

4. أرزأ: see ارزى, in art. رزى.

6: see 1.

8: see 1. — ارتزأ also signifies *It* (a thing, §) was, or became, diminished, lessened, or impaired. (§, K.) A poet says, (namely, Ibn Mukbil, describing a stallion, § in art. رزى.)

فَلَمْ يَرْتَزِ بِرُكُوبِ زَيْلًا

(§, TA) And he had not been lessened [by riding, so as to lose] as much as the gnat will carry: (TA:) or as much as the ant will carry with its mouth; meaning, anything: (§ in art. رزى:) but some read ترتزى; [and some, يرتزأ, as in copies of the § in art. رزى:] and some, برُكُوبِ: (TA.)

رُزْءٌ, (§, Mgh, K,) [originally an inf. n., and] a subst. from رُزِئَتْ رُزْءًا, (Mgh,) and رُزِئَتْ, (§, Mgh, Mgh, K,) also pronounced رُزِئَتْ, originally with ء, (Mgh,) and رُزِئَتْ, (§, K.) An affliction, a misfortune, or a calamity, (§, Mgh, K, TA,) by the loss of things dear to one: (TA:) or a great affliction or calamity or misfortune: (Mgh:) pl. (of the first, §, TA) أُرْزَاءُ (§, K, TA) and (of the second, §, Mgh, TA) رُزَايَا (§, Mgh, K, TA.)

رُزِئَتْ: } see the next preceding paragraph.
مُرْزِئَةٌ: }

مُرْزَأٌ; (so in some copies of the §; in others مُرْزَأٌ, which is said in the K to be a mistranscription;) pl. مُرْزُؤُونَ: (K:) A generous man, (§, K,* [in the latter of which only the pl. is explained,] and TA,) whose good things men get, or obtain, (§,) or from whom much is gotten, or obtained. (TA.) One says, in praising, فُلَانٌ مُرْزَأٌ فِي مَالِهِ [Such a one is a person from whom much of his property has been obtained]: and in expressing pity and grief, فُلَانٌ مُرْزَأٌ فِي أَهْلِهِ [Such a one is a person who has had some one, or more, of his family taken from him]. (Ham p. 176.) And the pl., mentioned above, also signifies Persons of whom the best have died: (K:) or persons of whom death befalls the best. (L.)

رزب

1. رُزِبَ, (A, K,) aor. َ, inf. n. رُزِبْتُ, (TK,) He hept, or clave, to him, or it, (A, K,) not departing. (K.)

رُزِبٌ, (§, K,) quasi-coordinate to جُرُوحٌ, (§,) applied to a man, (TA,) Short: (§, K:) and great, or old; syn. كَبِيرٌ: and thick and strong: and big, or bulky: (K:) or short and thick and strong: (TA:) or great in body, and stupid, foolish, or deficient in intellect. (Abu-l-Abbás, TA.) — Also The vulva of a woman: (K;) accord. to Kr, a subst. [properly speaking] applied thereto: (TA:) or an epithet, meaning large, or big, (§, K,) applied thereto, (K,) or applied to a رُكْبٌ [i. e. pubes]. (§.)

رُزِبَةٌ and رُزِبَةٌ, both with teshdeed; (A, K;) or the former only, (§, Mgh, K,) of these two,

(§, Mgh,) and رُزِبَةٌ, without teshdeed; (§, A, Mgh;) † the second mentioned by Ks, (Mgh,) but it is vulgar, (Fg, Mgh,) and said by ISk to be wrong; (Mgh;) A thing with which clods of clay are broken: (§, L:) or a small rod, or baton, of iron: (A, K:) and the last, رُزِبَةٌ, without teshdeed, a large blacksmith's hammer: (TA:) or a mallet with which wooden pins or pegs or stakes are knocked into the ground or into a wall; syn. مَيْتَدَةٌ: (Mgh:) the pl. of the first is أُرْزَابٌ: (Mgh;) and of † the last, مَرَازِبٌ, (A, Mgh,) as also of مَرْزَبَانٌ [q. v.]. (A.)

مَرْزَبَةٌ [A satrapy; the government of a satrap, or prefect of the Persians;] the headship of the Persians. (K.) You say, فُلَانٌ عَلَى مَرْزَبَةٍ كَذَا, [Such a one is over the satrapy of, or has the office of satrap over, such a province,] like as you say, لَهُ دَهْقَنَةٌ كَذَا. (§.)

مَرْزَبَةٌ and مَرْزَبَةٌ: see اُرْزَبَةٌ, in five places.

مَرْزَابٌ i. q. مِرْزَابٌ [and مَرْزَابٌ, i. e. A waterspout; &c.; see art. ووزب]; (A, K;) a dial. var. thereof; (§, Mgh;) but not a chaste word; (§;) and disallowed by A'Obeyd, (TA,) and by ISk and Fr and AHat. (TA voce مَرْزَابٌ.) — Also A great ship: (A, K:) or a long ship: (AZ, §, K:) pl. مَرَازِبٌ. (AZ, §.)

مَرْزَبَانٌ [A satrap; or] a great man, or chief, (A, Mgh, K,) of the Persians: (§, Mgh, K:) or a courageous cavalier who is set over a people, under a king: (TA:) it is said, on the authority of As, that the chief of the عَجَم [here meaning Persians] was called مَرْزَبَانٌ and مَرْزَبَانٌ: (IB, TA:) مَرْزَبَانٌ is an arabicized word, (§, Mgh,) [originally Persian,] used anciently: (Shifa el-Ghaleel, TA:) pl. مَرَازِبَةٌ. (§, A, Mgh, K.) Hence, [and from مَرَازِبَةٌ as pl. of مَرْزَبَةٌ,] the saying, أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الْمَرَازِبَةِ وَمَا بَأْيَدِيهِمْ مِنَ الْمَرَازِبَةِ [I seek protection by God from the satraps, and the iron hatoons that are in their hands]. (A.) — And hence, (§, Mgh,) مَرْزَبَانُ الزَّوْرَةِ, (§, Mgh, K,) [lit. The chief of the forest, or the like,] the latter word meaning الأَجْمَةَ, (Mgh, TA,) and also pronounced الزَّوْرَةَ; (Mgh;) an appellation of the lion; (§, Mgh, K;) and so مَرْزَبَانِي; for which El-Mufaddal said المَرْزَبَانِي, as referring to the زُبْرَةُ of the lion; but As disallowed this. (§.)

مَرْزَبَانِي: see what next precedes.

رزق

رُزِقْتُ: see رُزِقْتُ, in art. رُزِقْتُ.

رزح

1. رُزِحَتْ, aor. َ, inf. n. رُزِخٌ, (§, K,) and رُزِخٌ, (§, L,) or رُزِخٌ, (K,) She (a camel) fell down (§, L, K) by reason of fatigue, emaciated, (§, L, &c.,) or by reason of fatigue or emaciation, (K) accord. to the TA,) or by reason of fatigue and emaciation: (CK:) or clave to the ground, and

had not power to rise. (TA.) And رُزِحَ, (Mgh, Mgh,) aor. َ, (Mgh,) inf. n. رُزِخٌ and رُزِخٌ (Mgh, Mgh) and رُزِخٌ, (Mgh,) He (a camel, Mgh, Mgh) fell down by reason of fatigue: (Mgh:) or became much emaciated. (Mgh.) — Hence, or from مَرْزُوحٌ as meaning low, or depressed, ground or land, رُزِحَ said of a man, † He became weak, and what was in his hand went from him. (TA.) — And رُزِحَتْ أحواله and رُزِحَتْ حاله (A) † His state, or condition, was, and his circumstances, were, or became, weak and evil. (A,* and Har p. 489.) — [Hence also,] رُزِحَ العنبُ The grape-vine fell down.

(TA.) = رُزِحَ فُلَانًا بِالرَّمْحِ, inf. n. رُزِخٌ, He thrust, or pierced, such a one with the spear, or with the iron at the lower extremity of the spear; syn. رُزِخَهُ. (K.)

2. رُزِخَ, inf. n. تَرُزِخُ, (§, K,) He made a she-camel to fall down by reason of fatigue, emaciated: (§:) or he emaciated her. (K.) And رُزِحَتْهَا الأَسْفَارُ Journeys emaciated her. (A,* TA.)

4. ارزح العنبُ He raised [or propped up] the grape-vine [that had fallen down]. (TA.)

6: see 1.

رُزِخٌ, (§, A, Mgh, Mgh, TA) and مَرْزُوحٌ (TA) A camel that has fallen down by reason of fatigue: (Mgh:) or much emaciated: (Mgh, Mgh:) or much emaciated, that will not move: (TA:) or that throws himself down by reason of fatigue: or much emaciated, but having power to move: (A, TA:) pl. [of the former] رُزِخِي (§, A, Mgh, Mgh, K) and رُزِخٌ (§, A, Mgh, K) and رُزِخِي (§, A, Mgh, K) and [of the same or of رُزِخَةٌ] رُزِخِي (§, A, Mgh, K) and [of رُزِخٌ] رُزِخِي (§, A, Mgh, K.) — [Hence,] قَوْمٌ رُزِخٌ and رُزِخٌ [app. رُزِخٌ, agreeably with analogy, or perhaps رُزِخٌ, † A people, or party, emaciated, and falling down [or tottering by reason of weakness]. (Ham p. 227.) — And لَهُ حَالٌ رُزِخَةٌ † [He has a weak and an evil state or condition: see 1]. (A.)

مَرْزُوحٌ [A place where camels fall down by reason of fatigue: and hence,] a far-extending place of crossing or traversing [of a desert &c.]. (§, K.) — And A low, or depressed, tract of land. (K.)

مَرْزُوحٌ The wood, or pieces of wood, (حُخْبٌ,) with which a grape-vine is raised from the ground (T, §, K) when one part thereof has fallen down upon another: (T, TA:) or a vine-prop; a piece of wood with which a grape-vine is raised from the ground. (TA in art. جزء.) — Also, as an epithet in which the quality of a subst. predominates, [but why this is said I do not see, unless the primary meaning be that assigned by Esh-Sheybānee to the next following word,] A voice, sound, or noise; (TA;) and so مَرْزِخٌ: (K:) accord. to Esh-Sheybānee, the latter signifies