

day: pl. تُرْبٌ: or the earth, or dust, thereof]: (M:) or a cemetery, burial-place, or place of graves or of a grave: [so, too, in the present day:] pl. تُرْبٌ. (Mṣb.)

تُرْبَةٌ: see the word next following.

تُرْبَةٌ The end of a finger; i. e. the joint in which is the nail; syn. أَنْهَلَةٌ (S, K:) pl. تُرْبَاتٌ. (S.) — Also, (S, M, K,) and تَرْبَةٌ, and تَرْبَاءٌ, (M, K,) A certain plant, (S, M, K,) growing in the plains, or in soft land, having serrated leaves: or, as some say, a certain thorny tree, of which the fruit is like a suspended unripe date, growing in the plains, or in soft land, and in rugged ground, and in Tihámeh: accord. to AHn, the تَرْبَةٌ is a green herb, or leguminous plant, that has a purginy effect upon camels: (M:) [accord. to Meyd, as stated by Golius, what is called in Persian خنفس; i. e. the plant thlaspi; and to this it is applied in the present day.]

تُرْبَاءٌ: see تُرْبَابٌ, in five places: — and see تَرْبٌ: — and تَرْبَةٌ.

تُرْبَاءٌ: see تُرْبَابٌ.

تُرْبُوتٌ A submissive, or tractable, camel; applied to the male (T, S, M, K) and to the female: (T, S, K:) from تُرْبَابٌ (S, M,) because of the abasement thereof; or, as Sb holds it to be, for دَرْبُوتٌ, by the change of د into ت: accord. to Lh, a [camel such as is termed] بَكْرٌ that is trained, or rendered submissive or tractable; and in like manner a she-camel, one that will follow a person if he takes hold of her lip or her eyelash: and Aṣ, who derives it from تُرْبَابٌ, says that this epithet is applied to land, or ground, and any other thing, that is ذَلُولٌ [i. e. easy to walk or ride upon, &c.]. (M.)

تُرْبَابٌ and تَرْبٌ (Lth, T, S, M, A, Mṣb, K) and تَرْبٌ (CK [but this I do not find elsewhere]) and تَرْبَةٌ (S, A, K) and تَرْبَاءٌ (Lth, T, S, A, K) and تَرْبَاءٌ (S, M, K) and تَرْبَابٌ and تَرْبُوتٌ and تَرْبُوتٌ [and تَرْبُوتٌ as will be seen below] and تَرْبُوتٌ (S, M, K) and تَرْبُوتٌ (M, K) accord. to MF تَرْبُوتٌ, which is perhaps a dial. var., and accord. to some تَرْبُوتٌ, and تَرْبُوتٌ, (TA,) signify the same, (Lth, T, S, M, A, K,) and are words of which the meaning is well known: (A, K:) [i. e. Dust: and earth: generally the former; i. e. fine, dry, particles of earth; as when we say, الرِّيحُ تَسُوقُ التُّرَابَ The wind drives along the dust: but we also use the expression نَدُّ تُرَابٍ, meaning moist earth, the explanation, in Lexicons, of the word تُرْبٌ: and when it ceases to be moist, it is still تُرَابٌ, but is not then called تُرْبٌ: (Mṣb voce تُرْبٌ) accord. to Fr, تُرَابٌ is a gen. n., from which is formed neither dual nor pl.: and its rel. n. is تُرَابِيٌّ (TA:) [but when it means a kind of dust or earth, as تَرْبَةٌ also does sometimes, it has a pl.: in this case,] accord. to Lh, (M,) its pl. is أَتْرَابَةٌ [a pl. of pauc.] and تُرَابَانٌ [a pl. of mult.]; (S, M, K:) and some add تُرَابَانٌ (TA:) [and when تَرْبَةٌ has this, or a similar, meaning, it has for its pl.

تُرْبٌ; as in the phrase أَطْيَبُ التُّرْبِ the best of the kinds of earth, occurring in this art. in the A:] but no pl. of any of the other syn. words mentioned above has been heard: (M, K:) AAF says that تُرَابٌ is the pl. of تَرْبٌ; [app. meaning that تُرَابٌ is a quasi-pl. n. (which is often called in lexicons a pl.) of تَرْبٌ;] but MF observes that this requires consideration: (TA:) Lth says that تَرْبٌ and تُرَابٌ are syn.; but when the fem. forms of these words are used, they say, أَرْضٌ طَيِّبَةٌ التُّرْبَةِ meaning Land that is good in respect of the natural constitution of its dust or earth; and تَرْبَةٌ when meaning A layer, or lamina, of dust or earth, such as is not perceived by the sight, but only by the imagination: (T:) or this last word and تَرْبَةٌ signify a portion of dust or earth: and أَرْضٌ تَرْبَةٌ signifies the exterior, or external part, of the earth: (M:) and التُّرْبَاءُ, the earth (S, K) itself. (S.) The Arabs said, لَكَ التُّرَابُ [Dust, or earth, be thy lot]; using the nom. case, although meaning an imprecation, because the word is a simple subst., not an inf. n.: but Lh mentions the phrase التُّرَابُ لِلْأَبْعَدِ [Dust, or earth, be the lot of the remote from good]; saying that the accus. case is used, as though the phrase were an imprecation [of the ordinary kind, in which an inf. n. is used in the accus. case as the absolute complement of its own verb understood]. (M.)

And لَهُ التُّرَابُ is a phrase used as meaning † [He has, or shall have, or may he have,] disappointment, (Mṣb in art. عَمِرٌ,) or, nothing. (A'Obeid, Mgh in art. فَرَسٌ) لَهُ وَجَدَلًا is also a form of imprecation, in which substs. in the proper sense of the term are used in the manner of inf. ns., put in the accus. case by reason of a verb unexpressed; as though it were for تَرَبَّتْ يَدَاہُ وَجَدَلَتْ [May his arms, or his hands, cleave to the dust, or earth, and the stones, by reason of poverty]: and some of the Arabs put the nouns in the nom. case, still using the phrase in the same sense, as though they were in the accus. (M.) One says also, بِفِيهِ التُّورُبُ and التُّيرِبُ and التُّيرِبُ and

التُّورَابُ and التُّورَابُ [In his mouth is dust, or earth: or may dust, or earth, be in his mouth; i. e. may he die, or be in his grave]. (T.) It is said in a trad. that God created the تَرْبَةَ [meaning the dust, or soil, or, accord. to the TA the earth (أَرْضُ)], on the seventh day of the week; and created upon it the mountains on the first day; and the trees, on the second day. (T.) And one says, لِأَضْرِبَنَّهُ حَتَّى يَعْصُ بِالتُّرْبَاءِ, (Lth, T, A,) meaning [I will assuredly beat him so that he shall bite] the dust, or earth. (Lth, T.) And بَيْنَهُمَا مَا بَيْنَ الْجَرْبَاءِ وَالتُّرْبَاءِ, meaning [Between them two is the space that is between] the heaven and the earth. (A.)

تَرْبُوتٌ: see تُرَابٌ: — and see also تَرْبِيَّةٌ, in two places.

تَرْبُوتٌ }
تَرْبُوتٌ }
تَرْبُوتٌ }
تَرْبُوتٌ } see تُرَابٌ.

تَرْبِيَّةٌ (S, M, TA,) or تَرْبِيٌّ (TA,) sing. of تَرْبَاتٌ (S, M, TA,) which signifies The part of the breast which is the place of the collar, or necklace: (T, M, K:) so by the common consent of the lexicologists: (T:) or the bones of the breast: (M, A, K:) or the bones of the breast that are between the collar-bone and the pap: (S:) or the part of the breast, or chest, that is next to the two collar-bones: or the part that is between the two breasts and the collar-bones: or four ribs of the right side of the chest and four of the left thereof: (M, K:) or the two arms and two legs and two eyes: (T, M, K:) it is also said that the تَرْبِيَّتَانِ are the two ribs that are next to the two collar-bones: I Ath says that the تَرْبِيَّةُ is the uppermost part of the human breast, beneath the chin; and its pl. is as above: accord. to IF, in the Mj, the تَرْبِيٌّ is the breast, or chest: MF says that تَرْبَاتٌ relates to males and females in common; but most of the authors on strange words affirm decidedly that it is peculiar to women: (TA:) the تَرْبِيَّةُ of the camel is the part in which it is stabbed, or stuck; syn. مَنْحَرٌ. (M.)

تَرْبِيٌّ rel. n. of تُرَابٌ, q. v. (Fr, TA.)

تَرْبِيٌّ: see تُرَابٌ.

تَرْبِيٌّ: }
تَرْبِيٌّ: } see تُرَابٌ, first sentence, and near the
تَرْبِيٌّ: } end of the paragraph.

تَرْبِيٌّ: see تُرَابٌ.

أَتْرَبُ: see what next follows.

مُتْرَبٌ Possessing much wealth; (T, K;) rich; without want; or having wealth like the dust, or earth: (Lh and M: [in the TA, اتْرَبٌ is mentioned as having this meaning; perhaps by a mistranscription: if not, it must be تَرْبٌ:]) and having little wealth: thus it bears two contr. significations: (K:) but the former is the more known. (TA.)

مُتْرَبَةٌ The suffering loss, and becoming poor, so as to cleave to the dust, or earth; an inf. n. of تَرْبٌ: (M:) or poverty, or neediness: (S, TA:) [or (as a word of the same class as مَجْبُوتَةٌ and مَبْخَلَةٌ) a cause of cleaving to the dust, or earth: and hence,] ذُو مُتْرَبَةٍ Poor, so as to be cleaving to the dust, or earth: (T:) or [simply] cleaving to the dust, or earth. (S.)

Quasi ثرث

وَرْتٌ and وِرْتٌ: see تُرَابٌ.

ترج

تَرْجَةٌ and تَرْجٌ: see what follows.

أَتْرَجٌ (S, Mṣb, K, &c.,) the most chaste of the forms here mentioned, (Az, Mṣb, MF, TA,) a pl., (AHát, MF, TA,) [or rather a coll. gen. n.,] and تَرْجٌ (AZ, S, Mṣb, K, &c.,) [which is Persian,] a dial. var. of weak authority, (Mṣb,)