

and in the land of seed-produce and fruitfulness; &c.]: (Aboo-'Alee, TA:) or the meaning here is, [in the desert, or deserts, and in the towns, or villages, in which is water: (see بحر:)] or in the open country and] in the cities [or towns] upon the rivers; by sterility in the former, and scarcity in the latter: (Zj, TA, and T in art. بحر:) or in the land and the sea; i. e., the land has become sterile, or unfruitful, and the supply of the sea has become cut off. (Az, TA.) See also بَحْرَةٌ. — Also, البَحْرُ, (S, K,) or بَحْرُ الرَّحْمِ, (A, Mgh,) + The bottom (عَمَقُ, S, A, Mgh, K, or قَعْرُ, IAth, TA) of the womb; fundus uteri: (S, A, Mgh, K:) whence blood of a pure red colour, (S,) or intensely red, (Mgh,) is termed بَحْرَانِي (S, Mgh) and بَاحِرٌ. (S.)

بَحْرَةٌ A wide tract of land: so accord. to Aboo-Naṣr: but in one place he says, a small valley in rugged land: pl. بَحَارٌ. (TA.) — A land, country, or territory, belonging to, or inhabited by, a people; syn. بِلْدَةٌ. (S, K.) One says, هَذِهِ بَحْرَتُنَا This is our land, &c.; syn. أَرْضُنَا. (S.) It occurs also in the dim. form [بَحْرِيَّةٌ], as in the Towsheeh of El-Jelál. (TA.) — Any town, or village, that has a running river and wholesome water: (K:) and [absolutely] any town, or village: of such the Arabs say, هَذِهِ بَحْرَتُنَا This is our town, or village: and the pl. بَحَارٌ they apply to cities, as well as towns, or villages. (TA.) — Low, or depressed, land: (IAar, K:) occurring also in the dim. form [بَحْرِيَّةٌ]. (TA.) — A meadow; or a garden; syn. رَوْضَةٌ. (T, TA:) or one that is large, (K,) and wide. (TA.) — A place where water stagnates. (Sh, K.) — The pl. is بَحَارٌ, (as in some copies of the K, [or this is a coll. gen. n. of which بَحْرَةٌ is the n. un.],) or بَحْرٌ, (as in other copies of the K and in the TA,) or بَحْرٌ, (as in the CK,) and بَحَارٌ. (K.) = لَقِيمَتُهُ صَحْرَةٌ بَحْرَةٌ, (S, K,) and صَحْرَةٌ بَحْرَةٌ, as in the Expositions of the Tesheel, &c., (MF,) and صَحْرَةٌ بَحْرَةٌ, (K,) and صَحْرَةٌ بَحْرَةٌ, (MF,) I met him out, with nothing intervening between me and him; (S, L;) both of us being exposed to open view; (TA;) without anything concealing, or intervening. (K, TA.) صَحْرَةٌ بَحْرَةٌ, without tenween, is a compound denotative of state; not, as some say, consisting of two inf. ns.: and sometimes نَحْرَةٌ is added; in which case each of the three words is with tenween, decl.; and they do not form a compound. (MF. [But see صَحْرَةٌ.])

بَحْرَةٌ: see صَحْرَةٌ بَحْرَةٌ and صَحْرَةٌ بَحْرَةٌ. بَحْرِيٌّ Of, or relating to, or belonging to, the sea, or a great river; rel. n. of بَحْرٌ. (S, K.) — A seaman; a sailor; (TA;) as also بَحَارٌ: (K:) and [بَحْرِيَّةٌ and] بَحَارَةٌ seamen; sailors. (K, TA.) — [In the dial. of Egypt, North; northern; because the Mediterranean Sea lies on the north of that country: like as, in Hebrew, יָם signifies "west;" because that sea lies on the west of Palestine.]

بَحْرِيَّةٌ: see بَحْرِيٌّ.

بَحْرَانٌ, a post-classical word, (S, K,) used by the physicians, signifying The crisis of a disease; the sudden change which happens to a sick person, (S, TA,) and the commencement of convalescence, (TA,) in acute diseases; (S, TA;) at a time fixed by some motion in the heavenly bodies, mostly by a motion of the moon; being a change to health or to the contrary: a word [said to be] of Greek origin. (The Nuzheh of the sheykh Dáwood El-Antákce, cited in the TA.) [Pl. بَحَارِيْنٌ.] They say, هَذَا يَوْمٌ بَحْرَانٌ and يَوْمٌ بَحْوَرِيٌّ [This is the day of a crisis of a disease]: بَحْوَرِيٌّ being anomalous: (S, K:) [perhaps from بَحْوَرٌ signifying "the moon," because the crisis of a disease is thought to be mostly fixed by a motion of the moon: or] as though it were a rel. n. of بَاحْوَرٌ and بَاحْوَرَاءٌ meaning the "vehemence of heat in [the month of] تَمُوزُ." (S.)

دَمٌ بَحْرَانِيٌّ + Blood of the menses; accord. to El-Kutabee: or + intensely red blood: (Mgh:) or + intensely red, and thick, and abundant, menstrual blood: (IAth:) or + black blood: (A:) or, as also دَمٌ بَاحِرٌ, (S, M, Mṣb, K,) + blood of the womb: (K:) or + blood of a pure red colour: (S, M, K:) or + such blood from the belly: (M:) or + pure blood of an intensely red colour: (Mṣb:) both from البَحْرُ signifying "the bottom of the womb:" (S:) the former is a rel. n. therefrom, (A, IAth, Mṣb,) in which the ل and ن are added to give intensiveness to the signification, (IAth,) or to distinguish it from the rel. n. of البَحْرُ [in its most common sense]: (Mṣb:) or it is a rel. n. of البَحْرُ [in its most common sense], because of its abundance. (IAth.) — أَحْمَرٌ بَحْرَانِيٌّ, and بَاحِرٌ, (TA,) and بَاحِرِيٌّ, (IAar, TA,) + Intense red. (TA.)

بَحْرِيٌّ dim. of بَحْرٌ, which see, in two places.

بَحِيرَةٌ A she-camel having her ear slit: (S, A, Mṣb, K:) [and, as a subst., or an epithet in which the quality of a subst. is predominant,] a she-camel of which the mother was a سَائِبَةٌ; (Fr, S, Mgh, Mṣb, K;) i. e., of which the mother had brought forth ten females consecutively before her, and of which the ear was slit; (Mgh;) or of which the mother had brought forth five, of which five the last, if a male, was slaughtered and eaten, but if a female, her ear was slit and she was left with her mother; (Mgh, Mṣb;) the predicament of which was the same as that of her mother; (Fr, S, K;) i. e., what was unlawful with respect to her mother was unlawful with respect to herself: (TA:) or a she-camel, or ewe, or she-goat, that had brought forth five young ones, and of which the fifth, if a male, was slaughtered, and its flesh was eaten by the men and women; but if a female, her ear was slit, and it was unlawful to the Arabs to eat her flesh and to drink her milk and to ride her; but when she died, her flesh was lawful to the women: (K:) so says Az, on the authority of Ibn-'Arafeh: (TA: [but it appears from the explanation in the Mṣb, quoted above, that it was the slit-eared young she-camel here mentioned, not the mother, that was thus termed:]) or a she-camel, or ewe, or she-goat, which, having brought forth ten

young ones, had her ear slit, (K,) and no use was made of her milk nor of her back, (TA,) and she was left at liberty to pasture, (K,) and to go to water, (TA,) and her flesh, when she died, was made unlawful to the women of the Arabs, but was eaten by the men: (K:) or one that was left at liberty, without a pastor: (K:) or, as some say, syn. with سَائِبَةٌ; i. e., say they, a she-camel which, having brought forth seven young ones, had her ear slit, and was not ridden, nor used for carrying: (Mṣb:) or a she-camel that had brought forth five young ones, the lust of which was a male, in which case her ear was slit, and she was exempted from being ridden and from carrying and from being slaughtered, and not prevented from taking of any water to which she came, nor from any pasturage, nor even ridden by a weary man who, having become unable to proceed in his journey, his means having failed him, or his camel that bore him stopping with him from fatigue or breaking down or perishing, might chance to find her: (Aboo-Is-hák the Grammarian, TA: [and the like, but less fully, is said in the Mgh:]) or, applied specially to a ewe, or she-goat, one that, having brought forth five young ones, had her ear slit: (L, K, TA: [in the CK, for بَحْرَتٌ is put نَحْرَتٌ:]) it also signifies a she-camel (L) abounding in milk: (L, K:) the pl. is بَحَارٌ and بَحْرٌ; (L, K;) the latter a strange form of pl. of a fem. sing. such as بَحِيرَةٌ; and said to be the only instance of the kind except صَرِيمَةٌ pl. of صَرِيمَةٌ, meaning "having her ear cut off." (TA.) It is said in a trad., that the person who instituted the practices relative to the بَحِيرَةٌ and the حَامِي, and the first who altered the religion of Ishmael, was 'Amr the son of Loḩei the son of Kama'uḩ the son of Jundab; and these practices are forbidden in the Kṣur v. 102. (TA.)

بَحِيرَةٌ A small sea; a lake: as though they imagined the word بَحْرَةٌ [as syn. with بَحْرٌ]: otherwise there is no reason for the ة. (M, TA.) — See also بَحْرٌ: and see بَحْرَةٌ, in two places.

بَحَارٌ: } see بَحْرِيٌّ.
بَحَارَةٌ: }

بَاحِرٌ: } see بَحْرَانِيٌّ, in three places.
بَاحِرِيٌّ: }

بَاحْوَرٌ and بَاحْوَرَاءٌ The vehemence of heat in [the Syrian month of] تَمُوزُ or تَمُوزُ [corresponding to July, O. S.]: (S, K:) [pl. of the former بَوَاحِرٌ:] both are [said to be] post-classical words: (S:) but they are [classical words,] arabicized; for they occur in verses of the kind called رَجَزٌ of some of the [early] Arabs. (MF.) = البَاحْوَرُ The moon. (Aboo-'Alee, K.)

بَاحْوَرَاءٌ: see بَاحْوَرٌ.

بَحْرَانٌ: see بَحْوَرِيٌّ.

أَبْيَجِرٌ: dim. of بَحْرٌ, q. v. (K.)

بَحْ

R. Q. 1. بَحْبَحَةٌ, (S, K,) inf. n. بَحْبَحَةٌ and بَحْبَحٌ, (TA,) [a verb imitative of the sound