

thing given:] the dual of رَبْوَةٌ (M, Mṣb, K) or رَبْوَاتٍ (S) is رَبْوَانٌ and رَبْوَانٌ; (S, M, Mṣb, K;) the former being agreeable with the original; (M, Mṣb;) the رَبْ in the latter being because of the imāleh occasioned by the preceding kesreh. (M.) See an ex. near the beginning of the first paragraph of this art. رَبْيَةٌ, thus pronounced by the Arabs, but by the relaters of a trad., in which it occurs, رَبْيَةٌ, (Fr, T, S, Mgh,) or, as some say, رَبْيَةٌ, as though this were the dim. of رَبْيَةٌ, (Mgh,) is a dial. var. of رَبْوَةٌ [or رَبْوَاتٍ]; and by rule should be رَبْوَةٌ: (Fr, T, S, Mgh;) or, accord. to Z, رَبْيَةٌ may be of the measure فَعُولَةٌ from لِلَّهَا! (TA.) [See also رَمَّةٌ, in art. رَمَّى.]

رَبْوَةٌ: see رَبْوَةٌ.

رَبْوَةٌ: see the next paragraph: — and see also رَبْوَةٌ.

رَبْوَةٌ and رَبْوَةٌ and رَبْوَةٌ; (T, S, M, Mṣb, K;) the first of which is preferred, (T,) or most common; (Mṣb;) and the second, of the dial. of Temem; (T, Mṣb;) and رَبْوَةٌ (M, K) and رَبْوَةٌ (T, S, M, K) and رَبْوَةٌ (M, K) and رَبْوَةٌ (Ij, K) and رَبْيَةٌ (T, S, M, Mṣb, K) and رَبْيَةٌ; (M, K;) A hill; i. e. an elevation of ground, or elevated ground: (T, S, M, K:) or an elevated place: so called because it is high: (Mṣb, TA:) the pl. of رَبْوَةٌ is رَبْوَاتٍ (T, Mṣb) and رَبْوَاتٍ: (T:) and the pl. of رَبْيَةٌ is رَبْيَاتٍ; (T, Mṣb;) which ISh explains as meaning elevated sands, like the دَكْدَاشَة [q. v.], but higher and softer than the latter; the latter being more compact and rugged; the رَبْيَةٌ, he says, has in it depression and elevation; it produces the best and the most numerous of the herbs, or leguminous plants, that are found in the sands; and men alight upon it. (T.)

رَبْوَةٌ: see the next preceding paragraph: — and see رَبْوَةٌ, in two places.

رَبْيَةٌ and رَبْيَةٌ and رَبْيَةٌ: see رَبْيَةٌ, last sentence: — and see also art. رَبْيَةٌ.

رَبْوَانٌ: see رَبْيَةٌ. [The و is silent, like the !.]

رَبَّانٌ: see رَبْوَةٌ.

رَبَّيْوَى Of, or relating to, what is termed رَبْيَةٌ or رَبْوَةٌ [i. e. usury and the like]: (Mgh, Mṣb;) is said by Mṭr to be wrong. (Mṣb.)

رَبَّيْنَ Excess, excellence, or superiority; syn. لَفْلَانٌ: (IDrd, S, K:) so in the saying, لَفْلَانٌ عَلَى رَبَّيْنَ [Such a one possesses excess, or excellence, or superiority, over such a one]. (IDrd, S.) — And An obligation, a favour, or a benefit; syn. مِنَةٌ. (K.)

رَبَّيْنَ: see رَبْيَةٌ.

رَبَّيْنَ: see رَبْوَةٌ.

رَبَّيْنَ and رَبَّيْنَ and رَبَّيْنَ: see رَبْوَةٌ.

[رَبَّانٌ Increasing, or augmenting: &c.—Hence, فَأَخْدَمْهُ أَخْذَهُ رَبَّيْنَ] In the K̄ur [lxix. 10], And

He punished them with a punishment exceeding other punishments; (Fr, *S, *M, *K, *Jel;) a vehement punishment. (K.) — اِمْرَةٌ رَابِيَةٌ A woman affected with what is termed رَبْوَةٌ; [i. e., out of breath; &c.; (see 1, near the end of the paragraph;)] (T, TA;) as also رَبْوَةٌ. (TA.)

رَابِيَةٌ [as a subst.]: see رَبْوَةٌ, in two places.

أَرْبَيْنَ in the K̄ur xvi. 94 means More numerous, (Bd, Jel,) and more abundant in wealth. (Bd.)

أَرْبَيْنَ, originally اِرْبَيَةٌ, (S, K,) or of the measure فَعُولَةٌ, (M,) The root of the thigh: (Ks, T, S, K:) or the part between the upper portion of the thigh and the lower portion of the بَطْن [or belly]: (ISH, T, K:) or the part between the upper portion of the thigh and the lower portion of the بَطْن [or belly]: (q. v.): or, accord. to Lh, the root of the thigh, next the بَطْن: (M:) or, as in the A, a portion of flesh, in the root of the thigh, that becomes knotted in consequence of pain: (TA:) there are two parts, together called اِرْبَيَانَ. (S, TA.) — Also ↑ A man's household, and the sons of the paternal uncle of a man; (T, M, K, TA;) not including any others: (T, M:) or the nearer members of the household of a man. (A, TA.) One says, and فِي جَاهَمَ فَلَانٌ فِي اِرْبَيَتِهِ, (S, K,) or فِي اِرْبَيَةٌ قَوْمٌ اِرْبَيَةٌ مِنْ قَوْمٍ Such a one came among his household, and the sons of his paternal uncle: (T, TA:) or among the people of his house consisting of the sons of his paternal uncles; not of any others. (S.)

أَرْبَيَانَ: see art. رَبْيَانَ.

مُرْبِبٌ One who practises رَبْيَةٌ [i. e. usury or the like]. (M, K.) — اَرْضٌ مُرْبَيَةٌ — Good land. (M.)

مُرْبَيَةٌ: see the latter, in art. رَبْيَةٌ.

مُرْبَيَّ [Reared, fostered, brought up, fed, or nourished: see 2. — And] Made [or preserved] with رَبْ [or inspissated juice, &c. (see 2, last sentence but one)]: you say زَنْجِيلٌ مُرْبَيٌ [Ginger so preserved]; as also مُرْبِبٌ: (S, K:) and مُرْبَيَاتٌ signifies Preserves, or confections, made with رَبْ; like مُرْبَيَاتٌ. (S in art. رَبْ.)

مُرْبَيَاتٌ: see what next precedes.

رَبِّي

1. رَبِّيَتْ, in the copies of the K, in art. رَبْوَةٌ, is a mistake for رَبِّيَتْ. (TA in that art., q. v.)

رَبِّيَكَ لَا وَرَبِّيَكَ لَا وَرَبِّيَكَ: as though رَبِّيَكَ for لَا وَرَبِّيَكَ were a dial. var. of رَبِّيَكَ: see رَبِّيَكَ (last sentence), in art. رَبِّيَكَ.

رَبِّيَانَ a dual of رَبِّيَكَ, mentioned in art. رَبْوَةٌ.

رَبِّيَةٌ A species of the [small animals called حَسَرَاتٍ] [q. v.]: (AHát, S and K* in art. رَبْوَةٌ): (ربوَةٌ: (AHát, S:) accord. to IAqr, the rat, or mouse: pl. as above: (T:) [or] a certain small beast, or reptile, between the rat, or mouse, and

[what is called] اِمْرَةٌ رَابِيَةٌ [q. v.]. (M.) And The cat. (K in art. رَبْوَةٌ) — See also رَبْيَةٌ (last sentence), in art. رَبْوَةٌ.

رَبِّيَةٌ: } see رَبْيَةٌ (last sentence), in art. رَبْوَةٌ.
رَبِّيَةٌ: } see art. رَبْوَةٌ.

رَبِّيَانَ A species of fish, (S and K in art. رَبْوَةٌ, and M in the present art.,) white, (S,) resembling worms, (S, K,) found at El-Baṣrah. (S.) — Accord. to Seer, A certain plant. (M.)

رَث

1. رَثَ, (S, Mṣb, K,) aor. رَثَ, (Mṣb,) inf. n. رَثَتْ; (S, *Mṣb;) or رَثَ, inf. n. رَثَةٌ; (so in the M;) He had, in his speech, or utterance, what is termed رَثَةٌ, expl. below. (S, M, Mṣb, K.)

4. اِرْتَهَ He (God) caused him to have, in his speech, or utterance, what is termed رَثَةٌ. (S, K.)

R. Q. 1. رَثَتْ He reiterated, by reason of an impediment in his speech, in uttering the letter ث (IAqr, T, K) &c. (IAqr, T.)

5. رَثَ The swine that assaults or attacks [men]: (T, TA:) or a thing [meaning an animal] resembling the wild swine: (M, TA:) pl. رَثَةٌ, (T,) or رَثَوتْ, (TA,) and رَثُوتْ: (S, M, TA:) or among the people of his house consisting of the sons of his paternal uncles; not of any others. (S.)

رَثَ: The swine that assaults or attacks [men]: (T, TA:) or a thing [meaning an animal] resembling the wild swine: (M, TA:) pl. رَثَةٌ, (T,) or رَثَوتْ, (TA,) and رَثُوتْ: (S, M, TA:) or signifies [simply] swine: (S, K:) in some of the copies of the S, wild swine: (TA:) or boars: (M:) or boars in which is strength and boldness: (A:) it has been asserted that no one but Kh has mentioned it. (IDrd, M.) — [Hence, (in the TA said to be بالضَّمْنَةِ, but this is a mistranscription for بِالْقَنْجَعِ,) ↑ A chief (IAqr, T, S, A, K) in eminence, or nobility, and in bounty, or gifts: (IAqr, T:) pl. رَثَوتْ (IAqr, T, S, A, K) and رَثَانَ (K.) You say, هُوَ مِنْ رَثَوتِ الْبَلْدِ And هُوَ لَهُ رَثَوتُ الْبَلْدِ (A.) And ↑ These are the lords of the town, or country. (TA.)

رَثَةٌ A viciousness, or an impediment, in speech or utterance, so that one does not speak distinctly: (S, A, K:) or a hastiness therein: (Mgh,) and a want of distinctness: or the oblique of ل into ي: (M:) or an impediment in the commencement of a speech, until, when somewhat thereof comes forth, it becomes continuous: it is an inborn habit, and is often found in persons of elevated, or noble, rank: (T, Mgh, Mṣb:) or, as some say, it is a reiterating of a word, preceded by the breath: (دَفَاعَ) when this should not be done: (Mṣb:) or a vicious and faulty kind of repetition, in the tongue. (AA, TA.)

رَثَى A woman who changes, in pronunciation, into ث, or , into خ or ج, and the like: or who changes one letter into another, syn. لَثَّةٌ. (AA, T, K.) [See also what follows.]