

aor. ربح, (Mṣb, K,) inf. n. رِبْح (Mgh, Mṣb, TA) and رِبْح and رِبْح, (Mṣb, TA,) *He gained; or made gain, or profit; in his traffic;* (MA, KL, TK;) i. q. اسْتَشَفَّ, (S, K,) or أَفْضَلَ. (Az, Mṣb.) The Arabs say to a man when he enters upon traffic, بِالرِّبْحِ وَالسَّجَّاحِ [With gaining and liberality.] (TA.) — And رِبْحَتْ تِجَارَتُهُ † (A, Mṣb, TA) *His traffic brought him gain, or profit.* (Mṣb, TA.)

2. رِبْحَهُ: see 4. = Also رِبْح, inf. n. تَرَبَّيْحُ, *He took to himself (اتَّخَذَ) an ape (رَبَّاح, TA) in his place of abode.* (K.)

3. رِبْحَهُ أُعْطَاهُ مَالًا مَرَابَحَةً *He gave him property on the condition that the gain, or profit, should be [divided] between them two.* (TA.) And بَعْتَهُ الْمَتَاعَ مَرَابَحَةً (S, Mṣb) *I sold him the commodity naming a certain gain, or profit, for every portion of the price:* (Mṣb:) you say, بَعْتَهُ السَّلْعَةَ مَرَابَحَةً عَلَى كُلِّ عَشْرَةِ دِرَاهِمٍ دِرْهَمٍ [I sold him the commodity on the condition of my receiving as gain, or profit, upon every ten dirhems, a dirhem]: (TA:) and اشْتَرَيْتَهُ مِنْهُ مَرَابَحَةً *I bought it of him in like manner:* (Mṣb, TA:) the gain, or profit, must be named. (TA.) = See also 4.

4. اَرْبَحَ فِي تِجَارَتِهِ *He found a profitable market in [or for] his traffic.* (Az, Mṣb.) = اَرْبَحَهُ *He gave him gain, or profit:* (Mgh, Mṣb:) رِبْحَهُ we have not heard; (Mgh;) [i. e.] رِبْحَتُهُ as meaning *I gave him gain, or profit,* has not been transmitted [from the Arabs of classical times]. (Mṣb.) You say, اَرْبَحْتُهُ عَلَى سَلْعَتِهِ, (S,) or رَابَحْتُهُ † عَلَيْهَا, (A, K,) or both, (TA,) *I gave him a gain, or profit, upon his commodity.* (S, A, K, TA.) And اَرْبَحَهُ بِمَتَاعِهِ [He made him to gain by his commodity]. (TA.) And اَرْبَحَ اللهُ بَعْتَهُ [God made, or may God make, his sale to be productive of gain, or profit]. (S and K in art. رَجَع.) = Also اَرْبَحَ *He slaughtered for his guests young weaned camels;* (K, TA;) which are called رِبْح. (TA.) = And اَرْبَحَ النَّاقَةَ *He milked the she-camel in the early morning, or between the prayer of daybreak and sunrise, and at midday.* (K.)

5. تَرَبَّحَ *He sought gains, or profits.* (A.) = *He (a man, TA) was, or became, confounded or perplexed, and unable to see his right course.* (K.)

رِبْحٌ and رِبْحٌ and رِبْحٌ [all originally inf. ns.] *Gain, or profit;* (IAḡr, S, A, K, and Mgh in explanation of the first and last;) *increase [obtained] in traffic;* (TA;) *excess, or surplus, [obtained,] above the capital [expended];* wherefore it is also termed رِبْحٌ. (Ksh and Bḡ in explanation of the first in ii. 15.) [Hence,] اَلْبِرُّ خَيْرُ تِجَارَةٍ رِبْحًا † [Piety is the best traffic in respect of gain, or profit.] (A.)

رِبْحٌ: see the next preceding paragraph. — *Horses and camels that are brought from one place to another for sale.* (K.) — And *Fat, as*

a subst. (S, K.) A poet says, (S,) namely, Khufáf Ibn-Nudbeh, (TA.)

قَرَوْا أَضْيَافَهُمْ رِبْحًا بِنَجِّ
يَعِيشُ بِفَضْلِهِنَّ الْحَى سَمِيرِ

[as though meaning *They entertained their guests with fat, on the superabundant remains of which the tribe lived, by means of tawny-coloured gaming-arrows whereby the lots that determined who should afford the entertainment were divided*]: (S, TA:) but [this is inconsistent with the affixed pronoun relating to رِبْحًا, wherefore], in this case, as some say, (S, TA,) it means *young weaned camels;* (S, K, TA;) [as a quasi-pl. n.]; and its sing. is رَابِحٌ; (K;) like as that of حَرَسٌ is حَارِسٌ; and that of خَادِمٌ, خَادِمَةٌ: (TA:) or a *young weaned camel;* [like رِبْحٌ]; and its pl. is رِبْحٌ: (K:) or it means here the *gain, or profit, obtained by means of the game called الميسر.* (S, TA.) — See also the next paragraph.

رِبْحٌ *A young weaned camel:* (S, K:) app. a dial. var. of رِبْحٌ. (S.) [See also رِبْحٌ and رِبْحٌ.] — *A lamb, or kid:* (ISd, TA in art. نَصَح:) or the latter; (K;) as also رِبْحٌ. (IAḡr, K.) — See also رِبْحٌ, first sentence. — Also *A certain bird, (S, K,) resembling the رَامِجِ [which is an owl employed for catching hawks]:* or, accord. to Kr, the word is رِبْحٌ, and signifies *a certain bird resembling the زَاغ [or rook].* (TA.)

رِبْحٌ: see رِبْحٌ, in two places. = Also *A certain small animal, resembling the cat.* (So in many copies of the S.) F observes that J says, الرِّبْحُ الدُّوَيْبَةُ يُجَلَّبُ مِنْهَا الْكَافُورُ; and that بَدْدٌ has been substituted as an amendment for دُوَيْبَةُ in some of the copies [of the S]; but that each of these readings is erroneous: for يَجَلَّبُ we find [in copies of the S] in the handwriting of Aboo-Zekereeyà and that of Aboo-Sahl يُجَلَّبُ, with the unpointed ج; and the substitution of بَدْدٌ for دُوَيْبَةُ was made by IKtḡ: in the copies of the S, moreover, we find مِنْهُ instead of مِنْهَا: and IB says that the passage in J's original copy, in his own handwriting, runs thus: الرِّبْحُ أَيْضًا دُوَيْبَةُ كَالسُّورِ يُجَلَّبُ مِنْهُ الْكَافُورُ. (TA.) [But I find that, in five copies of the S, between السُّورِ and يَجَلَّبُ, occur the words أَيْضًا بَدْدٌ, or بَدْدَةٌ, or أَسْمَرُ بَدْدٌ: and I think it most probable that J intended to have introduced these or similar words, and therefore wrote مِنْهُ instead of مِنْهَا; meaning that رِبْحٌ is the appellation of a certain small animal, resembling the cat: and that الرِّبْحُ is also the name of a country or town from which camphor is brought: this country or town is said in a marginal note in a copy of the S to be in India.]

رِبْحٌ: see رِبْحٌ.

رِبْحٌ: see رَابِحٌ.

رِبْحٌ *A certain kind of camphor:* (K:) so called in relation to a certain country, or town,

agreeably with what is [said to have been] asserted by J, or to a certain king named رِبْحٌ, who applied his mind to this kind of camphor, and discovered it. (TA.)

رِبْحٌ (A'Obeyd, S, A, L, K) and رِبْحٌ (A, TA,) the latter of the dial. of El-Yemen, (TA,) and رِبْحٌ (L, TA,) *The male ape;* (S, A, L, K;) [simia caudata, clunibus nudis: (Forskål, "Descr. Animalium" &c., p. iii. :)] or the *young one of an ape:* (TA:) or *apes* [as a coll. gen. n.]: (TA in art. نَصَح, in explanation of the last, which is there said to be originally رِبْحٌ:) pl. of the first رِبْحِيَّة. (TA.) One says رِبْحٌ مِنْ رِبْحٍ and رِبْحٌ, meaning [Prettier] than the ape. (A, TA.) — [Hence, app.,] زُبُّ رِبْحٍ (Lth, A, K) or رِبْحٌ (A) *A sort of dates (Lth, A, K) of El-Basrah.* (Lth.) — Also, (K,) accord. to some, (TA,) رِبْحٌ signifies *A small young weaned camel, (K,) and small young camels, syn. حَاشِيَةٌ, (TA,) slender in the bones and meagre in the body:* (K:) but AHeyth asks, How can it mean small young weaned camels, seeing that a poet applies to it the epithet ثَنِي, and the ثَنِي is five years old? and Khidásh Ibn-Zuhey'r, in a verse cited by Sh, speaks of a رِبْحٌ breathing hard in labour, in order that her young one might come forth. (TA.) — See also رِبْحٌ.

رِبْحٌ and رِبْحٌ † *Trafficking in which one makes gain, or profit;* (TA;) and so تِجَارَةٌ رِبْحَةٌ; (T, S, A, Mṣb, K;) [lucrative, or profitable, traffic;] a phrase like نَائِمٌ and نَائِمَةٌ meaning "a night in which one sleeps" and "in which one is wakeful:" (Az, TA:) and رِبْحٌ † *a sale in which one makes gain, or profit.* (TA.) And مَالٌ رِبْحٌ † *Property having gain, or profit:* رِبْحٌ in this case being like لَابِنٌ and رِبْحٌ: occurring in a trad.: but some read رِبْحٌ, or, more probably, رِبْحٌ, from رِبْحٌ, with رِبْحٌ [or rather رِبْحٌ]. (TA.) — See also رِبْحٌ.

رِبْحٌ: see the next preceding paragraph.

ربد

1. رَبَدَ (S, M, Mṣb, K) aor. رَبَدَ, (S, L,) or رَبَدَ, (Mṣb,) inf. n. رِبْوَدٌ, (S, L, K,) or رِبْدٌ, (Mṣb,) *He remained, stayed, dwelt, or abode,* (S, M, L, Mṣb, K,) بِمَكَانٍ *in a place.* (S, M, L, Mṣb.) = رِبْدٌ (IAḡr, S, M, Mṣb, K,) aor. رَبَدَ, (M,) inf. n. رِبْدٌ (T, M, Mṣb,) *He confined; kept close, or within certain limits; or shut up;* (IAḡr, T, S, M, Mṣb, K;) him, or it; (IAḡr, S, M, Mṣb;) or camels [&c.]. (M.) — *He tied camels.* (A, TA.) — Also, (TA,) or رِبْدٌ, (so accord. to the TT, as from the T,) [or رِبْدٌ التَّمْرِ,] *He stowed, or packed, dates, or the dates, in رِبْدَانٌ, i. e. oblong pieces of matting [of woven palm-leaves].* (AA, T, TA.) [From what here follows, and from the usage of the part. n. رِبْدٌ (q. v.), it appears that the former verb is correct; but the latter may be so too, or may have an intensive signification.]