

لأَضْطَرَّتَكَ (IAqr, T, K:) so in the saying, **أَضْلُ إِلَى تَرِكَ وَفَحَاكَ** [I will assuredly impel thee, or drive thee, against thy will, to the utmost point to which thou canst go, or be brought or reduced: or constrain thee to do thine utmost]: (IAqr, T, and L in art. قح: see قحاح:) [accord. to ISd:] **لأَضْطَرَّتَكَ إِلَى تَرِكَ** means **إِلَى مَجْبُودِكَ** [i. e. I will assuredly make thee to have recourse to thine utmost effort, or endeavour]. (M. [In the K, the signification of **المَجْبُودُ** is erroneously assigned to **التَّرِبُ**. See also the saying **قَرَّرْتُكَ إِلَى قَرَارِكَ** explained voce **قَرَارِكَ**].)

تَرِي An arm, or a hand, cut off. (K.)

تَرَاتِرٌ [a pl. of which the sing. is not mentioned] Great, or formidable, or terrible, things or events or affairs: (S:) distresses, afflictions, or calamities; (M, A, K;) such as are in war. (A.)

تَارٌ A man apart, or separate, from his people. (Aq, T.) — **Plump** (Lth, T, S, A) in body, (Lth, T,) and having the bones full of moisture; (Lth, T, A;) fat, soft, thin-skinned, and plump: (S, TA:) applied to a youth: fem. with **ة**, applied to a girl; (A, TA;) meaning [plump &c.: or] beautiful and foolish and soft or weak. (T.) You say, **غَلَامٌ تَارٌ طَارٌ** [A boy that is plump, and with bones full of moisture, whose mustache is growing forth]. (A.) And **قَصَبَةٌ تَارَةٌ** [A bone of the kind called **قَصَبَةٌ** full of moisture]. (A.) — **Relaxed, or flaccid, by reason of impatience** (T) or **hunger** (K) [or the contrary (see **أَتْرَشِي**, below,)] or some other cause: (T, K:) so says Abu-l-'Abbás. (T.) — A tall man; as also **تَرٌ**, which is app. [a contraction of **تَرِي**] of the measure **فَعْلٌ**. (M.)

أَتْرَشِي A man in the most relaxed state by reason of fullness of the belly: (TA:) or, accord. to Abu-l-'Abbás, by reason of fatigue. (T, TA.)

ترب

1. **تَرِبَ**, (S, M, K,) aor. **تَرَبَ**, (K,) inf. n. **تَرِبٌ**, (M,) It (a thing) became dusted, or dusty; dust lighted upon it: (S, TA:) it (a place, M,) had much dust, or earth; abounded with dust, or earth. (M, K, TA.) — He (a man, M) had dust, or earth, in his hand. (M, K.) — Also, (T, S, M, &c.) inf. n. as above, (M,) He clave to the dust, or earth: (M, K:) or he clave to the dust, or earth, by reason of poverty; (M;) he became so poor that he clave to the dust, or earth: (A'Obeyd, T:) or he became poor, (T, S, Mṣb,) as though he clave to the dust, or earth: (S, Mṣb:) and he suffered loss, and became poor, (M, K,) so that he clave to the dust, or earth; (M;) inf. n. as above, (M, K,) and **مَتَرَبَةٌ**, (M,) or **مَتَرَبٌ**, (K,) or both of these: (TA:) his wealth became little; (A;) as also **أَتْرَبَ**, (M, A, K,) and **تَرِبَ**: (K:) or **أَتْرَبَ** signifies, (T, S, M,) or signifies also, (A, K,) and so **تَرِبَ**, (A,) and **تَرِبَ**, (K,) his wealth became much, or abundant, (T, M, A, K,) so that it was like the dust, or earth; which is the more known meaning of the verb; (M;) or he became rich; (S, Mṣb;) as

though he became possessed of wealth equal in quantity to the dust, or earth: (S, A:) accord. to Abu-l-'Abbás, **تَرِبٌ** signifies [the having] much wealth; and also [the having] little wealth. (T.) You say, **تَرِبَ بَعْدَ مَا أَتْرَبَ**, meaning He became poor after he had been rich. (A.) — **يَدَاكَ تَرِبَتْ يَدَاكَ**, (T, S, A, Mṣb, in the M and K) **يَدَاكَ**, a form of imprecation, (S, Mṣb,) meaning [May thine arms, or thy hands, cleave to the dust, or earth, by reason of poverty; as is implied in the T: or] may thy hands have in them dust, or earth: (Ḥam p. 275:) or mayest thou not obtain, or attain, good: (S, K:*) or mayest thou be unsuccessful, or fail of attaining thy desire, and suffer loss: (A:) occurring in a trad., and as some relate, (A'Obeyd, T,) not meant as an imprecation; (A'Obeyd, T, Mṣb;) being a phrase current with the Arabs, who use it without desiring its fulfilment; (A'Obeyd, T;) but meant to incite, or instigate: (Mṣb:) some say that it means may thy hands become rich; but this is a mistake: (A'Obeyd, T:) and it is said to mean **للهِ دُرُكٌ** [which see in art. در]: and some say that it is literally an imprecation: but the first assertion is the most worthy of respect, (that it is not meant as an imprecation,) and is corroborated by the saying, in a trad., **أَعْمِرْ صَبَاحًا تَرِبَتْ يَدَاكَ** [Mayest thou have a pleasant morning: may thine arms, or thy hands, &c.]. (TA.) **تَرِبَتْ جَبِينُهُ** [May his forehead (for so **جَبِينٌ** here means, as it does in some other instances,) cleave to the dust, or earth,] was said by Moḥammad in reproving a man, and is said to mean a prayer that the man might be frequent in prostrating himself in prayer. (TA from a trad.) And he said to one of his companions, **تَرِبَتْ نَحْرُكَ** [May the uppermost part of thy breast cleave to the dust, or earth], and the man was [afterwards] slain a martyr: therefore this is to be understood in its obvious sense. (TA.) — See also 4, in four places.

2. **تَرِبَ**, inf. n. **تَشْرِبٌ**: see 1, in three places: — and see also 4, in four places.

3. **تَرِبَ تَارِبَتَهَا** She became her match; (M, K;) [i. e.] she (a girl) matched her, namely, another girl; she was, or became, her match, fellow, or equal; syn. **حَادَتْهَا**. (A, TA.) — [The inf. n.] **مُتَارِبَةٌ** also signifies The associating, or consorting, of **أَتْرَابٌ** [pl. of **تَرِبٌ**, q. v.]. (K.)

4. **أَتْرَبَهُ** see 1, in three places. — **أَتْرَبَهُ** He put dust, or earth, upon it, (S, M, A, K,) namely, a thing; (S, M;) as also **تَرَبَهُ**: (A, K:) or the latter, inf. n. **تَشْرِبٌ**, signifies he defiled it, or soiled it, (namely, a thing,) with dust, or earth: (S:) or you say, **تَرَبَهُ**, (TA,) or **بِالتَّرَابِ**, (Mṣb,) aor. **تَرَبَ**, (Mṣb, TA,) inf. n. **تَرِبٌ**, (TA,) [meaning he sprinkled it with dust,] namely, a writing [for the purpose of drying up the ink], (Mṣb,) or a paper; (TA;) and **تَرَبَهُ**, (T, Mṣb, TA,) with tesheed, (Mṣb,) [meaning he sprinkled much dust upon it; or sprinkled it much with dust;] namely, a writing; (T, Mṣb, TA;) the latter having an intensive signification: (Mṣb:) or the former of the last two verbs is used in

speaking of anything that is improved, or put into a right or proper state [by means of dust or earth]; and the latter of them, in speaking of anything that is injured or marred or spoiled [thereby]: you say, **تَرَبَتْ الإِهَابُ** [She sprinkled, or put, dust, or earth, upon the hide], to prepare it properly for use; and so of a skin for water or milk. (TA.) It is said in a trad., [accord. to one reading,] **أَتْرَبُوا الْكِتَابَ** [Sprinkle ye the writing with dust]. (S. [So in three copies of that work: probably **أَتْرَبُوا**; but perhaps **أَتْرَبُوا**: the reading commonly known is **أَتْرَبُوا**].) **أَتْرَبَ** also signifies He possessed a slave who had been possessed three times. (T, K.)

5. **تَتْرَبَ** He, (T,) or it, (S,) became defiled, or soiled, (T, S,) in the dust, or earth, (T,) or with dust, or earth: (S:) it had dust, or earth, sticking to it. (M.)

تَرِبٌ: see **تَرَابٌ**.

تَرِبٌ: see **تَرَابٌ**, in three places.

تَرِبٌ One born at the same time with thee; (M, K;) a coëtanean; a contemporary in birth; an equal in age: an equal; a match; a fellow; a peer, or compeer: syn. **لُدَّةٌ**. (T, S, M, A, K:) and **سِنٌ**: (M, A, K:) applied to a male and to a female; (TA;) but mostly to a female; (M;) or, accord. to an opinion confirmed by [most of] the leading lexicologists, only to a female; and **سِنٌ** is applied, as also **فَرَسٌ**, to a male; and **لُدَّةٌ** to a male and a female: (TA:) pl. **أَتْرَابٌ**. (S, M, A.) [The following exs. are given.] You say, [applying it to a female,] **هَذِهِ تَرِبٌ هَذِهِ**, (T, S,) and **هِيَ تَرِبَةٌ**, (M,) and **هِيَ تَرِبِي**; (K;) and [applying it to females and males,] **هَمَّا تَرِبَانِ**, (T, A,) and **هُنَّ أَتْرَابٌ**, (S, A,) and **أَتْرَابٌ**. (A.) Accord. to Th, **عَرَبًا أَتْرَابًا**, in the **Kur** [lvi. 36], means [Shewing love to their husbands:] like, or equal, unto them, or resembling them: which is a good rendering, as there is no begetting or bearing of children, [or rather as the latter word does not apply to females born or generated,] in that case. (TA.)

تَرِبٌ, applied to a place, (M, TA,) and to soil, (TA,) **Abounding with dust; dusty**: (T, M, TA:) and to food, (T,) or flesh-meat, (A,) **defiled, or soiled**, (T, A,) **in the dust**, (T,) or **with dust**. (A.) You say also **أَرْضٌ تَرِبَةٌ** meaning **Land in which are dust and moist earth**. (M.) And **رِيحٌ تَرِبَةٌ**, (T, S, M,) and **تَرِبٌ**, (T,) **A wind that carries with it dust**: (T:) or **that brings dust**: (S:) or **that drives along the dust**: [or having dust: for] thus used it is a possessive epithet. (M.) — Also **Cleaving to the dust by reason of want; having nothing between him and the earth**: (IAqr, T:) [cleaving to the dust by reason of poverty; see 1:] **poor, as though cleaving to the dust**: (Mṣb:) and [simply,] **poor**: (IAqr, T, TA:) or **needy, or in want**. (M.) [See also **مَتَرِبٌ**.]

تَرِبَةٌ: see **تَرَابٌ**, in seven places. — Also A man's **رَمَسٌ** [i. e. his grave: so in the present