

is trilateral; as **أَرْضُ** and **أَرُشُ**. (T, TA.) [Hence,] one says of the low, abject, or ignominious, and weak, **إِنَّمَا هُوَ أَرْنَبٌ** [*He is only a hare*]; because that animal cannot defend itself, and even the lark will endeavour to make it its prey. (A, TA.) See another ex. below, voce **أُرْبَنَةٌ**. [Hence, also,] **الأُرْبَنُ** is the name of † *A certain constellation, [Lepus,] comprising twelve stars in its figure, having no observed stars around it, situate beneath the feet of الجَبَّارُ [i. e. Orion], and facing the west.* (Kz. w.) — Also, (K,) or **مُرْنَبٌ** accord. to the L, (TA,) or both, (M,) and **يُرْنَبٌ**, *A جَرْدٌ [or large field-rat], (M, L, K,) like the jerboa, (M, L,) having a short tail.* (M, L, K.) — **الأُرْبَنُ** **الْبَحْرِيُّ**, accord. to Kz. w., *A certain marine animal, the head of which is like that of the أُرْنَبُ [or hare], and the body like that of a fish: or, accord. to Ibn-Seenà, a small testaceous animal, which is of a poisonous quality when drunk [app. meaning in water]: so that, accord. to this explanation, the resemblance [to the أرنب commonly so called] is in the name, not the form.* (TA.) = Also *A sort of ornament worn by women.* (M, K.)

**أُرْبَنَةٌ** The end, or tip, [i. e. the lower portion, or lobule,] of the nose: (T, S, A, K:) this is [also] called **أُرْبَنَةُ الأَنْفِ**: (Mgh, Mṣb:) it is one of the parts that touch the ground in prostration [in prayer]: (TA:) pl. **أُرْبَانٌ**. (T, A, TA.) You say, **جَدَعَ أُرْبَنَتَهُ** [lit. *He cut off the end of his nose;*] meaning † *he held him in mean estimation, or in contempt.* (A, TA.) And **وَجَدْتُهُمْ مُجَدَّعِي** **وَجَدْتُهُمْ مُجَدَّعِي** **أُرْبَانِي** † [*I found them to be held in contempt, (lit. having the ends of their noses cut off,) more fearful than hares.*] (A, TA.) = See also **أُرْنَبٌ**.

**أُرْبَانِي** [Cloth of the kind called] **خَزْر** of a blackish colour (أَدَكُنْ). (K.) — See also **مُرْبَانِي**.

**مُرْنَبٌ** *A large فَاةٌ [or rat]:* (K:) omitted in some copies of the K. (TA.) See **أُرْنَبٌ**. — See also **مُورْنَبٌ**.

**مُورْنَبٌ**: see **مُرْنَبٌ**.

**مُرْنَبَةٌ** *A villous [garment of the kind called] قَطِيفَةٌ.* (T, K.) = See also **مُورْنَبَةٌ**.

**كِسَاءٌ مُرْبَانِي** *A [garment of the kind called] كِسَاءٌ that is of the colour of the أُرْنَبُ [or hare];* (T, M, A, K;) as also **أُرْبَانِي**. (A.) See also the next paragraph.

**كِسَاءٌ مُورْنَبٌ** *A [garment of the kind called] كِسَاءٌ of which the thread is intermixed with the soft hair of the أُرْنَبُ [or hare];* (T, S, M, K;) as also **مُرْنَبٌ**, (so in a copy of the M,) or **مُورْنَبٌ**, like **مُقَعَّدٌ**: (A, K:) or, as some say, *i. q.* **مُرْبَانِي**. (T.) — See also the next paragraph.

**أَرْضٌ مُورْنَبَةٌ** *A land in which are أُرْنَابٌ [or hares]:* (S:) or *abounding therewith;* (T, K, M, and so in some copies of the K;) as also

**مُورْنَبَةٌ**, (M, and so in some copies of the K, and in a copy of the A,) and **مُرْنَبَةٌ**. (T, M, A.)

**أُرْنَبٌ**: see **يُرْنَبٌ**.

رنج

**رَانِجٌ**, (El-Farábee, S, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) or **رَانِجٌ**, (Mṣb,) The Indian nut, or cocoa-nut: (AHn, S, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K, TA:) thought by AHn to be an arabicized word: (TA:) [J says,] “I do not think it to be Arabic:” (S:) pl. **رَوَانِجٌ**. (Mṣb.) — Also *A kind of smooth date, (Mṣb, K,) so some say, (Mgh,) like that called تَعْوُضٌ: [a coll. gen. n.:] n. un. with ة.* (K.) — **وَلَدٌ** **الرَّانِجِ** is a name given by the children of Mekkeh to The **مُقَلٌ** [or fruit of the دَوْمَرُ, i. e. cucifera Thebaica, or Theban palm]. (A.)

رنح

2. **رَتَحَهُ**, [inf. n. as below,] said of wine (شَرَابٌ), *It made him to incline from side to side.* (A, TA.) [Also, as appears from what follows, *It made him to incline and go round. It made him giddy in the head, and confused: it affected him with giddiness in the head like one in a swoon.*] *It deprived him of his strength by reason of its potency.* (Ham p. 562.) [And, said of a beating, and app. of intoxication &c., *It made him to swoon, or faint: for,*] when you have beaten a person so that he swoons, or faints, you say, **ضَرَبْتَهُ حَتَّى رَتَحَهُ**. (Ham ibid.) [Hence, **رَنَحَ** *He was made to incline from side to side:* **رَنَحَ** is expl. in the TA in a similar sense, as said of a man &c.; but it is app. a mistranscription for **رَتَحَ**: see 5. *He was made to incline and go round.* (L.) It is said, by Imra-el-Kays, of a dog gored by a wild bull. (S, \*L.) *He was giddy in the head, and confused: and رَتَحَ بِهِ he was affected with giddiness in the head like one in a swoon.* (L.) Also, (L,) and **رَتَحَ عَلَيْهِ** inf. n. **تَرْنِجٌ**, (S, L, K,) *He swooned, or fainted; or was affected by a weakness of the bones, (S, L, K,) and of the body; by reason of beating or fright or intoxication, and sometimes by reason of anxiety, and grief, or sorrow; (L;) and inclined from side to side.* (S, L, K.) — **رَتَحَتِ الرِّيحُ الغُصْنَ** † *The wind made the branch to incline from side to side.* (A.)

5. **تَرَنَحَ** *He inclined from side to side, by reason of intoxication &c.;* (S, A, K;) as also **ارْتَنَحَ**, (K,) and **رَتَحَ** [app. a mistranscription for **رَتَحَ**]. (TA.) *He inclined, and went round.* (TA.) — † *It (a branch) inclined from side to side, being blown by the wind.* (A.) — **تَرَنَحَ** **بَيْنَ أُمْرَيْنِ** † *He wavered between two things.* (A.) — **تَرَنَحَ عَلَى فُلَانٍ** † *He was, or became, inimical to such a one, domineering, and exalting himself.* (A.) — And **تَرَنَحَ** *He sipped wine (شَرَابٌ) by little and little.* (AHn, K.)

8: see 5, first signification.

**رَتَحَ** *Vertigo, or giddiness in the head; (K;) and confusion.* (TA.) = Also *A certain apper-tenance of the brain, separate, or distinct, there- from, like, or of the size of, the عَصْفُورُ [q. v.].* (K.)

**مُرْنَبَةٌ** The prow, or fore part, of a ship. (Az, K.)

**مُرْنَجٌ**: see what follows.

**مُرْنَجٌ** *Swooning, or fainting; or affected by a weakness of the bones, (S, L, K,) and of the body; by reason of beating or fright or intoxication, and sometimes by reason of anxiety, and grief, or sorrow; (L;) and inclining from side to side.* (S, L, K.) = Also, (A, K,) or **مُرْنَجٌ**, (so in the L,) † *Aloes-wood, (A, L, K,) of the best kind, (L, K,) used for fumigation.* (A, L, K.)

رند

**رَنْدٌ** [a coll. gen. n.] *A kind of tree of sweet odour, (AO, T, S, A, Mṣb, K,) which distils much (سَيَّالٌ); (A;) of the trees of the desert; (AO, T, S, A, Mṣb;) a kind of tree of the desert, of sweet odour, with the wood of which the teeth are cleaned; not large; and having a berry; (حَبَّةٌ); called [i. e., the tree is called, and not the berry, for the verb is masculine,] غَار [a name commonly and properly applied to the laurus nobilis, or sweet bay]: n. un. رَنْدَةٌ: (M:) or the myrtle (أَسٌّ); (M, A;) this is also called رند, (Kh, Mṣb, K,) on account of its sweet odour; (Kh, Mṣb;) and Ahmad Ibn-Yahya says that the رند is the **أَسٌّ** accord. to all the lexicologists except Abou-Amr Esh-Sheybānee and IAar, who assert that the رند is the plant called حَنْوَةٌ, and is of sweet odour; but AO also denies it to be the **أَسٌّ**; (T;) and so does Aq: (S:) or *aloes-wood, (عود), with which one fumigates; (M;) عود (or عود الطيب, with which one fumigates, AO, and T,) is also thus called, (AO, Aq, T, S, K,) sometimes: (AO, Aq, T, S:) [and accord. to Forskål, (Flor. Aeg. Ar., cxix,) the artemisia pontica bears this name.]**

رنز

**رَنْزٌ** *i. q. أَرْزٌ [and رَزٌّ, i. e. Rice];* (S, K;) [incorrectly said in the TA to be omitted by J;] in the dial. of 'Abd-el-Kays: (ISd, TA:) as though the first ز were changed into ن, (S, TA,) as ج in **إِنجَاصٌ** for **إِنجَاصٌ**. (TA.) [See **حَظٌّ**.]

رتق

1. **رَتَقَ**, (S, Sgh, K,) aor. ٤; (K;) and **رَتَّقَ**, aor. ٤; (ISd, K;) inf. n. (of the former, S) **رَتَّقٌ** (S, K) and [of the latter] **رَتَّقٌ** and **رَتَّقٌ**; (K;) *It (water) was, or became, turbid, thick, or muddy;* (S, K;) as also **تَرَتَّقَ**. (K.) = See also 4, in two places.

2. **رَتَّقَ**, (S, K,) inf. n. **تَرْتِيقٌ**, (IAar, S,) *He rendered water turbid, thick, or muddy;* (IAar, S, K;) as also **ارْتَقَ**. (S, K.) — And the former, *He cleared it; rendered it clear: thus it bears two contr. significations.* (IAar, K.) [Hence,] one says, **رَتَّقَ اللهُ قَدَاتَكَ** *May God*