parts, (Az, TA,) or in order that the hair may become strong: ( $\mathrm{O}:$ ) or عرّب الغَرْس " signifies he made an incision in the bottom of the horse's hoof; and the verb implies that, by this operation, what was concealed becomes apparent to the eye, so that one knows the state of the hoof, whether it be hard or soit, sound or discased. (L, TA. See also 1 in art. بزغ.) $=$ Also, the inf. n., The getting, or procuring for oneself, an Arabian horse. (TA. [See also 4, near the end.]) - And The taking, or making, for oneself, an Arabian bow. $(\mathrm{O}, \mathbf{K})=$. Also the drinking much clear, or limpid, water, ( $\mathbf{O}, \mathbf{K}$, ) which is termed عرِب.
 rendered the con desirous [of copulation]; said of a bull. $(\mathbf{O}, \mathbf{K})=$. And عرّبّ, (Fr, Mgh, O,
 Mgh, O, Mṣb, inf. n. إْعَرْبٌ ; (Fr, Mgh, K ; ) and عَربّن: (O, and Ṣ and K in art. عربن ; ) IIe gave nhat is termed an عربون (O, Mṣb, K) or عْرْبَن ( C


 "armest, in the case of the house, four hundred [dirhems]. (L, TA.) It is related in a trad. that ${ }^{\dagger}$ إلحْرَاب in buying and selling is forbidden: (Mgh, O, TA:) this is said by Sh to mean $\mathbf{A}$ man's saying to another, If I do not purchase this for so murh, thou shalt have such and such of my property. (O, TA.)
3. [The following ex. is given of the inf. n. of

 meaniug, (О, TA,) app., (TA,) [No one has heen given what such a onc has been given, or what $I$ have becn given, of ] the means of coïtus [with nomen]. (O, TA.)
4. اعرب, (AZ, Msb, TA,) [for اعرب الكَلَزمُ
 K,) IIe spohe clearly, plainly, distinctly, or intelligibly, (AZ, A, Mşb, K, ©TA,) in Arabic; (Mṣb ; ) as also "ا تعرّب, and ; said of a foreigner, or one [previously] not clear, plain, distinct, or intelligible, in speech: (AZ, Msb,

 to general analogy would be عُرْبَّةُ (TA;) or $\dagger$ عَرِبَ, aor. $=$; (Mṣb;) [likewise] signifies he spoke clearly, plainly, or distinctly, after heing barbarous, or vitious, in speech: (Msb, TA:) and "ُربّ he spohe without incorrectness; (Msb;) and [so "اعرب", for] signifies the committing no error in speech: (K, TA:) and the expressing of neanings clearly, plainly, distinctly, or perspicuously, by words. (TA.) [غرّب", also, has a similar meaning:] it is said in a trad.,
 يَقُولَ لَ (O, TA) i. e. [They used to like teaching the boy,] when he spoke distinctly, or articulately, [to say "There is no deity
but God" seven times.] (TA.) And one says, اعرب الكَلَّرً, and meaning He made the speech [that he spoke] clear, plain, distinct, or perspicuous. (TA.) And اعرب بُقْتَّتِّ He declared, or spoke out clearly or plainly, his argument, plei, allegation, or the like, without fearing

 cord. to Fr , is better than عرّبتَهُ and an $I$ made the thing clear, plain, distinct, or manifest.
 or spoke out clearly or plainly, what was in his mind. (TA.) And عرُب $\downarrow$, اعرب عَنهُ رسَانُهُ de, His tongue made clear, or plain, or spoke
 قَبْهِ ,لسَانُهُ $I I$ is tongue tells plainly, or declares, what is in his heart. (Az, TA.) It is said in a
 * تُعرِّب, accord. to different relaters, but some say the former only, (Mṣb,) i.c. [She who has become a widow, or been divorced, \&.c., or she who ihas no husband, nhether she be a virgin or not, or not being a virgin,] shall speak out plainly for herself [when demanded in marriage]: (S, Msb:)
 or يُعرِبُ 'عنها, (Mgh, O,) so accord. to A'Obeyd, but, as IAmb says, both are dial. vars. of which neither is preferable to the other; and the meaning is [she who has become a widow, \&c., her tongue] shall declare for her. (O.) One says also, اعرب عَنِ الرَّجُلِ Ire spoke out, or explained, for the man. (TA.) And عرَبْتُ عَنِ القَوْمِ $I$ spoke for the people, or party; ( $\mathrm{Fr}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{Mgh},{ }^{*} \mathrm{O}$, $\mathbf{K}$;) and pleaded for them; (Fr, Mgh,*TA;) as also أعربْتُ ; but the former in this sense is better known. (Mgh.) And اعرب عَنْـُنُ, and , Me pleaded his cause. (TA.) And
 oulject of his mant. (A.) - اعرب ا also signifies He was, or became, chaste, uncorrupt, or free from barbarousness, in speech; although not an Arab. (Mşb.) And عرَّبْ $\downarrow$,
 the spece:h [that I spoke] clear, or plain, to him, so that there was in it no barbarousness. (TA.) And عرَّب امَنْطقَهُ, (S, O,) inf. n. (K, IIe made his speech free from error, or incorrectness. (S, O, K.) And أعربْتُ I I made the صرف [i. e. nord] clear, or plain: or the 1 in this case denotes privation, and the meaning is $+I$ removed its عرب, [app. $ا$, عرَب, from this word as inf. n. of عرِبَ used in relation to the stomach \&c.,]
 made his speech free from error, or incorrectness, in [nhat is termed] الإعراب [here meaning what grammarians generally intend thereby, namely, desinential syntax, or the science of the various inflections of words, literal or virtual, by reason of the various governing words]. (S, O.) اعرب] is also used by grammarians as meaning $H e d e-$ clined a word; and "ol as meaning It was
declined, or declinable; in these senses opposed to بَنْنَى as meaning $H e$ analyzed grammatically, or parsed, a sentence: and the inf. $n$. of the verb (act. and pass.) in these senses is See also 2, first sentence : - and again in the first third part of the paragraph. - إغرْابُ also signifies The making [a person] to revert from, or relinquish, foul speech; (K, TA;) and so * تَعرْيب. (TA.) - And The spealing foul, or
 ( $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{K}:$ ) thus it bears two contr. significations. (K, TA.) One says of a man, اعرب [\&c.], (S, O,) or اعرب فیى كَلْمِه, (Msb,) IIe spoke foul, or obscenc, languige. (S, O, Msb.) [Golius and Freytag have assigned this meaning to تعرّب also: the latter of them as from the $\mathbf{S}$ and $\mathbf{K}$; in neither of which do I find it.] - And The act of copulating: or the speaking of that act in an oblique, or indirert, manner. (K.) $=$ And اعرب, (S, O,) inf. n. إِعْرَبُ, (K,) He had a child born to him of $A$ rabian complexiom, or colour. (S, O, K.) - And IIe possessed, or actuired, or sought to arquire, horses, or camcls, of pure Arabian race. (TA. [Sec also 2, in the middle
 signifies One's knoring a horse of pure Arabian race from one of mean race b! his neighing. (K.) And A horse's being known b!g his neighing to be of pure Arabian race, frec from any admixture of other than Arabian blood: (K, TA:) [or his making himself to be knonn as such by his neighiny; for] اعرب means he (a horse) neighed, and was consequently known to be of 1 ralian race. (A.) - And The making a horse to run. (K.) Accord. to Fr, one says, اعرب عَلَى فَرسِه, meaning IIe made his horse to run: but he adds that some say اغـرب. (O.) =And إِعْرَبُ siguifics The takiny as one's nife a woman surh as is termed [q.v.]. (K.) عرُوبُ The people's natering [of their camels], having been at one time on alternate days, amel another. time on the fourth day after that of the next preceding watering, then berame, and continued to be, of one unifurm nay. (S, O.) = Sce also 2, last four sentences.
5. تعرّب IIe assimilated himself to the Arabs. (S.) $H e$ (a man not of genuine Arabian descent) introduced himself among the $\mathbf{A}$ rabs, and spoke their language, and imitated their manner or appearance; [he became a naturalized, or an
 (Az, TA.) - Me became an Arab of the dcsert; (S, Mgh;) he returned to the desert, ( $\mathrm{Az}, \mathbf{M g h}$, TA,) after he had been drelling in a region of cities or towns or villages and of cultivated land, and joined himself to the Arabs of the desert. (Az, TA.) Hence, تعرّب بٌغْ هِهْرَته IIe became an Arab of the desert [after his flight, or emigration, for the sake of El-Islám], (S, Mgh,) returning to the desert. (Mgh.) - He dreelt, or abode, in the desert. ( $\mathrm{O}, \mathbf{K}$.$) - See also 4, first sen-$ tence. - تَعَرِّتْ لزَوْتِنَا She acted in an amorous manner, or with amorous dalliance, and mani-

