

thing given:] the dual of رٰبٰو (M, Mṣb, K) or رٰبٰو (S) is رٰبٰيَانٌ and رٰبٰيَانٌ; (S, M, Mṣb, K;) the former being agreeable with the original; (M, Mṣb;) the لـ in the latter being because of the imáleh occasioned by the preceding kesreh. (M.) See an ex. near the beginning of the first paragraph of this art. رٰبٰيَةُ, thus pronounced by the Arabs, but by the relaters of a trad., in which it occurs, رٰبٰيَةُ, (Fr, T, S, Mgh,) or, as some say, رٰبٰيَةُ, as though this were the dim. of رٰبٰيَةُ, (Mgh,) is a dial. var. of رٰبٰو [or رٰبٰا]; and by rule should be رٰبٰو: (Fr, T, S, Mgh;) or, accord. to Z, رٰبٰيَةُ may be of the measure فَعُولَةٌ from الْرِّبَا. (TA.) [See also رَمَّةٌ, in art. رَمَّى.]

رٰبٰيَةُ: see رٰبٰو.

رٰبٰيَةُ: see the next paragraph: — and see also رٰبٰو.

رٰبٰيَةُ and رٰبٰيَةُ and رٰبٰيَةُ and رٰبٰيَةُ; (T, S, M, Mṣb, K;) the first of which is preferred, (T,) or most common; (Mṣb;) and the second, of the dial. of Temem; (T, Mṣb;) and رٰبٰيَةُ (M, K) and رٰبٰيَةُ (T, S, M, K) and رٰبٰيَةُ (M, K) and رٰبٰيَةُ (I, J, K) and رٰبٰيَةُ (T, S, M, Mṣb, K) and رٰبٰيَةُ; (M, K;) A hill; i.e. an elevation of ground, or elevated ground: (T, S, M, K;) or an elevated place: so called because it is high: (Mṣb, TA;) the pl. of رٰبٰيَةُ is رٰبٰيَةُ (T, Mṣb) and رٰبٰيَةُ (T:) and the pl. of رٰبٰيَةُ is رٰبٰيَةُ (T, Mṣb;) which ISh explains as meaning elevated sands, like the دَكَدَكَةَ [q. v.], but higher and softer than the latter; the latter being more compact and rugged; the رٰبٰيَةُ, he says, has in it depression and elevation; it produces the best and the most numerous of the herbs, or leguminous plants, that are found in the sands; and men alight upon it. (T.)

رٰبٰيَةُ: see the next preceding paragraph: — and see رٰبٰيَةُ, in two places.

رٰبٰيَةُ and رٰبٰيَةُ and رٰبٰيَةُ: see رٰبٰا, last sentence: — and see also art. رٰبٰيَةُ.

رٰبٰيَةُ: see رٰبٰا. [The و is silent, like the ل.]

رٰبٰيَةُ: see رٰبٰا.

رٰبٰيَةُ Of, or relating to, what is termed رٰبٰا or رٰبٰيَةُ [i.e. usury and the like]: (Mgh, Mṣb;) رٰبٰيَةُ is said by Mṭr to be wrong. (Mṣb.)

رٰبٰيَةُ Excess, excellence, or superiority; syn. طَوْلٌ: (IDrd, S, K;) so in the saying, فَلَانٌ عَلٰى [Such a one possesses excess, or excellence, or superiority, over such a one]. (IDrd, S.) — And An obligation, a favour, or a benefit; syn. مِنْهُ. (K.)

رٰبٰيَةُ: see رٰبٰا.

رٰبٰيَةُ: see رٰبٰيَةُ.

رٰبٰيَةُ and رٰبٰيَةُ and رٰبٰيَةُ: see رٰبٰيَةُ.

رٰبٰيَةُ Increasing, or augmenting: &c.— Hence, فَأَخْدَمْتُ أَخْذَذَةً رٰبٰيَةً in the Kur [lxix. 10], And

He punished them with a punishment exceeding other punishments; (Fr, *S, *M, *K, *Jel;) a vehement punishment. (K.) = اِمْرَأَةٌ رَّابِيَةٌ A woman affected with what is termed رٰبٰيَةُ; [i.e., out of breath; &c.; (see 1, near the end of the paragraph ;)] (T, TA;) as also رٰبٰيَةُ. (TA.)

رَابِيَةُ [as a subst.]: see رٰبٰيَةُ, in two places.

رَابِيَةُ in the Kur xvi. 94 means More numerous, (Bd, Jel,) and more abundant in wealth. (Bd.)

رَابِيَةُ, originally اِربُوَةُ, (S,) or of the measure فَعُلْيَةٌ, (M,) The root of the thigh: (Ks, T, S, K:) or the part between the upper portion of the thigh and the lower portion of the بَطْنُ [or belly]: (ISh, T, K:) or the part between the upper portion of the thigh and the lower portion of the بَطْنُ [q. v.]: or, accord. to Lh, the root of the thigh, next the بَطْنُ: (M:) or, as in the A, a portion of flesh, in the root of the thigh, that becomes knotted in consequence of pain: (TA:) there are two parts, together called اِربِيَانٌ. (S, TA.) — Also † A man's household, and the sons of the paternal uncle of a man; (T, M, K, TA;) not including any others: (T, M:) or the nearer members of the household of a man. (A, TA.) One says, فِي جَاهَةِ فَلَانٌ فِي اِربِيَةِ, and فِي اِربِيَةِ قَوْمٍ, (T,) or فِي اِربِيَةِ قَوْمٍ مِّنْ قَوْمٍ Such a one came among his household, and the sons of his paternal uncle: (T, TA:) or among the people of his house consisting of the sons of his paternal uncles; not of any others. (S.)

رَبِيَةُ: see art. اِربِيَانٌ.

رَبِيَّ مُرْبٰبٌ One who practises رٰبٰيَةُ [i.e. usury or the like]. (M, K.) — اَرْضٌ مُرْبٰبٌ Good land. (M.)

رَبِيَّةُ for مُرْبٰيَةُ: see the latter, in art. رٰبٰيَةُ.

رَبِيَّةُ [Reared, fostered, brought up, fed, or nourished: see 2. — And] Made [or preserved] with رَبٰبُ [or inspissated juice, &c. (see 2, last sentence but one)]: you say زَنْجَبِيلُ مُرْبٰبٌ [Ginger so preserved]; as also مُرْبٰبٌ: (S, K:) and مُرْبٰبٌ signifies Preserves, or confections, made with رَبٰبُ; like مُرْبٰيَاتٌ. (S in art. رَبٰبٌ.)

رَبِيَّاتٌ: see what next precedes.

رَبِيَّ

رَبِيَّتٌ, in the copies of the K, in art. رٰبٰيَةُ, is a mistake for رَبِيَّتٌ. (TA in that art., q. v.)

رَبٰبٌ لَا وَرَبٰبٌ for لَا وَرَبٰبٌ [as though رَبٰبٌ were a dial. var. of رَبٰبٌ]: see رَبٰبٌ (last sentence), in art. رَبٰبٌ.

رَبِيَّانٌ a dual of رَبِيَّ, mentioned in art. رَبِيَّ.

رَبِيَّةُ A species of the [small animals called حَشَرَاتٍ] [q. v.]: (AHát, S and K* in art. رَبِيَّةُ:) pl. رَبِيَّاتٍ: (AHát, S:) accord. to IAqr, the rat, or mouse: pl. as above: (T:) [or] a certain small beast, or reptile, between the rat, or mouse, and

[what is called] اِمْرَأَةٌ حَبِيبٌ [q. v.]. (M.) And The cat. (K in art. رَبِيَّةُ.) = See also رَبِيَّا (last sentence), in art. رَبِيَّ.

رَبِيَّةُ: } see رَبِيَّا (last sentence), in art. رَبِيَّ.

رَبِيَّةُ: see art. رَبِيَّ.

رَبِيَّةُ اِربِيَانٌ A species of fish, (S and K in art. رَبِيَّةُ,) and M in the present art., white, (S,) resembling worms, (S, K,) found at El-Basrah. (S.) — Accord. to Seer, A certain plant. (M.)

رٰت

رٰت, (S, Mṣb, K,) aor. رٰتَ, (Mṣb,) inf. n. رٰتَتْ; (S, *Mṣb;) or رٰتَتْ, inf. n. رٰتَتْ; (so in the M;) He had, in his speech, or utterance, what is termed رٰتَتْ, expl. below. (S, M, Mṣb, K.)

رٰتَتْ اِرتَهَ He (God) caused him to have, in his speech, or utterance, what is termed رٰتَتْ. (S, K.)

R. Q. 1. رٰتَتْ He reiterated, by reason of an impediment in his speech, in uttering the letter ت (IAqr, T, K) &c. (IAqr, T.)

رٰتْ The swine that assaults or attacks [men]: (T, TA:) or a thing [meaning an animal] resembling the wild swine: (M, TA :) pl. رٰتَتْ, (T,) or رٰتَتْ, (TA,) and رٰتَتْ: (S, M, TA :) or رٰتَتْ signifies [simply] swine: (S, K:) in some of the copies of the S, wild swine: (TA :) or boars: (M:) or boars in which is strength and boldness: (A:) it has been asserted that no one but Kh has mentioned it. (IDrd, M.) — [Hence, (in the TA said to be بالضم, but this is a mistranscription for بِالْفَسْحِ,)] † A chief (IAqr, T, S, A, K) in eminence, or nobility, and in bounty, or gifts: (IAqr, T:) pl. رٰتَتْ (IAqr, T, S, A, K) and رٰتَنْ (K.) You say هُوَ مِنْ رٰتَتِ النَّاسِ, هُوَ مِنْ رٰتَتِ الْبَلْدَ: (A.) And رٰتَتْ الْبَلْدَ: (AA, T.) These are the lords of the town, or country. (TA.)

رٰتْ A viciousness, or an impediment, in speech or utterance, so that one does not speak distinctly: (S, A, K:) or a hastiness therein, (M, Mgh,) and a want of distinctness: or the changing of ل into ي: (M:) or an impediment in speech or utterance: (Mṣb :) or, accord. to Mbr, what resembles wind, impeding the commencement of speech, until, when somewhat thereof comes forth, it becomes continuous: it is an inborn habit, and is often found in persons of elevated, or noble, rank: (T, Mgh, Mṣb :) or, as some say, it is a reiterating of a word, preceded by the breath: or the incorporating of one letter into another (اِدْغَامٌ) when this should not be done: (Mṣb :) or a vicious and faulty kind of repetition, in the tongue. (AA, TA.)

رٰتْ A woman who changes, in pronunciation, س into ث, or , into ظ or ج, and the like; or who changes one letter into another; syn. نَفَّاشَةً. (AA, T, K.) [See also what follows.]