

readings mean *Verily of what is said is the pro-  
pounding of one's narration, &c.:*] so says  
Sa'asa'ah. (O.)

عَالَةٌ: see the next paragraph. [— And see  
عَائِلٌ, of which it is a pl.] — See also art. *عول*.

عَيْلَةٌ [mentioned above as an inf. n., and also  
said in the *ك* to be a subst.,] *Poverty*, (S, O, *ك*),  
and *want*; thus in the *ك*ur ix. 28; as also  
عَالَةٌ; (S, O;) and عَائِلَةٌ, and thus accord. to  
one reading in the *ك*ur ix. 28; and accord. to  
IAar, عَيْلٌ, with *kesr*, is syn. with عَيْلَةٌ. (TA.)  
— It is also a pl. [or rather a quasi-pl. n.] of  
عَائِلٌ q. v. (S, TA.) — طَالَ عَيْلَتِي إِيَّاكَ means  
*Long has continued my feeding, nourishing, or  
sustaining, thee.* (O, *ك*). [But this app. belongs to  
art. *عول*: see the first sentence in that art.]

عَيْلِي A woman that weeps [or wails] for the  
dead. (AA, O. [But this also app. belongs to  
art. *عول*].) — Also a pl. of عَائِلٌ [q. v.]. (S,  
O, *ك*.)

عَيْلَانُ The male hyena. (S, O, *ك*.)

عَيْالٌ a pl. of which the sing is عَيْلٌ and of  
which the pl. is عَائِلٌ, this last being a pl. pl.:  
see art. *عول*. — See also عَيْلٌ, above.

عَيْالَةٌ The fodder, or provender, of a بَرْدُونٌ [or  
hackney]; as also مَعَالَةٌ. (Fr, O, *ك*.)

عَيْالٌ That inclines from side to side in gait,  
and is proud, haughty, or self-conceited, therein:  
(S, O, TA;) as also عَائِلٌ, of which عَيْلَةٌ is a  
pl. [or rather a quasi-pl. n.]: (IAar, TA:) the  
former applied to a horse, (S, TA,) and to a  
lion: (S, O, TA:) and so with *ḥ* applied to a  
woman. (*ك*, TA.) Respecting the saying of  
Ḥokeym Ibn-Mo'eiyeh Er-Raba'ee, cited by Sb,

فِيهَا عَيْبِيلٌ أُسُودٌ وَنَمْرٌ

Ibn-Es-Seeráfee says, it is as though he said فِيهَا  
مُتَبَخَّرَاتٌ &c. [i. e. *In it are such as walk with a  
proud gait and an inclining from side to side, of  
lions and of leopards*]; making عَيْبِيلٌ to be pl.  
of عَيْالٌ; not of عَيْلٌ; (O, TA;\*) of which  
latter, as signifying *seeking* [prey, like مُعِيلٌ], it  
is also [said to be] an anomalous pl.: (TA:) but  
Aboo-Mohammad Ibn-El-Aarabee says that Ibn-  
Es-Seeráfee has miswritten عَيْبِيلٌ, and that it is  
correctly عَيْبِيلٌ, with the pointed *gh*, an anom-  
alous pl. of عَيْلٌ [signifying "a thicket," &c.]; so  
that the meaning is, *in it are thickets the lurk-  
ing-places of lions and of leopards*. (O, TA.)

عَائِلٌ Poor, (S, Mgh, O, Mḥb, *ك*), and *needy*,  
or *in want*; (S, O;) occurring in the *ك*ur  
xciii. 8; (TA;) as also عَيْلٌ, (TA,) and  
مُعِيلٌ: (Ibn-El-Kelbee, TA:) pl. of the first  
عَائِلَةٌ, (Mgh, O, Mḥb, *ك*), [originally] of the  
measure نَعْلَةٌ, like كَفْرَةٌ pl. of كَافِرٌ, (Mḥb,) and  
عَيْلٌ (*ك*) and عَيْلِي (S, O, *ك*) and [quasi-pl. ns.]  
عَيْلَةٌ (S, TA) and عَيْلٌ. (IAar, TA.) — See  
also عَيْالٌ.

عَيْلَةٌ: see عَيْلَةٌ.

عَيْلٌ, originally of the measure فَيْعِلٌ: (ISd,  
TA in art. *عول*;) see عَيْالٌ, in two places, in art.  
*عول*. — See also عَائِلٌ. — And see مُعِيلٌ: and  
عَيْالٌ.

مُعِيلٌ: see عَائِلٌ. — Also A man having a  
family, or household; and so مُعِيلٌ: (TA:) or  
having a numerous family or household; and in  
like manner, with *ḥ*, applied to a woman. (S, O,  
TA.) [See also art. *عول*]. — Also, applied to a  
wolf, a lion, and a leopard, *Seeking, or seeking  
after, prey*; (*ك*, TA;) and so عَيْلٌ. (TA.)

مُعِيلٌ: see مُعِيلٌ in this art., and also in art.  
*عول*.

مُعِيلٌ: see art. *عول*.

مَعَالَةٌ: see عَيْالَةٌ.

عير

1. عَامِرٌ, aor. يَعِيرُ and يِعَامِرُ, inf. n. عَيْرَةٌ (S, *ك*)  
and عَيْرٌ, (thus in copies of the *ك*), or عَيْرٌ, thus  
accord. to Lth, (TA,) *He* (a man, S) *desired, or  
desired eagerly, or longed for, milk*: (S, *ك*;) and  
*he thirsted*: (*ك*: [like غَامِرٌ:]) [or *thirsted vehe-  
mently*: (see عَيْرَةٌ, below:)] or; accord. to ISk,  
عَامِرٌ إِيَّيْهِ means *he* (a man) *desired, or  
longed for, milk very immoderately*: (S:) or *he  
betook himself to milk, or the milk, and desired it  
eagerly, or longed for it*; like اسْتَشَنَّ إِلَيْهِ. (TA  
in art. *شن*.) — And عَامِرُ الْقَوْمِ *The people, or  
party, became scant in milk; their milk became  
little in quantity*: or, accord. to Lh, عَامِرٌ signifies  
*he lacked milk; or became destitute thereof*;  
(TA;) [and] thus عَامِرٌ signifies: (*ك*;) and  
عَامِرُوا they became scant in milk, or their milk  
became little in quantity, (*ك*, TA,) *their camels  
having died*. (TA.) مَا لَهُ أَمْرٌ وَعَامِرٌ is a form of  
imprecation, meaning [What aileth him?] *May  
his wife and his cattle die*, (TA,) [so that he shall  
have no wife and no milk, or and be eagerly desir-  
ous of milk.]

4. اَعَامَهُ اللَّهُ God left him [or made him to be]  
without milk. (S, *ك*.) And اَعَامَنَا بَنُو فُلَانٍ *The  
sons of such a one took our milk [or our milch  
cattle]*. (TA.) And اَصَابَتْنَا سَنَةٌ اَعَامَتْنَا [A year,  
or year of drought, that deprived us of our milk,  
or of our milch cattle, befell us]. (TA.) — See  
also 1, in two places.

8. اَعْتَامٌ, (S, *ك*), aor. يِعْتَامِرُ, inf. n. اِعْتِيَامٌ, (TA,)  
*He took, (S, *ك*), or chose, (T, TA,) the عَيْرَةَ, i. e.  
the choice, or best, or excellent, of the camels or  
other property.* (T, S, *ك*, TA.) Tarafeh says,

أَرَى الْمَوْتَ يِعْتَامِرُ الْكِرَامَ وَيَصْطَفِي

عَقِيلَةَ مَالِ الْفَاحِشِ الْمَتَشَدِّدِ

[I see that death chooses the generous, and selects  
the most excellent of the property of the tenacious  
niggard]. (TA.) [See also اِعْتَمَاهُ, in art. *ععى*.]  
— And اِعْتَامَهُ signifies also قَصَدَهُ [i. e. *He  
tended, betook himself, or directed himself or his*

course or aim, to, or towards, him, or it; &c.];  
like اِعْتَمَاهُ. (TA.)

عَيْرَةٌ [mentioned above as an inf. n.] *Desire, or  
eager desire, or longing, for milk*: (S, *ك*;) or  
*vehemence of desire, or of longing, for milk, so  
that one cannot endure with patience the want of  
it.* (TA.) It is said in a trad., كَانَ يَتَعَوَّذُ مِنْ  
عَيْرَةِ الْغَيْمَةِ وَالْغَيْمَةِ وَالْأَيْمَةِ i. e. [He used to pray for  
protection from] *vehemence of desire, or of longing,  
for milk, so as not to be able to endure with  
patience the want of it; and vehemence of thirst;  
and the remaining long without a wife.* (TA.)  
— And *Thirst*: (*ك*;) or, as some say, *vehemence  
thereof*; and so عَيْرَةٌ, as mentioned above. (TA.)

عَيْرَةٌ The choice, or best, or excellent, (Az, S,  
*ك*, TA,) of camels or cattle or other property, (S,  
*ك*, TA,) like عَيْفَةٌ, (O and *ك* in art. *عيف*), and  
عَيْرَةٌ, (S in art. *عين*), or, accord. to Az, of any-  
thing: pl. عَيْرٌ. (TA.)

عَيْرَانٌ *Desiring, or desiring eagerly, or longing  
for, milk*: fem. عَيْرِي: (S, *ك*;) the former ap-  
plied to a man; and the latter, to a woman:  
(S:) pl. عَيْرَامٌ and عَيْرَامِي, like عَطَاشٌ and  
عَطَاشِي. (TA.) And [hence] one says رَجُلٌ عَيْرَانٌ  
أَيْمَانٌ meaning *A man whose camels have gone [so that  
he is in want of milk] and whose wife has died*:  
(S, *ك*;) and AZ mentions, on the authority of  
Et-Tufeyl Ibn-Yezed, اِمْرَأَةٌ عَيْرِي اَيْمِي a woman  
who has no camels, or the like, and whose husband  
has died. (TA.) — And *Thirsty*: (*ك*;) [or ve-  
hemently thirsty. (See عَيْرَةٌ.)]

عَيْرٌ The day; syn. نَهَارٌ: (*ك*;) mentioned by  
Az, on the authority of El-Mu'arrij. (TA.) One  
says, طَابَ الْعَيْرُ i. e. النَّهَارُ [The day became  
pleasant]. (TA.) [See عَامِرٌ, last sentence; in  
art. *عوم*.]

عَامِرٌ مَعِيرٌ A long [or tedious] year: (*ك*;) or,  
as some say, a year of vehement عَيْرَةٌ [i. e. *desire,  
or longing, for milk; or thirst*]: mentioned on  
the authority of Lh. (TA.) [See also art. *عوم*.]

عين

1. عَيْنٌ [app. as inf. n. of عَانَ, agreeably with  
analogy, (like as اُذِنٌ is of اُذِنٌ, and اُنْفٌ of اُنْفٌ,  
&c.)] aor. يَعِينُ, signifies *The hitting, or hurt-  
ing, [another] in the eye.* (*ك*.) — And *The  
smiting with the [evil] eye*: (*ك*;) which is said in  
a trad. to be a reality. (TA.) You say, عَنَتِ الرَّجُلُ  
*I smote the man with my [evil] eye.* (S.) And  
اِنَّكَ لَجَمِيْلٌ وَلَا اَعْيُنَكَ, meaning [Verily thou art  
beautiful,] and may I not smite thee with the [evil]  
eye; and وَلَا اَعْيُنَكَ, meaning and I will not smite  
thee &c. (Lh, TA.) And تَعَيْنَ الْمَالَ He (a  
man) smote the مال [i. e. cattle, or camels, &c.,]  
with an [evil] eye: (S:) or اِبْرَأَ تَعَيْنَ, and  
اِعْتَانَهَا, and اِعَانَهَا, he raised his eyes towards  
the camels, looking at them, and expanded his  
hand over his eyebrow like as does he who shades  
his eyes from the sun, (*ك*, TA,) to smite them