

scabby or mangy: (Ks, T:) of the dial. of Te-meem: (M:) also called وَفَيْعَةٌ [and ثَمَلَةٌ]. (T.)

One says, كَانَتْ عَرَضَهُ رِبْدَةٌ الْهَانِي [As though his honour, or reputation, were the رِبْدَةٌ of him who smears camels with tar]; and in like manner, رِبْدَةُ الْحَائِضِ [explained below]. (A.) And تَبَا أَسْمَعُمُ الْحَقَّ تَبْدُوهُ كَمَا يَنْبِذُ الْهَانِي الرِّبْدَةَ [When he made them to hear, or told them, the truth, they rejected it, like as he who smears camels with tar rejects the رِبْدَةَ after using it]. (A.) — Also The piece of rag with which the goldsmith polishes ornaments. (S, L, K, and Mḡb in explanation of the latter word.) — And the former word, The rag of a menstruating woman; (M, A, L, K;) the thing that the menstruating woman throws away. (Lth, T.) — And [hence,] + Anything unclean, dirty, or filthy, (M, L, K, TA,) and stinking. (TA.) — And [hence likewise,] + A man in whom is no good or goodness, devoid of goodness, or worthless, (M, K,) and, accord. to Lh, stinking. (M.) — Also The stopper (صَامِر) of a bottle, or flask. (IAqr, T, M, K.) — Also, (M, L, K,) and رِبْدَةٌ, (Fr, A'Obeyd, S, M, L,) of which latter رِبْدٌ is pl., or rather a quasi-pl. n., (M,) [or more properly a coll. gen. n., رِبْدَةٌ being its n. un.,] A single one of the رِبْدَةٌ meaning tufts of dyed wool (عُيُون) which are hung upon the necks of camels; (Fr, A'Obeyd, S, L;) and which are likewise called مَرَابِذُ, (A, TA,) an irreg. pl. like مَحَاسِنُ [and مَلَامِحُ &c.]; (TA;) or which are hung upon a she-camel: (L:) or a tuft of dyed wool (عَيْنَةٌ) which is hung upon the ear of a camel (M, L, K) &c., (K,) [i. e.,] upon the ear of a he-camel and she-camel, or of a sheep or goat. (M, L.) — The pl. of رِبْدَةٌ in all the senses expl. above is رِبْدٌ and رِبَادٌ. (M, L, K.)

رِبْدَةٌ: see the next preceding paragraph, in two places. — Also The عَذْبَةٌ [app. as meaning the عِلَاقَةُ, or suspensory thong in the handle,] of a whip: (K:) [n. un. of رِبْدٌ: for you say] سَوِّطٌ ذُو رِبْدٍ meaning A whip having thongs in the fore part of its جَنْزَرٍ [or handle]. (En-Nadr, TA.) — Also Difficulty, or distress. (IAqr, T, K.) So in the saying, كُنَّا فِي رِبْدَةٍ فَاتَّجَلَّتْ عَنَّا [We were in difficulty, or distress, and it became removed, or cleared away, from us]. (IAqr, T.)

رِبْدَاتٌ [in one of my copies of the S رِبْدَاتٌ, and in a copy of the A رِبْدَاتٌ] † One who makes many mistakes in his speech. (S, A, L, K.) [See also مَرَابِذُ, below.]

رِبْدَانِي: see مَرَابِذُ.

رِبَادِيَةٌ + Evil (ISk, T, S, M, K) that occurs between, or among, people. (ISk, T, S, *M.*) You say, بَيْنَ الْقَوْمِ رِبَادِيَةٌ Between, or among, the people is evil. (S, M.*)

رِبْدَانِيٌّ and مَرَابِذِيٌّ † One who talks much, and irrationally, or erroneously, (K, TA,) making many mistakes in his speech. (TA.)

رِبْدَةٌ: see مَرَابِذُ.

ربض

رَبَضِيٌّ أَمْرٌ: see 5. بِالشَّيْءِ: or رَبَضَ بِفُلَانٍ (K) A thing, or an affair, or an event, put me in expectation. (TA.)

5. تَرَبَّصَ He expected; or awaited: (S:) he tarried; or tarried expecting. (IAth.) You say تَرَبَّصَ الْأَمْرَ He looked for, expected, awaited, or waited for, the thing, or event. (Mḡb.) And تَرَبَّصَ بِالشَّيْءِ (M,) الأَمْرَ (Mḡb,) He looked for, expected, awaited, or waited for, the thing, or event, to befall him, or betide him. (M, Mḡb.) It is said in the Kṣur [ix. 52], هَلْ تَرَبَّصُونَ بِنَا إِلَّا، إِيْحَدِي أَحْسَنَيْنِ [Do ye look for, &c., aught save one of the two best things (namely victory or martyrdom) to betide us?]. (M.) And a poet says,

* تَرَبَّصْ بِهَا رَبِيبَ الْمُنُونِ لَعَلَّهَا *
* تُطَلِّقَ يَوْمًا أَوْ يَبُوتَ حَلِيلَهَا *

[Wait thou for the vicissitudes of fortune to befall her: perhaps she may be divorced some day, or her husband may die]. (TA.) You say also, تَرَبَّصْ بِسَلْتَةِ الْغَلَاةِ [He looked for, &c., a time of dearth for his commodity, or article of merchandise]. (A.) And, [elliptically,] تَرَبَّصْ بِفُلَانٍ (K,) or بِالشَّيْءِ; (M;) and رَبَضَ بِهِ (M, A, K,) aor. 2, (TK,) inf. n. رَبَضَ; (M, A, K;) He looked for, expected, awaited, or waited for, [something] good or evil to befall, or betide, (M, A, K,) such a one, (A, K,) or the thing: (M:) or تَرَبَّصَ بِالشَّيْءِ signifies he looked for, expected, awaited, or waited for, a day for the thing. (Lth.)

رَبِصَةٌ An expecting; an awaiting; a waiting: (AHát, S, A, Mḡb, K:) a tarrying; or tarrying in expectation. (M.) You say, لِي فِي مَتَاعِي رَبِصَةٌ [I have to endure an expecting, &c., with respect to my goods, or commodities; app. meaning, I have to wait for a favourable opportunity to sell them]. (S, A.) And لِي بِالْبَصْرَةِ رَبِصَةٌ [I have to endure an expecting, or a waiting, in El-Basrah]. (AHát, A.) And لِي عَلَى هَذَا الْأَمْرِ رَبِصَةٌ [I have to endure a tarrying, or a tarrying in expectation, for, or on account of, this thing, or affair]. (M.) — Also The period that is assigned to a husband when he has been pronounced incapable of sexual intercourse with his wife; so that if he go in to her [it is well with him, and he remains her husband]; but if not, a separation is made between them: so in the saying, أَقَامَتِ الْمَرْأَةُ رَبِصَتَهَا فِي بَيْتِ زَوْجِهَا [The woman abode during the period so assigned to her husband in the house, or tent, of her husband]. (ISk, K.) [In like manner رَبِصَةٌ (perhaps a mistranscription) is explained in the A and TA in art. رِبْض: and the period is there said to be a year.]

مَرَبُوضٌ, applied to a man, (K,) Put in expectation. (TK.)

مُرَبِّصٌ One who withholds, or collects and withholds, wheat or the like, waiting for a time of dearth; syn. مُحْتَكِرٌ. (S.)

ربض

1. رَبَضَ, (S, A, Mḡb, K,) aor. 2, (S, Mḡb, K,) inf. n. رُبُوضٌ (S, A, Mḡb, K) and رُبُوضٌ (Mḡb, K) and رِبْضَةٌ, (K,) [the last an inf. n. of un-,] said of the sheep and goat, (S, A, Mḡb, K,) and of the gazelle, (S, A,) and of the ox-kind, and the horse, (S,) or beast, (Mḡb,) and of the dog, (S, A,) [signifying He lay down, or laid himself down, upon his breast,] is like بَرِكَ said of a camel, (S, Mḡb, K,) and جَمَرَ said of a bird, (S, TA,) or جَلَسَ said of a man. (Mḡb.) Said of a man, it means [+ He lay down: and he sat: or] he sat upon his knees: and it may also mean he sat upon his thighs and his buttocks. (Har p. 172.) [And hence, + He remained fixed, or stationary, like an animal lying upon its breast; as is shown by what here follows: whence a signification of رَبَضَ, q. v.] The saying of Moḡammad to Ed-Dahḡák, when he sent him to his people, إِذَا جِئْتُمْهُمْ فَارْبِضُوا فِي دَارِهِمْ ظَبِيًّا, means When thou comest to them, remain in their abode in security, or without fear, like the gazelle in his covert: (IAqr, ISd, K:) or trust them not, but be vigilant, like a wild animal, ready to spring up, for thou wilt be in the midst of the unbelievers; (Az, ISd, K;*) so, if anything induce in thee suspicion, thou mayest flee from them like the gazelle: (Az, ISd, TA:) accord. to each interpretation, the subst. being put in the place of the act. part. n., as though for مُتَّظِبًا: the former of the two explanations is said to be the more agreeable with the circumstances of the case. (TA.) You say also, رَبَضَ الْأَسَدُ عَلَى قُرْبَيْهِ، الْقُرْبَى عَلَى قُرْبَيْهِ، The lion laid himself down upon his breast (بَرِكَ) on his prey, and the adversary on his adversary. (K.) — He (a beast) lodged, and abode, in a place. (TA.) — † He (a man) became heavy, and slept, stretched upon the ground. (TA.) — رَبَضَ عَنِ الْغَنِيمِ (S, A, K,) inf. n. رُبُوضٌ (S,) † He (a ram) abstained from tugging, or covering the ewes, and avoided it, (S, A, *K,*) or them, (TA,) being fatigued: (S:) or was unable to cover them: (K:) one does not say, of a ram, جَمَرَ. (S.) You say also of a ewe when she is pregnant, قَدِ رَبَضَ عَنَّا. (Ibn-'Abbád, A.) And you say of a man, رَبَضَ عَنِ مَعَالِي الْأُمُورِ † He abstained, or held back, from seeking the means of acquiring eminence, or nobility. (TA.) — رَبَضَ اللَّيْلُ (A, K) † The night cast its darkness [lit. itself (expl. by أَلْقَى بِنَفْسِهِ) upon the earth]. (K.) — رَبَضَهُ، aor. 2, and 2, (IAqr, O, K,) but the latter aor. was afterwards rejected by IAqr, (TA,) He betook himself, or repaired, to him for lodging, covert, or refuge. (IAqr, O, K.) — رَبَضَتْهُ، aor. 2, and IAqr is related to have said 2 also, but afterwards to have retracted it, † She (a wife, or sister, or other woman,) undertook, or managed, his affairs, and gave him lodging, or refuge: (TA:) she was to him [as though she were] a رَبِضٌ, or place of abode: like أَبُوتُهُ “I was to him a father,” and أُمَمَتُهُ “I was to him a mother.” (A, TA.) [The aor. occurs in the K, in the phrase تَرَبَّصَ زَوْجَهَا: thus in the TA: