

أَرُوْدٌ Gentle, or quiet, and unnoticed in operation: so in the saying, **الدَّهْرُ أَرُوْدٌ ذُو غَيْبٍ** [Time, or fortune, is gentle, or quiet, and unnoticed in operation; characterized by changing accidents]. (S, TA.) = **أَرِيدُ** [More, and most, desirous], occurring in the prov., **إِنْ كُنْتَ تُرِيدِينَ فَأَنَا لَكَ** [If thou desire me, I am more desirous of thee], is said by Akh to be altered from **أَرُوْدٌ**; and thus to be like **أَحْبَلٌ**, in the phrase **هُوَ أَحْبَلُ النَّاسِ**, originally **أَحْوَلُ**. (MF.)

أَرِيدُ: see what next precedes.

مَرَادٌ A place where camels go to and fro in pasturing; (S, K;) as also **مُسْتَرَادٌ**. (K.) And **مَرَادُ الرِّيحِ** The place where the wind [blows to and fro, or] goes and comes. (S, TA.)

مَرَادٌ [What is willed, or wished;] desired; sought, or sought after; and chosen: (Mṣb:) loved, or liked. (L.) [Intended, or meant, by a saying or an action.]

مَرُوْدٌ: see 4, first sentence.

مِرْوَدٌ A certain well-known instrument, (Mṣb,) [resembling a bodkin, or small probe, tapering towards the end, but blunt, generally of wood or bone or ivory or silver,] with which the [black powder called] **كُحْلٌ** is applied to the eyes; (TA;) syn. **مِيزَلٌ**, (S, M, A, K,) and **مِخْجَلٌ**: so called [because it is passed to and fro along the edges of the eyelids,] from **رَادٌ** signifying "he, or it, came and went:" (Mgh:) pl. **مِرْوَادٌ**. (Mṣb.) — The pivot of the sheave of a pulley, if of iron. (S, K,*) — A wooden pin, peg, or stake; syn. **وَتْدٌ**. (M, K.) — An iron [swivel] that turns round in the **لِجَامِ** [i. e. bit, or bit and bridle]: (S, K:) or an iron [swivel] which is attached to the **رَسَنِ** of the colt [or horse] and of the hawk, [i. e., to the halter, or leading-cord, of the colt or horse, and the leash of the hawk,] and which, when he turns round, turns round with him: (A:) or the **مِرْوَدَانِ**, also called the **رَائِدَانِ**, are the two rings in [either of] which is the extremity of the **عَدَارِ** [or side-piece of the headstall of the horse]. (IDrd, in his "Book on the Saddle and Bridle.") You say, **دَارَ الْمَهْرُ وَالْبَايَزَى فِي الْمِرْوَدِ** [The colt, and the hawk, went round, attached to the **مِرْوَدِ**]. (A.) — A joint; syn. **مَفْصَلٌ**. (M.) — † A limit, or an extent, to which one runs: so in a trad. of 'Alee, in which it is said, **إِنَّ لِبَنِي أُمَيَّةٍ مِرْوَدًا يَجْرُونَ إِلَيْهِ** [Verily there is a limit, or an extent, for the sons of Umeiyeh, to which they run]: from **إِرْوَادٌ** as signifying **إِمَهَالٌ**. (TA.)

[**مِرِيدٌ** as meaning A candidate for admission into a religious order, during his state of probation, is a conventional post-classical term. So too as meaning A devotee, whose sole endeavour is to comply with the will of God.]

رَائِدٌ: see **مُرْتَادٌ حَاجَةٌ**.

مُسْتَرَادٌ: see **مَرَادٌ**. = [Also pass. part. n. of 10.]

The sayings **فَلَانَةٌ مُسْتَرَادَةٌ** and **فَلَانٌ مُسْتَرَادٌ لِمِثْلِهِ** are expl. as meaning † The like of such a man, and the like of such a woman, is sought after, and coveted, by reason of the high estimation in which he, and she, is held: and it is said that the meaning is, **مِثْلُهُ** and **مِثْلَهَا**; the **ل** being redundant. (M, TA.) [The latter clause seems to indicate a different meaning from that before expressed: but for this I see no reason.]

روس

2. **رَوَسٌ**: see **رَوَسٌ**.

8. **يَرْتَسِسُ**: see **يَرْتَسِسُ**.

رَوَسٌ and **رَوَاسِيٌّ** for both, see **رَأْسٌ**: and for the latter, see also **أَرَأَسٌ**.

روض

1. **رَاضٌ**, (S, M, A, Mṣb, K,) aor. **يَرُوضُ**, (S,) inf. n. **رِيَاضَةٌ**, (S, M, A, Mṣb, K,) and **رِيَاضٌ**, (S, M, K,) or the latter is used poetically for the former, and **رَوُضٌ**, (M,) He broke, or trained, (M, K, Mṣb,) a colt, (S, K,) or beast, (M, A, Mṣb,) and made it easy to ride upon: (M:) or he taught it to go: (TA:) and **رَوُضٌ**, inf. n. **تَرْوِيضٌ**, he did so well, or vigorously. (S, TA.) — Hence, **رَاضٌ** † [He made his companion easy and tractable]. (TA.) — [Hence also,] **رَاضٌ نَفْسَهُ** † [He trained, disciplined, or subdued, himself: or] he became clement, or forbearing. (Mṣb.) And **رَوُضٌ** † [Train, discipline, or subdue, thyself well by piety]. (A, TA.) — [Hence also,] **رَاضُ الشَّاعِرِ الْقَوَائِفِ** † [The poet rendered rhymes, or verses, easy to him by practice]. (A, TA.) And **رَوُضِيٌّ** † له أَمْرًا † He made an affair easy to him; syn. **سَوَسَهُ**, q. v. (TA in art. **سَوَسَ**.) — [Hence also,] **رَوُضْتُ الدَّرَّ**, inf. n. **رِيَاضَةٌ**, † I bored the pearls: and **رَوُضْتُ الرِّيَاضَةَ**, and **سَهْلُ الرِّيَاضَةِ**, † It is difficult to bore, and easy to bore. (A, TA.)

2: see 1, in three places. = **رَوُضٌ**, (K,) inf. n. **رَوُوضَةٌ**, (TA,) He kept to the **رِيَاضِ** [pl. of **رَوُوضَةٌ**, q. v.]. (K.) = **رَوُضُ الْقَرَاخِ**, (S, K,) or **الرَّأْرُضِ**, (M, A,) He, or it, (a man, S, or a torrent, M, or the rain, A,) made the clear or bare land, (S, K,) or the land, (M, A,) a **رَوُوضَةٌ**. (S, M, K.) And **رِيَاضُ** **أَرَاضِ** † الله الأَرْضِ † God made the land **رِيَاضٌ**. (M.)

3. **عَلَى أَمْرٍ كَذَا**, (S, A, K,) or **عَلَى كَذَا**, (A,) inf. n. **مِرْوَاضَةٌ**, (Mgh,) † He coaxed, wheedled, beguiled, or deluded, him; (S, A, Mgh, K;) and he endeavoured to deceive or beguile him; like as he does who is training a beast not yet rendered perfectly tractable; (Mgh;) in order to make him enter into such a thing or affair; (S;) or until he entered into such a thing. (A.) — Hence, (Mgh,) **بَيْعُ الْمِرْوَاضَةِ** † That mode of selling which is termed **الْمِرْوَاضَةُ**; (Mgh, K;*) which is when one describes to a man

an article of merchandise not present with him: (Sh, K:) this is said in a trad. to be an action that is disapproved: (K:) but some of the professors of practical law allow it when the article of merchandise agrees with the description. (L.)

4. **أَرَاضٌ** (Yaḥkoob, S, A) and **أَرُوْضٌ** (Yaḥkoob, S) It (a place) became abundant in its **رِيَاضِ** [pl. of **رَوُوضَةٌ**, q. v.]; (Yaḥkoob, S, A;) as also **أَرَاضَتْ** and **أَرُوْضَتْ** **الرَّأْرُضِ** (A.) And **أَرَاضَتْ** The land became clad with plants, or herbage (M.) — [And hence,] **أَرَاضٌ** † It (a valley) had water stagnating, or remaining, or collecting, in it; (S, A, Mṣb, K;) concealing its bottom; (A;) as also **أَرَاضٌ**: (S, M, A, Mṣb, K;) and so the former verb, (S,) or † both, (A,) said of a watering-trough: (S, A:) or, when said of a watering-trough, the former verb signifies † it had its bottom, or lower part, covered with water: (M:) and † the latter, † the water spread widely upon the surface thereof; (M;) and so the former too: (TA:) or † the latter, † it had a sufficient quantity of water poured into it to conceal its bottom; (O, K;) or to cover its bottom, or lower part. (L, TA.) — And from **أَرَاضِ**, said of a watering-trough, has originated the saying, (S,) **شَرِبُوا حَتَّى أَرَاضُوا** † They drank until they thoroughly satisfied their thirst. (S, K,*) And **أَرَاضٌ** also signifies † He drank a second draught after a first. (K.) = **أَرَاضُ** **اللَّهِ** **الرَّأْرُضِ**: see 2. — [Hence,] **أَرَاضُ** **الرَّأْرُضِ** † He poured into the watering-trough a sufficient quantity of water to conceal its bottom. (TA.) — And hence, (TA,) **أَرَاضَهُمُ**, said of a vessel, † It satisfied their thirst: (S, K,*) or it satisfied their thirst in some degree. (M, TA.) Hence the saying, **فَدَعَا بِإِنَاءٍ يَرِيضُ الرَّهْطَ**, † And he called for a vessel which would satisfy (K, TA) in some degree (TA) the [number of men termed a] **رَهْطٌ**; (K, TA;) occurring in a trad., (TA,) accord. to one relation, but the more common is **يَرِيضُ**, (K, TA,) with the 'single-pointed **ب**. (TA.) — **أَرَاضٌ** also signifies † He poured milk upon milk; (K;) accord. to A'Obeyd; but he deems it strange. (TA.)

6. **التَّرَاوُضُ** in selling and buying is syn. with **التَّحَاذِي**; i. e. † The increasing [of the sum offered] and diminishing [of the sum demanded] which take place between the two parties bargaining; as though each of them were making his companion easy and tractable; from **الرِّيَاضَةُ** as inf. n. of **رَاضٌ** in the first of the senses expl. above. (TA.) In the phrase **تَرَاوُضًا السَّلْعَةَ**, meaning † They coaxed, wheedled, beguiled, or deluded, each other, with respect to the article of merchandise, [in the manner explained above, or otherwise,] the omission of the prep. [في] requires consideration. (Mgh.) You say also, **تَرَاوُضًا فِي الْأَمْرِ** † They practised dissimulation, or showed feigned affection, each to the other, in, or respecting, the thing, or affair; as also **تَنَاظَرًا**: (TK in art. **نَظَرَ**;) **التَّرَاوُضُ فِي الْأَمْرِ** is syn. with **التَّنَاطُرُ**. (M and K in art. **نَظَرَ**.)

8. **أَرَاتَضْتُ**, said of a colt, (K,) and **أَرَاتَضْتُ**, (S, A,) said of a she-camel, (S,) or of a beast