

opens and closes, and straitens and widens. (Har p. 208.) [See also مَخْلَطٌ.]

فَرْجٌ أَرْتَقَ A vulva of which the sides stick together. (TA.)

رَتَقٌ: see مَرْتَقٌ.

مَرْتَقٌ Herbage of which the blossoms have not yet come forth from their calyxes. (TA in art. صَوْح.) [See remarks on a verse cited voce مَرْتَقٌ.]

## رتك

1. رَتَكَ (S, K,) aor. 2, (S,) thus it appears to be accord. to the K [also], and thus in the Deewán el-Adab of El-Farabee, but accord. to Sgh it is correctly رَتَكَ, (TA,) inf. n. رَتَكَ and رَتَكَ (S, K) and رَتَكَ, (K,) He (a camel) went with short steps (S, K) in his رَمْلَانِ [or quick pacing, or going a kind of trotting pace, between a walk and a run], (S,) to which Kh adds, shaking himself: and accord. to him, and J, it is said only of a camel: but it is sometimes said of other animals, [perhaps tropically, or improperly,] as, for instance, of an ostrich: and accord. to Sgh, it is sometimes said of a human being. (TA.) [See also حَتَكَ: and see نَصَبَ السَّيْرِ, in art. نَصَب.]

4. اَرْتَكُهُ He made him (namely, a camel,) to go in the manner expl. above: (S, K:) or made him to go a quick pace. (TA.) — And اَرْتَكَ الضَّحِكَ + He laughed languidly: (K:) and so اَرْتَأَ الضَّحِكَ (TA.)

رَاتِنَةٌ A she-camel [going with short steps &c.: (see 1:)] or going as though she had shackles on her legs: or beating [the ground] with her fore legs: (Aṣ, TA:) pl. رَوَاتِنٌ. (TA.)

مَرْدَانِيٌّ i. q. مَرْدَانِيٌّ [from the Pers. مَرْدَانِيٌّ, both of which signify Litharge in the present day, as in the classical dialect]: (K:) it is of two kinds; namely, ذَهَبِيٌّ [i. e. red, or of gold], and فَضِّيٌّ [i. e. white, or of silver]. (TA.)

## رتل

1. رَتَلُ الشَّغْرِ, aor. 2, inf. n. رَتَلٌ, The front teeth were, or became, even in their growth, (Mṣb,) [or separate, one from another, and even in the manner of growth, well set together, and (accord. to some) very white and lustrous: see رَتَلٌ and رَتَلٌ, below.] — And رَتَلُ الشَّيْءِ, aor. and inf. n. as above, The thing was, or became, well arranged or disposed. (TK.)

2. تَرْتِيلٌ, in its original sense, relates to the teeth; signifying تَفْلِيحٌ thereof [i. e., as inf. n. of the verb in its pass. form, Their being separate, one from another]. (Bḍ in xxv. 34.) — [Hence,] رَتَلُ الْكَلَامِ (T, M, K,) inf. n. تَرْتِيلٌ. (K,) He put together and arranged well the component parts of the speech, or saying, (M, K,) and made it distinct: and hence تَرْتِيلُ الْقُرْآنِ [explained in what follows]: (M:) or he pro-

ceeded in a leisurely manner in the speech, or saying, [making the utterance distinct,] and put together and arranged well its component parts: (T:) and رَتَلْتُ الْقُرْآنَ inf. n. as above, I read, or recited, the Kur-án in a leisurely manner; without haste: (Mṣb:) or التَّرْتِيلُ in reading, or reciting, [and particularly in the reading, or reciting, of the Kur-án,] is the proceeding in a leisurely manner, and uttering distinctly, without exceeding the proper bounds or limits: (S:) [and hence, conventionally, the chanting of the Kur-án in a peculiar, distinct, and leisurely, manner:] and رَتَلْتُ فِي كَلَامِهِ (T,) or رَتَلْتُ فِي الْكَلَامِ (M, K,) signifies [in like manner] he proceeded in a leisurely manner (T, M, K) in his speech, or saying, (T,) or in the speech, or saying: (M, K:) Mujáhid explains التَّرْتِيلُ as signifying the proceeding in a leisurely manner [in reading, or reciting], and as being consecutive in its parts, or portions; regarding it as etymologically relating to تَغَرُّرَتَلٌ [q. v.]: (T:) accord. to Er-Rághib, it signifies the pronouncing the word [or words] with ease and correctness: this is the proper signification: but the conventional meaning, as verified by El-Munáwee, is the being regardful of the places of utterance of the letters, and mindful of the pauses, and the lowering of the voice, and making it plaintive, in reading, or reciting: (TA:) [accord. to Mṣr,] the [proper] meaning of التَّرْتِيلُ in [the reciting, or chanting, of the Kur-án and of] the call to prayer &c. is the pronouncing of the letters in a leisurely manner, and distinctly, and so giving them their proper full sound; from the phrase تَغَرُّرُ مَرْتَلٌ and رَتَلٌ signifying “front teeth separate, one from another, and even in the manner of growth, and well set together.” (Mgh.) [See also تَرْتِيلٌ.] رَتَلْنَا وَرَتَلْنَا [i. e. تَرْتِيلًا, in the Kur [xxv. 34], means And we have sent it down unto thee in a leisurely manner: (M, TA:) or we have recited it to thee part after part, in a deliberate and leisurely manner; in [the course of] twenty years, or three and twenty: [the original sense relating to the teeth, and having the signification explained in the beginning of this paragraph. (Bḍ.)

5: see the next preceding paragraph.

رَتَلٌ inf. n. of 1: (Mṣb:) [Evenness in the growth of the front teeth: or their being separate, one from another, and even in the manner of growth, and well set together: (see 1 and رَتَلٌ:)] or [whiteness, [or much whiteness,] and much lustre, of the teeth. (M, K.) — And A good, (M, K, TA,) and correct, or right, (TA,) state of arrangement or disposition of a thing. (M, K, TA.) — The quality, in a man, of having the teeth separate, one from another, (S,) [and even in the manner of growth, &c.] — And Coldness, or coolness, of water. (Kr, M, K.) — See also the next paragraph, in three places.

رَتَلٌ (T, M, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and رَتَلٌ (S, M, K,) [the latter an inf. n. used as an epithet,] applied to front teeth, (تَغَرُّرٌ, T, S, M, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) Well set together: (T, M:) or even in growth: (S, Mṣb:) or separate, one from another; or having interstices between them, not overlap-

ping one another: (M:) or separate, one from another, and even in the manner of growth, and well set together; as also مَرْتَلٌ: (Mgh:) or separate, one from another, well set together, very white, and very lustrous. (K.) — And رَتَلٌ (S,) or رَتَلُ الْأَسْنَانِ (M,) [التَّغَرُّرُ] A man having the teeth [or the front teeth] separate, one from another, (S, M,) &c. (M.) — And رَتَلٌ (S, M, K) and رَتَلٌ (M, K,) applied to speech, or language, (S, M, K,) i. q. مَرْتَلٌ; i. e. uttered in a leisurely manner, and distinctly, without exceeding the proper bounds or limits: (S:) or good, (M, K,) and uttered in a leisurely manner. (M.) — And رَتَلٌ and رَتَلٌ, applied to anything, Good, sweet, or pleasant. (M, K.) — And the former, applied to water, Cold, or cool. (Kr, M, K.)

رَتَلِيٌّ and رَتَلِيَّةٌ A certain genus of هَوَامٌ [or venomous creeping things]; (S, M, K;) [the genus of insects called phalangium; applied thereto in the present day; and (perhaps incorrectly) to the tarantula:] there are several species thereof; (K;) many species; (TA;) the most commonly known thereof is [in its body, app.,] like the fly (ذَبَابٌ) that flies around the lamp; another is black speckled with white (سُودَاءٌ رَقَطَاءٌ); another is yellow and downy; and the bite of all causes swelling and pain; (K;) and sometimes is deadly. (TA.) — Also, the latter (رَتَلِيَّةٌ), A certain plant, the flower of which resembles that of the lily; [app. the plant called (like the insect above mentioned) phalangium, (as Golius states it to be,) and, by Arabs in the present day, زَهْرُ الْعَنْكَبُوتِ;] good as a remedy against the bite of the venomous creature above mentioned, (K,) for which reason it is thus called, (TA,) and against the sting of the scorpion. (K.)

رَتَلِيَّةٌ: see the next preceding paragraph, in two places.

رَاتِلَةٌ Short; (K;) applied to a man. (TA.)

أَرْتَلٌ i. q. أَرْتٌ [i. e. Having a vitiousness, or an impediment, in his speech, or utterance: see art. رَت]. (O, K.)

مَرْتَلٌ: see رَتَلٌ, in two places.

## رتم

1. رَتَمَ (T, S, M, K,) aor. 2, (M, K,) inf. n. رَتْمٌ (T, S, M, K,) He broke a thing: (ISk, T, S, M, K:) and bruised it, or crushed it, (ISk, T, M, K, TA,) much: (M, and so in the CK:) or, (M, K,) accord. to Lh, (M,) specially, (M, K,) he broke (M) the nose: (M, K:) [but see رَتَمَ, below:] and رَتَمَ [q. v.] signifies the same: you say, رَتَمَ أَنْفَهُ and رَتَمَهُ [He broke his nose]. (T, S.) — See also 4. مَا رَتَمَ بَكَلِيَّةً He spoke not a word. (T, S, M, K.) — رَتَمَتِ الْمِعْزَى The goats pastured upon the plant called الرَتَمَ [in the CK الرَتَمَ]. (K, TA.) — And رَتَمَ He became affected with swooning from eating the plant so called. (K, TA.) — رَتَمَ فِي بَنِي فَلَانٍ He grew up among the sons of such a one. (K.)