

scabby or mangy: (Ks, T:) of the dial. of Te-meem: (M:) also called **وَبْعَةٌ** [and **ثَمَلَةٌ**]. (T.)

One says, **كَانَ عَرَضُهُ رِبْدَةُ الْهَانِي** [As though his honour, or reputation, were the رِبْدَةُ of him who smears camels with tar]; and in like manner, **رِبْدَةُ الْحَائِضِ** [explained below]. (A.) And **لَمَّا أَسْمَعَهُمُ الْحَقَّ نَبَذُوهُ كَمَا يَنْبِذُ الْهَانِي الرِّبْدَةَ** [When he made them to hear, or told them, the truth, they rejected it, like as he who smears camels with tar rejects the رِبْدَةُ after using it]. (A.) — Also The piece of rag with which the goldsmith polishes ornaments. (S, L, K, and Mgh in explanation of the latter word.) — And the former word, The rag of a menstruating woman; (M, A, L, K;) the thing that the menstruating woman throws away. (Lth, T.) — And [hence,] + Anything unclean, dirty, or filthy, (M, L, K, TA,) and stinking. (TA.) — And [hence likewise,] + A man in whom is no good or goodness, devoid of goodness, or worthless, (M, K,) and, accord. to Lh, stinking. (M.) — Also The stopper (صِمَام) of a bottle, or flask. (IAqr, T, M, K.) — Also, (M, L, K,) and **رِبْدَةٌ**, (Fr, A'Obeyd, S, M, L,) of which latter **رِبْدٌ** is pl., or rather a quasi-pl. n., (M,) [or more properly a coll. gen. n., رِبْدَةٌ being its n. un.,] A single one of the رِبْدَةُ, meaning tufts of dyed wool (عُيُون) which are hung upon the necks of camels; (Fr, A'Obeyd, S, L;) and which are likewise called **مَرَابِدٌ**, (A, TA,) an irreg. pl. like **مَحَاسِنُ** [and **مَلَامِحُ** &c.]; (TA;) or which are hung upon a she-camel: (L:) or a tuft of dyed wool (عَيْنَةٌ) which is hung upon the ear of a camel (M, L, K) &c., (K,) [i. e.,] upon the ear of a he-camel and she-camel, or of a sheep or goat. (M, L.) — The pl. of رِبْدَةٌ in all the senses expl. above is رِبْدٌ and رِبَادٌ. (M, L, K.)

**رِبْدَةٌ**: see the next preceding paragraph, in two places. — Also The عَذْبَةُ [app. as meaning the عِلَاقَةُ, or suspensory thong in the handle,] of a whip: (K:) [n. un. of **رِبْدٌ**: for you say] **سَوْطٌ دُو رِبْدٌ** meaning A whip having thongs in the fore part of its جَنْزَرُ [or handle]. (En-Nadr, TA.) — Also Difficulty, or distress. (IAqr, T, K.) So in the saying, **كُنَّا فِي رِبْدَةٍ فَأَنْجَلَتْ عَنَّا** [We were in difficulty, or distress, and it became removed, or cleared away, from us]. (IAqr, T.)

**رِبْدَاتٌ** [in one of my copies of the S **رِبْدَاتٌ**, and in a copy of the A **رِبْدَاتٌ**]; One who makes many mistakes in his speech. (S, A, L, K.) [See also **مَرَبَادٌ**, below.]

**رِبْدَانِي**: see **مَرَبَادٌ**.

**رِبْدَانِيَّةٌ** + Evil (ISK, T, S, M, K) that occurs between, or among, people. (ISK, T, S, \*M.\*) You say, **بَيْنَ الْقَوْمِ رِبْدَانِيَّةٌ** Between, or among, the people is evil. (S, M.\*)

**رِبْدَانِي** and **رِبْدَانِيَّةٌ** + One who talks much, and irrationally, or erroneously, (K, TA,) making many mistakes in his speech. (TA.)

**رِبْدَانِيَّةٌ**: see **مَرَبَادٌ**.

## ربض

1. **رَبَضَ** **أَمْرٌ** — **بِالشَّيْءِ**: see 5. **رَبَضَ** **بِفُلَانٍ** (K) A thing, or an affair, or an event, put me in expectation. (TA.)

5. **رَبَضَ** **تَرَبَّصَ** He expected; or awaited: (S:) he tarried; or tarried expecting. (IAth.) You say **تَرَبَّصَ** **أَمْرٌ** He looked for, expected, awaited, or waited for, the thing, or event. (Mgh.) And **رَبَضَ** **أَمْرٌ** (M,) or **الْأَمْرُ**, (Mgh.) He looked for, expected, awaited, or waited for, the thing, or event, to befall him, or betide him. (M, Mgh.) It is said in the Kur [ix. 52], **هَلْ تَرَبَّصُونَ بِنَا إِلَّا** [Do ye look for, &c., aught save one of the two best things (namely victory or martyrdom) to betide us?]. (M.) And a poet says,

\* **تَرَبَّصْ بِهَا رَبِّبُ الْمَوْتِ لَعَلَّهَا**

\* **تُطَلِّقُ يَوْمًا أَوْ يَمُوتُ حَلِيلَهَا**

[Wait thou for the vicissitudes of fortune to befall her: perhaps she may be divorced some day, or her husband may die]. (TA.) You say also, **رَبَضَ** **أَمْرٌ** [He looked for, &c., a time of dearthness for his commodity, or article of merchandise]. (A.) And, [elliptically,] **رَبَضَ** **بِفُلَانٍ** (K,) or **بِالشَّيْءِ** (M;) and **رَبَضَ** **بِهِ** (M, A, K,) aor. **رَبَضَ**, (TK,) inf. n. **رَبَضَ**; (M, A, K;) He looked for, expected, awaited, or waited for, [something] good or evil to befall, or betide, (M, A, K,) such a one, (A, K,) or the thing: (M:) or **رَبَضَ** **بِالشَّيْءِ** signifies he looked for, expected, awaited, or waited for, a day for the thing. (Lth.)

**رَبَضَةٌ** An expecting; an awaiting; a waiting: (AHát, S, A, Mgh, K:) a tarrying; or tarrying in expectation. (M.) You say, **رَبَضْتُ** **أَمْرًا** [I have to endure an expecting, &c., with respect to my goods, or commodities; app. meaning, I have to wait for a favourable opportunity to sell them]. (S, A.) And **رَبَضْتُ** **أَمْرًا** [I have to endure an expecting, or a waiting, in El-Basrah]. (AHát, A.) And **رَبَضْتُ** **أَمْرًا** [I have to endure a tarrying, or a tarrying in expectation, for, or on account of, this thing, or affair]. (M.) — Also The period that is assigned to a husband when he has been pronounced incapable of sexual intercourse with his wife; so that if he go in to her [it is well with him, and he remains her husband]; but if not, a separation is made between them: so in the saying, **أَقَامَتِ الْمَرْأَةُ رَبَضَتَهَا فِي بَيْتِ زَوْجِهَا** [The woman abode during the period so assigned to her husband in the house, or tent, of her husband]. (ISK, K.) [In like manner **رَبَضَةٌ** (perhaps a mistranscription) is explained in the A and TA in art. **ربض**: and the period is there said to be a year.]

**مَرَبُوضٌ**, applied to a man, (K,) Put in expectation. (TK.)

**مَرَبُوضٌ** One who withholds, or collects and withholds, wheat or the like, waiting for a time of dearthness; syn. **مُحْتَكِرٌ**. (S.)

## ربض

1. **رَبَضَ**, (S, A, Mgh, K,) aor. **رَبَضَ**, (S, Mgh, K,) inf. n. **رَبُوضٌ** (S, A, Mgh, Mgh, K) and **رَبَضَ** (Mgh, K) and **رَبَضَةٌ**, (K,) [the last an inf. n. of un.,] said of the sheep and goat, (S, A, Mgh, K,) and of the gazelle, (S, A,) and of the ox-kind, and the horse, (S,) or beast, (Mgh,) and of the dog, (S, A,) [signifying He lay down, or laid himself down, upon his breast,] is like **بَرَكٌ** said of a camel, (S, Mgh, K,) and **جَمَرٌ** said of a bird, (S, TA,) or **جَلَسَ** said of a man. (Mgh.) Said of a man, it means [† He lay down: and he sat: or] he sat upon his knees: and it may also mean he sat upon his thighs and his buttocks. (Har p. 172.) [And hence, † He remained fixed, or stationary, like an animal lying upon its breast; as is shown by what here follows: whence a signification of **رَبَضَ**, q. v.] The saying of Moḥammad to Ed-Dahḥāk, when he sent him to his people, **إِذَا أَتَيْتَهُمْ فَارْبُضْ فِي دَارِهِمْ ظَبِيًّا**, means When thou comest to them, remain in their abode in security, or without fear, like the gazelle in his covert: (IAqr, ISd, K:) or trust them not, but be vigilant, like a wild animal, ready to spring up, for thou wilt be in the midst of the unbelievers; (Az, ISd, K;) so, if anything induce in thee suspicion, thou mayest flee from them like the gazelle: (Az, ISd, TA:) accord. to each interpretation, **رَبَضَ** is in the accus. case as a denotative of state; the subst. being put in the place of the act. part. n., as though for **مُتَرَبِّصٌ**: the former of the two explanations is said to be the more agreeable with the circumstances of the case. (TA.) You say also, **رَبَضَ** **الْأَسَدُ عَلَى فَرْسَتِهِ**, and **الْقِرْنُ عَلَى قَرْبِهِ**, The lion laid himself down upon his breast on his prey, and the adversary on his adversary. (K.) — He (a beast) lodged, and abode, in a place. (TA.) — † He (a man) became heavy, and slept, stretched upon the ground. (TA.) — **رَبَضَ** **عَنِ الْغَنَرِ**, (S, A, K,) inf. n. **رَبُوضٌ**, (S,) † He (a ram) abstained from tugging, or covering the ewes, and avoided it, (S, A, \*K, \*) or them, (TA,) being fatigued: (S:) or was unable to cover them: (K:) one does not say, of a ram, **جَفَرَ**. (S.) You say also of a ewe when she is pregnant, **قَدْ رَبَضَ عَنَّا**. (Ibn-'Abbād, A.) And you say of a man, **رَبَضَ** **عَنْ مَعَالِي الْأُمُورِ** † He abstained, or held back, from seeking the means of acquiring eminence, or nobility. (TA.) — **رَبَضَ** **الْأَلِيلُ** (A, K) The night cast its darkness [lit. itself (expl. by **أَلْقَى بِنَفْسِهِ**) upon the earth]. (K.) — **رَبَضَ**, aor. **رَبَضَ** and **رَبَضَ**, (IAqr, O, K,) but the latter aor. was afterwards rejected by IAqr, (TA,) He betook himself, or repaired, to him for lodging, covert, or refuge. (IAqr, O, K.) — **رَبَضَتْ**, aor. **رَبَضَتْ**, and IAqr is related to have said **رَبَضَتْ** also, but afterwards to have retracted it, † She (a wife, or sister, or other woman,) undertook, or managed, his affairs, and gave him lodging, or refuge: (TA:) she was to him [as though she were] a **رَبِيعٌ**, or place of abode: like **أَبُوهُ** “I was to him a father,” and **أُمُّهُ** “I was to him a mother.” (A, TA.) [The aor. occurs in the K, in the phrase **تَرَبَّصْ زَوْجَهَا**: thus in the TA: