

as also رَجُولَةٌ (Ks, S, TA) and رَجُولِيَّةٌ (IAar, S, K) and رَجُولِيَّةٌ (Ks, T, K) and رَجُولِيَّةٌ (K); of the class of inf. ns. that have no verbs belonging to them. (ISd, TA.) = And The having a complaint of the رَجُل [i. e. leg, or foot]. (TA.) — And in a horse, (S,) or beast, (دَابَّة, K,) A whiteness, (K,) or the having a whiteness, (S,) in one of the رَجْلَان [i. e. hind legs or feet], (S, K,) without a whiteness in any other part; (TA;) as also رَجِيلٌ. (K.) This is disliked, unless there be in him some other [similar] وَضَح (S.)

رَجْلَةٌ: see the next preceding paragraph, first sentence. = [Also, accord. to the K, a pl. of رَجُل or of one of its syns.] = And A herd, or detached number collected together, of wild animals. (IB, TA.) = And A place in which grow [plants, or trees, of the kind called] عَرَفَج (K,) accord. to Az, in which grow many thereof, (TA,) in one رَوْضَةٌ [or meadow]. (K.) — And A water-course, or channel in which water flows, (S, K,) from a [stony tract such as is called] حَرَّة to a soft, or plain, tract: (K:) pl. رَجَل; (S, K;) a term similar to مَذَانِب [pl. of مَذْنَب]: so says Er-Rāghib: the waters (he says) pour to it, and it retains them: and on one occasion he says, the رَجْلَةٌ is like the قَرْيَ: it is wide, and people alight in it: he says also, it is a water-course of a plain, or soft, tract, such as is مَلِيَّات, or, as in one copy, مَنِيَّات [which is app. the right reading, meaning productive of much herbage]. (TA.) = الرَجْلَةُ also signifies A species of the [kind of plants called] حَمِيض. (K.) — And, accord. to [some of] the copies of the K [in this place], The عَرَفَج; but correctly the فَرَفَج [as in the CK here, and in the K &c. in art. فَرَفَج]; (TA;) i. q. البَقْلَةُ; (S, Mgh, TA;) thus the people commonly called it; i. e. البَقْلَةُ الحَمِيْقَةُ; (TA;) [all of these three appellations being applied to Purslane, or purslain; and generally to the garden purslane:] it is [said to be] called الحَمِيْقَةُ because it grows not save in a water-course: (S: [i. e. the wild sort: but see art. حَمِيْق]:) whence the saying, رَجْلَةٌ مِنْ رَجْلَةٍ [explained in art. حَمِيْق], (S, K,) meaning this بَقْلَةُ: (TA:) the vulgar say, مِنْ رَجْلِهِ. (S, K, TA. [In the CK, erroneously, مِنْ رَجْلَةٍ])

رَجْلَةٌ: see رَجُل, in two places.

رَجْلَةٌ a quasi-pl. n. of رَجُل, q. v. (TA.) = [Also fem. of the epithet رَجُل.]

رَجْلِي fem. of رَجْلَان: see رَجُل, near the end of the paragraph. — رَجْلِيَّةٌ and رَجْلِيَّةٌ A [stony tract such as is called] حَرَّة that is rough [or rugged], in which one goes on foot: or level, but abounding with stones: (K:) or rough and difficult, in which one cannot go except on foot: (TA:) or the latter signifies level, but abounding with stones, in which it is difficult to go along: (S:) or hard and rough, which horses and camels cannot traverse, and none can but a man on foot:

(AHeyth, TA:) or that impedes the feet by its difficulty. (Er-Rāghib, TA.) = رَجْلِي is also a pl. of رَجْلَان: (S:) [and app. of رَجِيل also.]

رَجْلَةٌ fem. of رَجُل [q. v.]. — See also the next preceding paragraph.

رَجْلِي sing. of رَجْلِيُون, which latter is applied, with the article ال, to Certain men who used to run (كَانُوا يَجْدُونَ, so in the O and K, but in the T يَجْزُونَ [which is evidently a mistranscription], TA) upon their feet; as also رَجْلِيَّةٌ, in like manner with the article ال: (O, K, TA:) in the T, the sing. is written رَجْلِي; and said to be a rel. n. from الرَجْلَةُ; which requires consideration: (TA:) they were Suleyk El-Makānib, (O, K, TA,) i. e. Ibn-Sulakeh, (TA,) and El-Munteshir Ibn-Wahb El-Bāhilee, and Owfa Ibn-Maṭar El-Māzinee. (O, K, TA. [All these were famous runners.]

رَجْلِيَّةٌ: see رَجْلَةٌ.

رَجْلَان and its fem., رَجْلِي: see رَجُل.

رَجَال [a quasi-pl. n.]: see رَجُل.

رَجِيل: see رَجُل, in two places. — Also i. q. مَشَا; and so رَجِيل; (K;) i. e. (TA) [That walks, or goes on foot, much; or a good goer; or] strong to walk, or go, or go on foot; (S, in explanation of the latter, and TA;) applied to a man, (S, K, TA,) and to a camel, and an ass: (TA:) or the latter, a man that walks, or goes on foot, much and well: and strong to do so, with patient endurance: and a beast, such as a horse or an ass or a mule, and a camel, that endures long journeying with patience: fem. with ة: (T, TA:) or, applied to a horse, that does not become attenuated, or chafed, abraded, or worn, in the hoofs [by journeying]: (S, O:) or, so applied, that does not sweat: and rendered submissive, or manageable; broken, or trained: (K,* TA:) the fem., with ة, is also applied to a woman, as meaning strong to walk, or go on foot: (TA:) pl. رَجْلِي [most probably of رَجِيل, agreeably with analogy,] and رَجَالِي. (K.) — Also A place of which the two extremities are far apart: (M, K,* TA:) in the copies of the K, الطَّرِيقَيْنِ is here erroneously put for الطَّرِيقَيْنِ: and the M adds, trodden, or rendered even, or easy to be travelled: (TA:) or rugged and hard land or ground: (O, TA:) and a hard place: and a rugged, difficult, road, in a mountain. (TA.) = Also, applied to speech, i. q. مُرْتَجِل [i. e. Extemporized; spoken extemporaneously, impromptu, or without premeditation]. (O, K, TA.)

رَجِيل dim. of رَجُل, which see, in two places.

رَجُولَةٌ: }
رَجُولِيَّةٌ: } see رَجْلَةٌ.
رَجُولِيَّةٌ: }

رَجِيلَةٌ: see رَجْلِي. — وَلَدَتْهَا الرَجِيلَةُ They (sheep or goats) brought them forth [i. e. their

young ones] one after another. (El-Umawee, T, S, O, K.)

رَجَال i. q. رَجُل, q. v. (Az, TA.)

رَجَالَةٌ: }
رَجَالِي: } quasi-pl. ns. of رَجُل, q. v.

رَجَال (S, Mgh, Mgh, K, &c.) and رَجُل (Mgh, Mgh, K,) the latter of the dial. of El-Hijáz, (MF,) in copies of the M written رَجُل, (TA,) and رَجُل (S, K) and رَجِيل [afterwards mentioned as a quasi-pl. n.] (K) and رَجْلَان (S, K) and رَجُل (K,) but this last is said by Sb to be a quasi-pl. n., (TA,) Going, or a goer, on foot; a pedestrian; a footman; the opposite of فَارِس; (S, Mgh;) one having no beast whereon to ride, (K, TA,) in a journey, and therefore going on his feet: (TA:) see also رَجِيل: pl. رَجَالَةٌ (Ks, T, S, M, Mgh, K,) [or rather this is a quasi-pl. n.,] written by MF رَجَالَةٌ, as on the authority of AHei, but the former is the right, (TA,) and رَجَال (Ks, T, S, M, Mgh, K) and رَجُل (S, Mgh, TA,) this last mentioned before as being said by Sb to be a quasi-pl. n., (TA,) like صَحْب (S, Mgh, TA) and رَجُل, and occurring in the Kur xvii. 66, (TA,) all of رَجُل, (S, Mgh,) and رَجَال (S, M, K,) of رَجْلَان (S) and of رَجُل, (TA,) [but more commonly of رَجُل, q. v.] and رَجْلِي (S, O, K,) of رَجْلَان (S, O,) and رَجَالِي (S, M, K,) of رَجُل (S,) or of رَجْلَان (TA,) and رَجَالِي and رَجْلَان (M, K,) which last is of رَجُل or of رَجِيل, (TA,) and رَجْلَةٌ [a pl. of pauc.], (M, K,) written by MF رَجْلَةٌ, and if so, of رَجُل, like as كَتَبَةٌ is pl. of كَاتِب, (TA,) and رَجْلَةٌ (T, M, K,) [but this is a quasi-pl. n., mentioned before as of رَجُل, q. v.] and رَجْلَةٌ (M, K,) which may be pl. of رَجَال, which is pl. of رَجُل, (IJ,) and رَجَال (M, K,) which may be pl. of the pl. رَجْلَةٌ (IJ,) and رَجَالِي (M, K,) and to the foregoing pls. mentioned in the K are to be added (TA) رَجْلَةٌ (Ks, M, TA) which is of رَجُل, (TA,) and رَجُل, like سَكْر, (AHei, TA,) and [the quasi-pl. ns.] رَجَالِي (Ks, T, M, AHei, TA,) termed by MF an anomalous pl., (TA,) and رَجَال (AHei, TA,) said by MF to be extr., of the class of رَجَال (TA,) and رَجِيل (AHei, TA,) said to be a quasi-pl. n. like مَعِيْر and كَلِيْب. (TA.) Az says, I have heard some of them say رَجَال as meaning رَجُل; and its pl. is رَجَالِي. (TA.) And رَجْلَةٌ and رَجْلَةٌ are applied in the same sense to a woman, (Lth, TA,) and so is رَجْلِي [fem. of رَجْلَان, like غَضْبَان fem. of غَضْبَان]: (S:) and the pl. [of the first] is رَوَاجِل (TA) and [of the first or second or] of the third, (S) رَجَال (Lth, S, TA) and رَجَالِي. (S.) — Lh mentions the saying, لَا تَفْعَلْ كَذَا أُمِّكَ رَجُل, but does not explain it: it seems to mean [Do not thus:] may thy mother mourn, and be bereft of thee. (TA.) =