

having a vehement voice or sound or noise; (S;) but this [said to be] is a mistake. (K.)

مِرْزَاخ, and its pl. مَرَايِخ: see رَزِخ.

مِرْزِخ: see مَرِزِخ.

رزق

رَزْدَقُ *A row of palm-trees, and of men:* (IF, S, Mṣb, K;) or [simply] *a row:* (JK, Mgh;) and *an extended cord or string or thread:* (JK;) an arabicized word, from رَسْتَهُ (S, K;) which is Persian: (S;) Lth says, What the people [now] call رَسْتَق we call رَزْدَق, meaning *a row:* it is an adventitious word. (TA.) — [Hence,] one says, اجْعَلِ الأَمْرَ رَزْدَقًا وَاحِدًا, meaning *Make thou the affair, or case, [uniform, or] one uniform thing.* (Fr, TA in art. رَاح.)

رَزْدَاقُ (S, Mṣb, K, &c.) and رَزْدَاقُ (Lh, L, TA) and رَسْدَاقُ (ISK, K) and رَسْتَاقُ (Lh, S, Mṣb, K, &c.), but this last disallowed by ISK, (TA,) [though allowed by many others, and of frequent occurrence,] and said by some to be post-classical, and to be correctly رَزْدَاقُ (Mṣb,) arabicized, (S, Mṣb, K;) of Pers. origin, (S;) from رُوسْتَا (K;) [erroneously] said by IF to be from رَزْدَقُ signifying as explained above; (Mṣb;) *A rural district; or district consisting of cultivated land with towns or villages; syn. سَوَادُ (S;) or سَوَادُ and قَرْيُ (K;)* Yāqoot explains رَسْتَاقُ as applied, in his time, in the country of the Persians, to *any place [or district] in which are sown fields, and towns or villages; not to cities, like El-Baṣrah and Baghdād; so that it is, with the Persians, like سَوَادُ with the people of Baghdād, and is a more special term than كُورَةٌ [in Arabic] and اِسْتَانَ [in Persian]:* (TA;) or it is used as meaning *an outlying district, or a border-district, of a country:* (Mṣb;) [but the correctness of this last explanation is questionable:] the pl. is رَزْدَاقِي (Mṣb) [and رَزَاتِيقُ and رَسَادِيقُ and رَسَاتِيقُ (S, Mṣb) and رَزْدَاقَاتُ (Ḥar p. 249) [&c.].

رزق

3. رَزَّغْتَهُ (JK;) inf. n. مَرَاغَةٌ (JK, K;) *I practised deceit, delusion, guile, or artifice, with him, or towards him; syn. رَاوَعْتَهُ; (JK, K; *) and sought, or endeavoured, to induce him; syn. حَاوَلْتَهُ: said [in speaking] of a wolf &c. (JK, TA. *)*

4. ارزغت الأرض *The land, or ground, was, or became, very slimy or miry; or had much slime, or mire, and moisture.* (K; * TA. [See also 4 in art. رَدغ.]) — ارزغ said of a digger, *He reached the moist earth or clay.* (S, K;) — ارزغت السماء *The sky gave water such as moistened the earth or ground:* (TA;) like اردغت. (TA in art. رَدغ.) And ارزغت الريح *The wind brought نَدَى [i. e. moisture, or rain, &c.].* (IF, K;) And ارزغ المطر *The rain moistened the earth, or ground, (S, K;) and exceeded the ordinary degree,*

(S;) but did not flow. (S, K;) — ارزغ السماء *The water was, or became, little in quantity.* (JK, Ibn-'Abbād, K;)

رَزْغٌ *A small quantity of water in what are termed ثِمَاد [q. v.] and حِسَاءَ [pl. of حَسِي q. v.] and the like.* (TA.) — See also رَزْغَةٌ.

رَزَّغٌ: see رَزْغَةٌ. — Also *Moisture.* (TA.)

رَزْغٌ *Sticking fast in slime or mire:* (JK, T, S; * K;) or so مَرَزْغٌ and مَرَزْغٌ. (IB.)

رَزْغَةٌ (S, K;) and رَزْغَةٌ (Lth, Mgh) *Thin mud; (TA;) [i. e.] slime, or mire:* (S, K;) or *much slime or mire:* or, accord. to the M, it is *less than what is termed رَدْغَةٌ [or رَدْغَةٌ, q. v.]:* (TA;) but accord. to Lth (Mgh) and to the T, (TA,) *stiffer than what is termed رَدْغَةٌ: (Mgh, TA;) or slime, or mire, little in quantity:* (Ḥam p. 632;) pl. رَزَاغٌ and [coll. gen. n.] رَزْغٌ (K;) [and رَزْغٌ]: or رَزْغٌ and رَزْغٌ signify *slime, or mire:* (Mgh;) and رَزَاغٌ is also expl. [as a sing., like رَدَاغٌ,] as having this last meaning; and as meaning also *moisture of the earth.* (TA.)

رَزَاغٌ: see what next precedes.

مَرَزْغٌ *Rain producing much slime or mire; opposed to مَسِيْلٌ, "causing much flowing."* (Ḥam p. 632.)

مَرَزْغٌ: see رَزْغٌ.

مَرَزْغٌ *Rain that moistens the earth, or ground, exceeding the ordinary degree, but not flowing; opposed to مَسِيْلٌ, "that causes the valleys and water-courses (تِلَاع) to flow."* (S, and Ḥam * p. 632.) — See also رَزْغٌ.

رزق

1. رَزَّغَهُ اللهُ (S, Mṣb, K, &c.) aor. 2, (Mṣb, TA,) inf. n. رَزَّغٌ (S;) or رَزَّغٌ (IB, K;) the latter being the proper inf. n., (K;) and the former a simple subst. but also used as an inf. n., (TA,) *God caused what is termed رَزْق [q. v.] to come to him: (K;) or God gave him.* (S, IB.) [The verb is doubly trans.: when the second objective complement is implied, the phrase generally means *God caused the means of subsistence to come to him; i. e., gave him, granted him, or bestowed upon him, the means of subsistence; or supplied, provided, or blessed, him therewith:* when the second objective complement is expressed, this word is generally one signifying the means of subsistence or the like, property, or offspring.] One says also, رَزَّقَ الطَّائِرُ قَرْنَهُ, aor. 2, inf. n. رَزَّقٌ, [The bird fed its young one.] (TA.) And رَزَّقَ الأَمِيرُ الجُنْدَ *The commander gave their subsistence-money, pay, or allowances, to the army:* and رَزَّقَ الجُنْدَ رَزْقَةً *He gave the army their subsistence-money, &c., once:* and رَزَّقُوا رَزْقَتَيْنِ *They were given their subsistence-money, &c., twice.*

(TA.) — [Hence رَزْقٌ also signifies *It* (a place) *was rained upon.*] Lebeed says,

* رَزَّقَتْ مَرَايِعَ النُّجُومِ وَصَابَهَا *
* وَدَقَّ الرِّوَادِعِ جَوْدَهَا وَرِهَامَهَا *

meaning مُطِرَتْ; (TA;) i. e. *They were rained upon with the rain of the أَنْوَاءَ [pl. of نَوْءٌ q. v.] of the رِيح, and the rain of the thundering clouds fell upon them, the copious thereof and the drizzling and lasting thereof.* (EM pp. 140 and 141.) — And رَزَّقَ فَلَانًا *He thanked such a one; was thankful, or grateful, to him; or acknowledged his beneficence:* of the dial. of Azd, (K;) i. e. Azd-Shanooah. (TA.) One says, فَعَلْتُ فَعَلْتَهُ i. e. أَتَى شُكْرَتِي [I did that since, or because, thou thankedst me]. (TA.) And hence, in the Kur [lvi. 81], وَتَجْعَلُونَ رَزْقَكُمْ أَتَكْمُرُ تَكْدِبُونَ [And do ye make your thanking to be that ye disacknowledge the benefit received, as being from God?]; (K;) i. e., accord. to Ibn-'Arafah, do ye, instead of acknowledging what God has bestowed upon you, and being thankful for it, attribute it to another than Him? or, accord. to Az and others, [as J also says in the S,] the meaning is, وَتَجْعَلُونَ شُكْرَ رَزْقِكُمْ التَّكْدِيبَ [do ye make the thanking for your sustenance to be disacknowledgment?]: (TA;) and some read شُكْرِكُمْ [for رَزْقِكُمْ]. (Bd.)

8. ارزقوا (S, Mṣb, K;) said of soldiers, (S;) or of people, (Mṣb;) *They took, or received, their أرزاق [i. e., when said of soldiers, portions of subsistence-money, pay, or allowances, and when said of others, means of subsistence, &c.].* (S, Mṣb, K;) — See also what next follows.

10. استرزقه *He asked, or demanded, of him what is termed رَزْق [i. e. means of subsistence, &c.; when said of a soldier, subsistence-money, pay, or allowance]; (MA, TA;) as also ارزقه. (TA.)*

رَزْقٌ *A thing whereby one profits, or from which one derives advantage; (S, K;) as also مَرْتَزِقٌ (K, TA,) in the pass. form: (TA; [in the CK, erroneously, مَرْتَزِق;]) and a gift; and especially, of God: (S;) or [especially, and according to general usage,] the means of subsistence, or of the support and growth of the body, which God sends to [mankind and other] animals; [sustenance, victuals, food, or provisions; or a supply thereof from God:] but with the Moazzileh it means *a thing possessed and eaten by the deserving; so that it does not apply to what is unlawful:* (TA;) pl. أَرْزَاقٌ: (S, Mṣb, K;) and what are thus termed are of two kinds; *apparent, [or material,] which are for the bodies, such as aliments; and unapparent, [or intellectual,] which are for the hearts and minds, such as the several sorts of knowledge and of science:* (TA;) or رَزْقٌ properly signifies *a portion, share, or lot; or particularly, of something good, or excellent; syn. حَقٌّ: and is conventionally made to apply to a thing by which an animal is enabled to profit:* (Bd in ii. 2;) and [hence] it signifies also *a daily allowance of food or the like; and so رَزْقَةٌ, of**