

immediately added the further explanation which here next follows, and which is also, but less fully, given by J, immediately after the first explanation in this paragraph:] and رَجَعَةٌ has a similar meaning in relation to the poor-rates; being applied to camels taken by the collector of the poor-rates older or younger than those which their owner is bound to give: (S,*TA:) and camels which are purchased by the Arabs of the desert, [app. in exchange-for others,] not of their own breeding nor bearing their marks; as also رَجَعَةٌ: (TA, [see 8:]) IB says that the pl. of رَجَعَةٌ is رَجَعٌ; and that it was said to a tribe of the Arabs, "By what means have your beasts become many?" and they answered, أَوْصَانًا أَبُونَا بِالرَّجْعِ: but Th says, بِالرَّجْعِ وَالرَّجْعِ: [both are probably correct; for it seems that the original forms are الرَّجْعُ and الرَّجْعُ; and that, in one case, the latter is assimilated to the former; in the other, accord. to a usage less common, the former to the latter:] accord. to Th, the meaning is, [Our father charged us with the seekings after herbage in the places thereof, and] the selling the old and weak beasts and purchasing others in a state of youthful vigour: or, accord. to another explanation, the meaning is, the selling males and purchasing females: thus explained, رَجَعٌ seems to be an inf. n. (TA. [See رَجَعٌ نَاقَةٌ.]) [See also رَجِيعَةٌ. — [† Any return, profit, or gain, accruing from a thing, or obtained by the sale or exchange thereof; as also مَرْجُوعٌ; and رَجَعٌ, q. v.] You say, جَاءَتْ رَجَعَةُ الصَّبَاغِ † The return, or increase, accruing to the owner of the lands came, or arrived. (Lh.) And جَاءَ فُلَانٌ رَجَعَةً حَسَنَةً † Such a one brought a good thing which he had purchased in the place of a bad thing; or in the place of a thing that was inferior to it. (TA.) And هَذَا مَتَاعٌ لَهُ مَرْجُوعٌ † This is a commodity for which there will be a return, or profit, or gain. (S,*TA) And دَابَّةٌ لَهَا مَرْجُوعٌ † A beast that may be sold after having been used. (El-Iṣbahānee.) And لَيْسَ لِهَذَا الْبَيْعِ مَرْجُوعٌ † There is not, or will not be, any return, or profit, or gain, for this sale. (TA.) — † An argument, or allegation, by which one rebuts in a litigation, or dispute; a proof; an evidence. (Ibn-'Abbād.)

رَجَعِي: see رَجَعَةٌ, in the latter half of the paragraph, in two places.

رَجَعِيٌّ, and طَلَّاقٌ رَجَعِيٌّ, † A divorce in which one reserves to himself the right of returning to his wife, or restoring her to himself, or taking her back to the marriage-state. (Mgh,*Mṣb.)

— رَجَعِيٌّ applied to a beast: see سَفَرٌ رَجَعِيٌّ.

رَجِيعَةٌ: see رَجِيعَةٌ.

رَجْعَانٌ: see رَجَعَةٌ, in the latter half of the paragraph, in two places.

رِجَاعٌ The nose-rein of a camel: (IDrd, K:) or the part thereof which falls upon the nose of the camel: pl. [of pauc.] أَرْجَعَةٌ and [of mult.]

رَجَعٌ فُلَانٌ (K:) from رَجَعٌ in the phrase رَجَعٌ فُلَانٌ عَلَى أَنْفِ بَعِيرِهِ [q. v.]. (IDrd.) — It is also an inf. n.: see 1, in the middle of the paragraph.

رَجَعِيٌّ [Made, or caused, to return, go back, come back, or revert; sent back, turned back, or returned: repeated: rebutted, rejected, or repudiated, in reply, or replication: like مَرْجُوعٌ: and used in all these senses; as will be seen from what follows: and also, like مَرْجَعٌ, made, or caused, to return, go back, come back, or revert, again and again, or time after time; sent back, turned back, or returned, again and again, or time after time; made, or caused, to go, or move, repeatedly to and fro; so to go and come; to reciprocate: reiterated: reproduced: renewed: syn. مَرَدٌ: [in the CK مَرْدُودٌ:] applied to anything: (S, K:) or to anything that is said or done: (Mṣb, TA:) because meaning مَرْجُوعٌ, i. e. مَرْدُودٌ: (S, Mṣb, TA:) or, applied to speech, † returned to its author; or repeated to him; or rebutted, rejected, or repudiated, in reply to him; syn. مَرْدُودٌ إِلَى صَاحِبِهِ: (Lth, K:) or, so applied, † repeated: (A, TA:) or, so applied, † reiterated: (Er-Rāghib, TA:) or, so applied, † disapproved, or disliked. (TA.) You say, † Avoid thou the saying that is repeated; (A, TA;) [or rebutted, &c.]; or disapproved. (TA.) — Applied to a beast, (S, TA,) and [particularly] to a camel, (K,) it signifies Made to return from journey to journey: (S, TA:) and also means † fatigued, or jaded, (S, K,) by journeying: (K:) fem. with ḍ: (S, K:) or † lean, or emaciated: (Er-Rāghib, K:) in the K is here added, or which thou hast made to return from a journey, meaning from journey to journey; but this is identical with the first explanation of the word applied to a beast: (TA:) pl. رَجَعٌ; (K;) or [app. of the fem., agreeably with analogy, and as seems to be indicated by J,] رَجَائِعٌ. (S.) رَجِيعٌ سَفَرٌ and رَجَعٌ سَفَرٌ [in like manner] signify Made to return repeatedly, or several times, in journeying; applied to a she-camel: (K:) and the former signifies, applied to a beast, and [particularly] to a camel, a he-camel, (بَعِيرٌ) which one makes to return again and again, or time after time, or to come and go repeatedly, in journeying, and drags along: (TA:) both also mean † lean, or emaciated: and are in like manner applied to a man: (Er-Rāghib, TA:) and رَجِيعٌ and مَرْجَعَانِيٌّ, also, but the latter is vulgar, † lean, or emaciated, by journeying; applied to a beast. (TA.) You say also سَفَرٌ رَجِيعٌ Travellers returning from a journey. (TA.) And سَفَرٌ رَجِيعٌ A journey in which are repeated returnings. (IAḡr.) — Any food returned to the fire [to be heated again], having become cold: (K:) [and particularly] roasted meat heated a second time. (Aḡ.) — A rope, or cord, undone, and then twisted a second time: (L, K:) and, as some say, anything done a second time. (L.) — † Writing retraced with the pen, in order that it may become more plain: (KL:) and مَرْجُوعٌ [signifies the same: and also] † tattooing repeated and

renewed; (EM p. 108;) tattooing of which the blackness has been restored: (TA:) pl. of the latter مَرَّاجِيعٌ. (TA, and EM ubi supra.) — † Dung, ordure, or excrement, of a solid-hoofed animal; (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K;) as also رَجَعٌ; (K;) and of a man; (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K;) as also † the latter word; (TA;) and of a beast of prey; as also † the latter: (S, TA:) because it returns from its first state, (Mgh, Mṣb, TA,) after having been food or fodder &c.; (TA;) having the meaning of an act. part. n., (Er-Rāghib, Mṣb,) or, it may be, of a pass. part. n. (Er-Rāghib.) — † The cud which is ruminated by camels and the like: (S,*K:) because it returns to be eaten. (TA.) So in the saying of El-Aṣhā,

* وَفَلَاةٌ كَانَتْهَا ظَهْرُ تَرْسٍ *
* نَيْسَ إِلَّا الرَّجِيعَ فِيهَا عَلَاقٌ *

i. e. [Many a desert, or waterless desert, as though it were the back of a shield,] in which there is not found by the camels anything to serve for the support of life except the cud. (S.) — † Sweat: (K:) because, having been water, it returns as sweat. (TA.) — See also رَجَعٌ, in three places. — Also † The [part called] فُؤَسُ of a bit: (Ibn-'Abbād, K:) [because of its returning motion.] — And † Niggardly, tenacious, or avaricious; syn. بَخِيلٌ [in the CK and a MS. copy of the K, نَخِيلٌ]. (Ibn-'Abbād, K, TA.)

رَجُوعَةٌ: see رَجَعَةٌ, in the latter half of the paragraph.

رَجِيعَةٌ A she-camel that is purchased with the price of another she-camel; as also رَاجِعَةٌ: (S:) or a female that is purchased with the price of a male. ('Alee Ibn-Hamzeh.) [See also رَجِيعَةٌ: and see رَجِيعٌ, of which it is originally the fem.] Accord. to ISk, رَجِيعَةٌ signifies A camel which one has purchased from men who have brought him from another place for sale; which is not of the district in which he is: [but this appears to be a mistranscription, for رَجِيعَةٌ; for he adds,] the pl. is رَجَائِعٌ. (TA.)

رَجَاعٌ † One who returns much, or often, unto God. (TA.)

رَاجِعٌ [act. part. n. of 1. Hence the saying, إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ — Also, without ḍ,] † A woman who returns to her family in consequence of the death of her husband (Az, S, Mṣb, K) or in consequence of divorcement; (Az, Mṣb;) as also مَرَّاجِعٌ: (Az, K:) or, accord. to some, (Mṣb,) she who is divorced [and sent back to her family] is termed مَرْدُودَةٌ. (S, Mṣb.) — [In like manner without ḍ,] applied to a she-camel, and to a she-ass, it signifies † That raises her tail, and compresses her two sides (فَطْرِيهَا), and casts forth her urine in repeated discharges, so that she is imagined to be pregnant, (S, K,) and then fails of fulfilling her [apparent] promise: (S:) or † that conceives,