or uttered gibberish or jargon, to him: (see R. فيها بينهم (S, K) تراطنوا العام and إزر (S, K) (\$) They so spoke [&c.] (\$, K) among themselves. (S.) A poet says, (S,) namely, Tarafeh, (TA,)

[Their voices were like the barbarous, or vitious, or rather the foreign, speech, among themselves, of رَطَنَ بشَيْءٍ , You say also, رَطَنَ بشَيْءٍ , meaning He alluded to a thing, not mentioning its name explicitly, or unequivocally. (JM.)

3: see above, first sentence.

6: see 1, in two places.

: see the next paragraph.

رطانة, (so in my copies of the S, [like the former of the two inf. ns. of رُطُن,] and so in copies of the K,) or رَطَانَة, (so accord. to the TA, as from the K,) and رُطُونُ , (S, K,) accord. to Aş, Camels when they are many, (TA,) or, accord. to Fr, camels when they are such as are termed رفاق [pl. of رفقة pl. of رفقة], and have their owners with them: (S, TA:) or camels when they are many, and are such as are termed رفاق, and have their owners with them : (K:) and accord. to As, رفاق by : طَحُونُ and طَحَانَةُ by وَفَاق being meant those upon which people have gone forth to purvey for themselves wheat, or corn, or other provisions from the towns or villages; each, or every, company being a ais. (TA.)

مَا الَّذِي تَرْطُنُ بِهِ means رُطَّيْنَاكَ and مَا رُطَيْنَاكَ [i. e. What is that to which thou alludest, not مَا رُطَّيْنَاكَ or إِنَّا mentioning it explicitly?]: (JM:) or and sometimes without teshdeed, means What is [this] thy speech? (K.)

4. أَرْطُت الأَرْضُ The land produced the kind of trees called أَرْطَى [or أَرْطَى; as also آرُطَت, belonging to art. إراط, q. v.]. (كِ.)

or أُرْطَى Sands producing the trees called رَوَاط

: ارط :see art أَرْطَى :see art أَرْطَى : (K:) it is of the measure أَرْطَى reason, and وَعُعْلَى [or وَعُعْلَى] for another reason: for they say مُرْطَى as well as أديير مَأْرُوطُ for they say ing A hide tanned with the leaves of the tree .ارطى called

above. أُرْطَى see مَرْطِى

1. رُعُ The being still, syn. رُعُونُ, [a signification contr. to one borne by two other words in this art.,] (IAar, K,) is the inf. n. of رَعْت , aor. -, [probably a mistake for -, which is the regular form of an intrans. verb of this class, notwithstanding the guttural letter,] The wind was, or became, still. (TK.) Bk. I.

R. Q. 1. Acja He (God) caused him [a child, or boy, as is implied in the S,] to grow. (S, Z, K.) مورع دابته He (a horseman) rode his beast to train it when it was in the first stage of training and as yet refractory. (O, TS, K.) In In the L we find إِذَا لَيْرُ تَكُنْ رَيِّضًا, [meaning when it was not trained, رَيْضًا being here used in the إِذَا كَانَتُ رَبِّضًا in the place of مُرُوضَةً sense of which is the reading in the O and TS and K. (TA.) \_\_ [See also مُعْرِعَة, below.]

R. Q. 2. تَرْعَزَعُ He (a child, or boy,) became active (تحرك), and grew, grew up, or became a young man, (S, K,) and some add, وكبر [and became big, or attained to full growth]. (TA.) [See its part. n., below.] \_\_ السُّنُّ The tooth became loose, and wabbled, or moved about. (K.) المَاءُ يَتَرَعْرَعُ فِي وَجُهِ الأَرْضِ ــ (K.) The water is in a state of commotion, or agitation, upon the surface of the ground. (TK.) And تُرْعُوعُ السَّوَابُ † The mirage was in a state of commotion, or agitation: being likened to water. (TA.)

Young men of the lowest, or basest, or meanest, sort, or of the refuse of mankind; or low, ignoble, mean, or sordid, young men, such as serve for the food of their bellies : (S, K:) or the lowest, basest, or meanest, sort, or refuse, of manhind, or people: or a medley, or mixed or promiscuous multitude or collection, of men, or people; or of the lowest or basest or meanest sort, or refuse, thereof: (Msb:) and رَعَامُ النَّاس the lowest, basest, or meanest, sort, or refuse, of mankind, or of the people; the medley of men, or of such men: (TA:) n. un. with 5: (Msb, TA:) Az mentions his having read in the handwriting of Sh الرعاء in form, app. meaning الزجاج like من الناس الْرُعَاعُ , like الزُّجَاجُ , for this is the most chaste form of the latter word, and the most usual with classical writers], as meaning the refuse, and weak, of mankind, or of the people, who, when frightened, fly. (TA.) \_ [The n. un.] als, signifies [also] One without heart and without intellect or intelligence. (AA, K.) - And An ostrich; (Abu-l-'Omeythil, K;) because always as though frightened. (Abu-l-'Omeythil.)

رَعَاع see وَعَاع

.[q. v.] رُعَاعُ n. un. of رُعَاعُةً

see زَعْرَاعُ ; each in three places.

originally an inf. n. of R. Q. 1] A state of beautiful youthfulness, and activity, of a boy. (TA.) \_ A state of commotion, or agitation, (IDrd, K,) of clear water, (K,) or of clear shallow water, (IDrd,) upon the surface of the ground. (IDrd, K.)

: see the next paragraph.

The tall reed or cane, or tall reeds or canes, (K, TA,) in the place of growth thereof,

from the Arabs. (TA.) \_\_ And hence, as some say, or, accord. to others, from accord in the latter of the two senses assigned to it above, A boy who has attained to youthful vigour, and justness of stature; as also أورعرع (TA:) or a youth, or young man, of goodly proportions, (S, K,) with beauty of youthfulness; (K;) as also أُوْرِعُ (Ş, K) and أُوْرِعُ (Ibn-'Abbad, K:) or arriving at the age of puberty; (TA;) as also وعرم and ارْعَرْعَهُ ؛ (Kr:) or who has become active, (المُعْرَفُ) and big, or of full growth: (TA:) [see also [and رَغْرُعُ \* the pl., (Ş, TA,) i. e. of [perhaps the inula Arabica; now called jail or, as Forskål (in his Flora Aegypt. Arab., pp. lxxiii. and 150,) designates the plant now thus called, inula dysenterica:] some say that عرعار this word is formed by transposition from

applied to a boy, (Mgh, TA,) Almost, or quite, past the age of ten years: (Mgh:) or active; syn. مَصَوَّلُ . (TA.) [See its verb, R. Q. 2; and see also [.]

1. رُغُبُ, aor. -, (Msb, K,) inf. n. رُغُبُ (K, TA) and رُغُب, or the latter of these is a simple subst., (TA,) or each of them is a simple subst., (Mab, TA,) and the inf. n. is رُغُب; (Mab;) and رُغُب and , like غنى; both mentioned by 'Iyad and Ibn-Kurkool, and the last by ISk also; (TA;) and ارتعب; (K;) He feared; he mas afraid or frightened or terrified: (Msb, K, TA:) or his bosom and heart were filled with fear: or he feared in the utmost degree; was in a state of the utmost terror. (TA.) \_\_ بعب said of a valley, [like -;,] aor. -, + It became filled with water. (L.) \_ رَعْبت الحَمَامَةُ ص (L.) , مَعْبت الحَمَامَةُ ص (L.) inf. n. ترعيب; (A, TA;) ! The pigeon raised, and poured forth loudly, or vehemently, its cooing cry. (A,\* K, TA.) You say مَهَامُ لَهُ تَرْعِيبُ † Pigeons, or a pigeon, having a loud, or vehement, cooing. (A.) \_ And بَعْبَ, aor. -, [inf. n. بُعْبَ + He composed, or uttered, rhyming prose. (K.) رعبه , (S, A, Mab, K,) aor. -, (A, K,) inf. n. رعبه (A, MA) and رعب, (MA,) He caused him, or made him, to fear, or be afraid; frightened, or terrified, him: (S, A, Msb, K:) or he filled his bosom and heart with fear: or he put him in the utmost fear, or terror : (TA :) and معبه signifies the same, (Lb, K,) inf. n. and and ; it's (K;) and so does ارعبه \* accord. to Ibn-Talhah El-Ishbeelee, and Ibn-Hisham El-Lakhmee, and Fei in the Msb; but this is disallowed by IAar and Th and J. (TA.) \_ [Hence,] , aor. -, [inf. n. رعب,] signifies also He threatened. (K,\* TA.) \_ Also, aor. -, (K,) inf. n. , (TA,) He charmed, or fascinated, by magical enchantment [or by the eye] or otherwise. (K, TA.) while fresh: so accord to Az, as heard by him Also, [like -;,] (S, A, Msh, K,) aor. -, (K,)