṣb, Ḳ:) and is a coll. gen. n.; (Ṣ, A, Ḳ;) of which the n. un. should be أَرْضَةٌ, but this they did not say: (Ṣ:) or a pl. having no sing.; (A, Ḳ;) for أَرْضَةٌ has not been heard: (Ḳ:) its pl. is أَرَضَاتٌ, (Ṣ, Ḳ,) in [some of] the copies of the Ḳ أَرْضَاتٌ, (TA,) for they sometimes form the pl. of a word which has not the fem. ة with ا and ت, as in the instance of عُرْسَاتٌ; (Ṣ;) and أَرَضُونَ, [which is more common,] (AZ, AḤn, Ṣ, Mgh, Mṣb, Ḳ,) with fet-ḥ to the ر, (AZ, AḤn, Mgh, Mṣb,) and with و and ن, though a fem. has not its pl. formed [regularly] with و and ن unless it is of the defective kind, like ثُبَةٌ and ظُبَةٌ, but they have made the و and ن [in this instance] a substitute for the ا and ت which they have elided [from أَرَضَاتٌ], and have left the fet-ḥah of the ر as it was; (Ṣ;) but they also said أَرْضُونَ, (AZ, AḤn, Ṣ,) sometimes, making the ر quiescent; (Ṣ;) and أُرُوضٌ (AZ, AḤn, Mṣb, Ḳ) is sometimes used as a pl., as in the saying مَا أَكْثَرَ أُرُوضَ بَنِى فُلَانٍ [*How many are the lands of the sons of such a one!*]; (TA;) and another [and very common] pl. is [أَرَاضٍ, with the article written] الأَرَاضِى, contr. to rule, (Ṣ, Mṣb, Ḳ,) as though they had formed a pl. from آرُضٌ; (Ṣ;) thus written in all the copies of the Ṣ; [accord. to SM; but in one copy of the Ṣ, I find كَأَنَّهُمْ جَمَعُوا الاراضًا; and in another, ارضًا;] and in one copy [is added], "thus it is found in his [J's] handwriting;" but IB says that correctly he should have said أَرْضَى, like أَرْطَى; for as to آرُضٌ, its regular pl. would be أَوَارِضُ; and [SM says] I have found it observed in a marginal note to the Ṣ that the pl. of آرُضٌ would be أَآرِضُ, like as أَكَالِبُ is pl. of أَكْلُبٌ; and wherefore did he not say that الاراضى is a pl. of an unused sing., like لَيَالٍ and أَهَالٍ, so that it is as though it were pl. of أَرْضَاةٌ, like as لَيَالٍ is pl. of لَيْلَاةٌ? yet if any one should propose the plea that it may be formed by transposition from أَآرِضٌ, he would not say what is improbable; its measure being in this case أَعَالِفُ; the word being أَرَاضِئُ, and the ء being changed into ى: (TA:) accord. to Abu-l-Khaṭṭáb, (Ṣ,) آرَاضٌ is also a pl. of أَرْضٌ, (Ṣ, Ḳ,) like as آهَالٌ is a pl. of أَهْلٌ; (Ṣ;) but IB says that, in the opinion of the critics, the truth with respect to what is related on the authority of Abu-l-Khaṭṭáb is, that from أَرْضٌ and أَهْلٌ are formed أَرَاضٍ and أَهَالٍ, as though they were pls. of أَرْضَاةٌ and أَهْلَاةٌ; like as they said لَيْلَةٌ and لَيَالٍ, as though this were pl. of لَيْلَاةٌ. (TA.) It is said in proverbs, أَجْمَعُ مِنَ الأَرْضِ [*More comprehensive than the earth*]: (TA:) and آمَنُ مِنَ الأَرْضِ [*More trustworthy than the earth,* in which treasures are securely buried]: and أَشَدُّ مِنَ الأَرْضِ [*Harder than the earth,* or *ground*]: (A, TA:) and أَذَلُّ مِنَ الأَرْضِ [*More vile,* or *more submissive, than the earth,* or *ground*]. (TA.) And you say, مَنْ أَطَاعَنِى كُنْتُ لَهُ أَرْضًا ‡ [*Whoso obeyeth me, I will be to him* as *ground* whereon one treads]; denoting submissiveness. (A, TA.) And فُلَانٌ إِنْ ضُرِبَ فَأَرْضٌ ‡ [*Such one, if he be beaten, is* like *ground*]; i. e. he cares not for beating. (A, TA.) One says also, لَا أَرْضَ لَكَ [*Mayest thou have no land,* or *country!* or *thou hast no land,* or *country*]; like as one says, لَا أُمَّ لَكَ. (Ṣ, Ḳ.) ═ [And hence,] هُوَ ابْنُ أَرْضٍ *He is a stranger,* (A, Ḳ, TA,) *of whom neither father nor mother is known.* (TA.) ═ ابْنُ الأَرْضِ [with the art. ال prefixed to the latter word] is *A certain plant,* (AḤn, Ḳ,) *which comes forth upon the summits of the* [*hills called*] آكَام, *having a stem* (أَصْل), *but not growing tall,* (AḤn,) *which resembles hair, and is eaten,* (AḤn, Ḳ,) *and quickly dries up;* (AḤn;) *a species of* بَقْل, as also بِنْتُ الأَرْضِ: (Ṣ in art. بنى:) and بَنَاتُ الأَرْضِ *plants:* (M in art. بسر:) and *the places which are concealed from the pastor.* (Ṣ in that art.) Also *The pool that is left by a torrent:* (T in art. بنى:) and بَنَاتُ الأَرْضِ *pools in which are remains of water:* (IAạr in TA art. بسر:) and *rivulets.* (T in art. بنى.) ═ أَرْضٌ is also used to signify † *A carpet;* or *anything that is spread:* and in this sense, in poetry, it is sometimes made masc. (Mṣb.) ═ And † *Anything that is low.* (Ṣ, Ḳ.) And ‡ The *lower,* or *lowest, part of the legs* of a horse or the like: (Ṣ, Ḳ:) or the *legs* of a camel or of a horse or the like: and the *part that is next to the ground thereof.* (TA.) You say بَعِيرٌ شَدِيدُ الأَرْضِ ‡ *A camel strong in the legs.* (TA.) And فَرَسٌ بَعِيدٌ مَا بَيْنَ أَرْضِهِ وَسَمَائِهِ ‡ *A horse that is large and tall.* (A, TA.) ═ Also, of a man, ‡ The *knees and what is beneath,* or *below,* (lit. *after,*) *them.* (TA.) ═ And of a sandal, † [The *lower surface of the sole;*] the *part that touches the ground.* (TA.) ═ *A febrile shivering; a tremor:* (Ṣ, Ḳ:) or *vertigo:* or it signifies also *vertigo arising from a relaxed state, and occasioning a defluxion from the nose and eyes.* (TA.) I 'Ab is related to have said, on the occasion of an earthquake, أَزُلْزِلَتِ الأَرْضُ أَمْ بِى أَرْضٌ, (Ṣ,) i. e. [*Hath the earth been made to quake, or is there in me*] *a tremor?* or *a vertigo?* (TA.) [أَهْلُ الأَرْضِ signifies *A certain class of the jinn,* or *genii;* by whom human beings are believed to be possessed, and affected by an involuntary tremor; whence it seems that this appellation may perhaps be from أَرْضٌ as signifying "a tremor." See مَأْرُوضٌ: and see خَبَلٌ, as explained in the Ṣ.] ═ Also *Rheum;* syn. زُكَامٌ: (Ṣ, Ḳ:) in this sense masc.; or, accord. to Kr, fem., on the authority of Ibn-Aḥmar. (TA.) ═ See also مَأْرُوضٌ.

أَرْضٌ: see أَرَضَةٌ.

أُرْضَةٌ: see what next follows.

إِرْضَةٌ of herbage, *What suffices the camels,* or *other pasturing animals, for a year:* (IAạr, AḤn, M:) or *abundant herbage* or *pasture;* as also ▼ أُرْضَةٌ and ▼ إِرَضَةٌ. (Ḳ.)

أَرَضَةٌ [The *wood-fretter;*] *a certain insect that eats wood,* (Ṣ, A, Mṣb, Ḳ,) *well known;* (A, Ḳ;) it is *a white worm, resembling the ant, appearing in the days of the* [*season called*] رَبِيع: (TA:) there are two kinds: *one kind is small, like the large of the* ذَرّ [or *grubs of ants*]; *and this is the bane of wood in particular:* (AḤn, TA:) or *this kind is the bane of wood and of other things, and is a white worm with a black head, not having wings, and it penetrates into the earth, and builds for itself a habitation of clay,* or *soil; and this is said to be that which ate the staff of Solomon* [as is related in the Ḳur xxxiv. 13, where it is called دَابَّةُ الأَرْضِ, as is said in the A]: (TA:) the other kind [*is the termite,* or *white ant; termes fatale* of Linn.; called by Forskål (in his Descr. Animalium &c., p. 96,) *termes arda, destructor; and this*] *is like a large common ant, having wings; it is the bane of everything that is of wood, and of plants; except that it does not attack what is moist, or succulent; and it has legs:* (AḤn, TA:)