

in the CK, **تَرَبُّضٌ**: in the L, **تَرَبُّضٌ**; and thus also the aor. is written in a copy of the A.]

2: see 4. — **رَبَضَهُ بِالْمَكَانِ**, inf. n. **تَرَبُّضٌ**, + I fixed him, or made him to remain fixed, in the place. (TA.) — **رَبَضَ السَّقَاءَ بِالْمَاءِ**, (TA.) inf. n. as above, (K, TA,) [He made the skin to cleave to the ground with water; i. e.] he put into the skin as much water as covered and concealed its bottom: (K, TA:) mentioned by Sgh, from Ibn-Abbád. (TA.)

4. **ارْبَضَ** He made a sheep, or goat, [&c., (see 1,)] to lie down upon his breast; (S, K;) as also **رَبَضَ**, inf. n. **تَرَبُّضٌ**. (TA.) — **أَرْبَضَهُمُ** † It (a vessel, S, A, K, and beverage, or wine, A, TA) satisfied their thirst so that they became heavy, and slept, stretched upon the ground: (S, A, K:) † it (milk) satiated them. (TA.) — **ارْبَضَتِ الشَّمْسُ** † The sun became vehemently hot, (S, A, K,) so as to make the gazelle and the sheep or goat, (S,) or the wild animals, (A,) to lie down upon their breasts: (S, A:) or became still, like a beast lying upon its breast, having attained its utmost height and not begun to descend. (O.) — **ارْبَضَ أَهْلَهُ**, (O, K,) and **أَصْحَابَهُ**, (O,) + He undertook, or managed, the expenses of his family, (O, K,) and of his companions; (O;) syn. **قَامَ بِتَنْفِيقِهِمْ**: (O, K:) so says Ibn-Abbád. (TA.)

رَبَضَ: see **رَبَضَ**.

رَبَضٌ: see **رَبَضَ**, in five places. — Also, accord. to Ks, (S,) and Aq, (Sgh, TA,) The middle of a thing: (S, Sgh, K:) but this is disapproved by Sh. (T, TA.) — And A collection of trees of the hinds called **طَلْح** and **سَمَر**: (K:) or a collection of abundant and dense trees. (TA.)

رَبِضٌ: see **رَبِضٌ**: in three places.

رَبِضٌ The lodging-place of sheep or goats; (S, A, K;) because they lie therein upon their breasts; and in like manner of wild animals: (TA:) the nightly lodging-place of sheep or goats: (Msb:) and **رَبِضٌ** signifies the same: (S, A, Mgh, Msb:) pl. of the former **أَرْبَاضٌ**: (S, A, TA:) and of the latter **مَرَابِضٌ**: (S, K:*) the **مَرَابِضُ** of sheep or goats are like the **مَعَابِنُ** of camels. (S.) — † A place of abode: a place of abode of a people by itself: (A, TA:) pl. as above. (A.) — † Anything to which a man betakes himself, or repairs, for lodging, covert, or refuge, (ISk, S, A, Msb, K,) and at which, or with which, he finds rest, or ease; (K;) such as a house or tent, (S, A, K,) and the like, (S, K,) and a wife, (ISk, S, A, Msb,) or relations, (ISk, A, Msb,) or a family, and a relation, and property, (K,) and sheep or goats, and means of subsistence, and food; (TA;) and hence, (S,) milk which sustains a man, and suffices him for food: (S, K:*) pl. as above: (K:) **رَبِضٌ** and **رَبِضٌ** and **رَبِضٌ** (IAq, Sgh, K) and **رَبِضٌ** (K) are applied to a wife **تَرَبُّضَ زَوْجِهَا** (so in copies of the K and in the TA, but in the CK **تَرَبُّضٌ**) i. e. because she undertakes, or manages, the affairs of her husband, and gives him lodging,

or refuge; (TA;) or because she fixes him, (**تَرَبُّضَهُ**, i. e. **تَتَبُّعَهُ**), so that he does not quit his place: (L, TA:) or to the mother; or the sister; who undertakes, or manages, the affairs of (**تَعَزُّبٌ**) [so in copies of the K and in the TA, in the latter of which it is thus explained, but in the CK **تَقَرُّبٌ**,] her relation. (K.) A poet says,

* **جَاءَ الشِّتَاءُ وَلَمَّا أَتَيْتُ رِبْضًا** *
* **يَا رِبْحَ كَفَى مِنْ حَفْرِ الْقَرَامِصِ** *

(S, Mgh) i. e. [The winter has come, and I have not yet made for myself] a lodging: [O, no to my two hands, in consequence of digging] hollows in which to sit for protection from the cold. (Mgh.) And from **رَبِضٌ** applied to "milk which sustains a man, and suffices him for food," originated the prov., (K, TA,) **إِنْ كَانَ مِنْكَ رِبْضٌ وَإِنْ كَانَ سَمَارًا**, meaning † Thy family and thy servants (S, K) and those to whom thou betakest thyself for lodging or refuge, (S,) are appertences of thine, though they be persons falling short [of their duty]: (S, K:) or thy manager of affairs, &c., though he be not a good manager of thine affairs: (L, TA:) and **رَبِضٌ** also signifies any woman who undertakes, or manages, the affairs of a house: but in the T we find **رَبِضٌ**, thus written, as by Th, on the authority of IAq, but not restricted by a measure, and explained as meaning the person who undertakes, or manages, the affairs of thy house; and so in the book of proverbs by Aq: and in the margin of a copy of the S, we find the above-cited prov. thus written, **إِنْ كَانَ مِنْكَ رِبْضٌ وَإِنْ كَانَ سَمَارًا**, as from the "Book on Goats" by Ibn-Zeyd, and expl. as meaning the sons of thy father are appertences of thine, though they be evil persons, in whom is no good. (TA.) — † The wall of a city: (K, TA:) the environs of a city, (S, A, Mgh,) and of a قصر [or palace &c.], (A,) consisting of houses or dwellings, (A, Mgh,) or of open country: (TA:) and **رَبِضٌ** (A, Mgh,) or of open country: (TA:) and **رَبِضٌ** signifies the same: (TA:) or this latter signifies the foundation, or basis, of a building; and of a city also: (K:) IKh writes it **رَبِضٌ**: and some say that **رَبِضٌ** and **رَبِضٌ** signify the same: (TA:) the former of these two signifies also the part, of a thing, that touches the ground: (K, TA:) so says Sh: accord. to Ish, **رَبِضٌ الأَرْضِ** signifies what touches the ground, of a thing: (TA:) and **رَبِضٌ** also signifies a lateral, or an outward or adjacent, part: (K:) or lateral, or outward or adjacent, parts of a thing: (Ks, S:) also the space immediately pertaining to a mosque: and [the pl.] **أَرْبَاضٌ** is explained by El-Karkhee as applied to the quarters, or districts, of a town, or city. (Mgh.) — **رَبِضٌ** also signifies † The rope of the [camel's saddle called] **رَحْلٌ**, (A, K,) with which the **رَحْلُ** is bound; (A, TA;) one of the **أَرْبَاضُ**, or ropes of the **رَحْلُ**: (S, A:) or the part that is next the ground thereof; (K;) i. e., of the rope of the **رَحْلُ**; (TA;) not what is above the **رَحْلُ**: (K:) accord. to Lth, the part [of the belly] of the camel that is next the ground when he lies down; (L, TA:*) and the belly of the she-camel; and in like manner IAq explains the pl. **أَرْبَاضٌ**

as meaning the bellies of camels; but Az says that this is a mistake. (TA.) And † A girth of a **رَحْلٌ**, like the **نَطَاقٌ** [q. v.], which is put upon the flanks of the she-camel, so as to have the haunches behind it, (K, TA,) on either side, having at its two ends two rings, to which are tied the [woven, or plaited, thongs called] **أَنْسَاعٌ**: the **رَحْلُ** is bound with it. (TA.) — Also † The **مَصَارِينُ** [or guts, or intestines,] of the belly, that have a winding, or coiled, form; (Lth, A, TA;) such as are in the belly of a sheep or goat: (Lth, TA:) or the folding intestines of beasts: (AHat, TA:) or the guts, bowels, or intestines, into which the food passes from the stomach; syn. **أَمْعَاءٌ**: (S, K:) or the contents of the belly, (K, TA,) consisting of the **مَصَارِينُ** &c., (TA,) except the heart (K, TA) and the lungs. (TA.) † The part that comprises the **حَوَايَا** [or winding, circling, or coiled, guts or intestines]; (IAq, TA;) as also **رَبِضٌ** and **مَرَبِضٌ** and **مَرَبِضٌ**: (IAq, K, TA:) some describe the **رَبِضُ** as below the navel; and the **مَرَبِضُ**, as beneath the navel and above the pubes. (TA.)

رَبِضٌ [† Holding back, through indolence]. **رَبِضٌ عَنِ الْحَاجَاتِ**, (A, K,) in [some of] the copies of the K, erroneously, **عَنِ الْحَاجَاتِ**, (TA,) and **الْأَسْفَارِ**, (A, TA,) means † A man who does not rise to perform needful affairs, (A, K,) and journeys: (A, TA:) or who does not go forth to undertake them. (Lh, TA.) — See also **رَبِضٌ**, in three places.

رَبِضَةٌ, applied to a man, i. q. **مَرَبِضٌ**; (K;) i. e. † Remaining stationary, and impotent; (TA;) as also **رَبِضَةٌ**. (K.) — See also **رَبِضَةٌ**. — Also † A portion, (K,) or large portion, (IDrd,) of **ثَرِيدٌ** [i. e. crumbled bread moistened with broth]. (IDrd, K.) — See also **رَبِضَةٌ**, with the unpointed **ص**.

رَبِضَةٌ A mode, or manner, of lying upon the breast: (K; and Har p. 382: [see 1, first signification:]) this is the primary meaning. (Har.) — And A place thereof. (Har ibid. [See again **رَبِضٌ**, first signification.]) — See also **رَبِضٌ**, in three places. — Also † A place of slaughter (مَقْتَلٌ) of any party, or company of men, slain in one plot of ground: (Lth, Sgh, K:) erroneously written by Sgh in the TS **رَبِضَةٌ**; but in the O correctly. (TA.) [And accord. to the TA, it seems to be also applied to † The party so slain.] — Also The body [of an animal] when lying upon the breast; particularly, of a hare, (A, K,) and of a lamb, (A, TA,) and of a she-goat; and so **رَبِضَةٌ**. (TA.) Hence the saying, **أَتَانَا بِرَبِضَةٍ كَأَنَّ رَبِضَةَ أَرْتَبٍ** [He brought us crumbled bread moistened with broth resembling in size and shape the body of a hare lying upon its breast]. (A, K:*)

رَبِضَةٌ دَابَّةٌ صَخِيمَةُ الرَّبِضَةِ A beast of which the traces of the place where it has been tied [and app. where it has lain] are large, or wide. (TA.)

رَبِضَةٌ: see **رَبِضَةٌ**.