

equal in age, (A, TA,) of a female, (T,) and of a man, but mostly used in relation to females: (M:) sometimes, [in poetry,] رَادٌ, with the ء suppressed, (T, S, M,) for the sake of the rhyme; (M;) as in a verse of Kutheiyir cited voce أَصْدَةٌ: (T, S:) pl. رَادٌ. (M.) = Also Straitness: (K, TA: [in the CK, الصِّيقُ is erroneously put for الصِّيقُ:]) you say, وَقَعَ فِي الرِّبْدِ He fell into straitness. (TK.) But [SM says,] I have not found this in any of the lexicons that I have. (TA.)

رَادَةٌ: } see رُوْدٌ, each in two places: = and رَادٌ.  
رُوْدَةٌ: }

رُوْدٌ: see رَادٌ, in art. رُوْد.

رُوْدٌ [or رُوْدٌ?]: see رُوْدٌ.

رُوْدَةٌ: see رُوْدٌ.

رَادٌ: see رُوْدٌ. — رَادٌ الضَّحَى: see رَادٌ. [See also art. رُوْد.]

رَادَةٌ: see رُوْدٌ.

### راس

1. رَاسَةٌ, (S, M, K,) aor. رَسَا, (K, TA, [in a copy of the M<sup>2</sup>,]) inf. n. رَاسٌ, (M, TA,) He (a man, S) hit, or hurt, his head. (S, M, K.) — رَاسَتُهُ بِالْعَصَى I struck his head with the staff, or stick. (A.) — رَاسَةُ الْبَرَامِ The disease called affected, or overcame, (أَخَذَ,) his head. (A.) [And hence,] رَاسٌ, (M, A,) inf. n. رَاسٌ, (M,) His (a man's) head was, or became, affected, or overcome, by the disease called برام, or otherwise: (A:) or he had a complaint of his head. (M, TA.) = رَاسٌ الْقَوْمِ, (S, M, A,) and رَاسٌ عَلَيْهِمْ, (M,) aor. رَسَا, (S, M,) inf. n. رَاسَةٌ, (S, M, A,) He was, or became, head, chief, commander, governor, ruler, lord, master, prince, or king, of, or over, the people; he headed them; (M, A;\*) he was, or became, their superior, (M.) [See also 5.] — Also رَاسٌ, alone, aor. رَسَا, inf. n. رَاسَةٌ, He was, or became, high in rank or condition. (Msb.) — And, with the same aor. and inf. n., He strove for رَاسَةً [or headship, or command,] (زَاحَرَ عَلَيْهِ) and desired it. (IAqr, TA.)

2. رَاسُ الشَّيْبِ الْأَفْعَى The [lizard called] ضَبٌّ turned his head towards the viper, or met the viper head-foremost, in coming forth from his hole: for the viper comes to the hole of the ضَبٌّ, and hunts after it, and sometimes the latter comes forth with its head towards the former, and is said to be مَرْتَسٍ: and sometimes a man hunts after the ضَبٌّ, and puts a stick into the mouth of its hole, and it imagines it to be a viper, and comes forth head-foremost or tail-foremost, i. e., مَرْتَسًا أَوْ مَذْبَتًا. (TA.) = [The verb is also used intransitively, as meaning It (a ضَبٌّ) put its head foremost in coming forth from its hole: contr. of ذَنَبَ.] — رَاسَتُهُ, inf. n. تَرَسَّسٌ, I made, or appointed, him رَاسٌ [i. e. head, chief, commander, governor, ruler, lord, master, prince, or king], (S, K,) عَلَى الْقَوْمِ over the people. (S, TA.)

And رَاسُوهُ عَلَى أَنْفُسِهِمْ, (M, A,) seen by Az, in the book of Lth, written رَاسُوهُ, but the former is the regular form, (TA,) They made him head, chief, commander, &c., over themselves. (M, A.)

5. تَرَسَّسَ عَلَى الْقَوْمِ He became made, or appointed, head, chief, commander, governor, ruler, lord, master, prince, or king, over the people; (S, M, A;) as also ارْتَأَسَ عَلَيْهِمْ (S:) or both signify [like الْقَوْمِ عَلَى الْقَوْمِ] he was, or became, رَاسٌ [i. e. head, chief, &c.] (K, TA) over the people. (TA.)

8. ارْتَأَسَ الشَّيْءُ He, or it, became mounted, or fixed, upon the head of the thing. (M, TA.)\* In the saying, يَرْتَأَسُ السَّيْفُ قَيْقُوتَ [He becomes fixed upon the point of the spear-head, and is slain], in a verse cited by Th, يَرْتَأَسُ is for يَرْتَسُّ. (M.) = See also 5. — ارْتَأَسَ زَيْدًا He took Zeyd by the neck, and lowered it to, or towards, the ground. (K, from the "Nawādir el-Aqrāb.") — Hence, + He occupied Zeyd so as to divert his attention: (K, from the same:) and اخْتَأَسَهُ and اعْتَأَسَهُ also signify the same [app. in the former sense, or perhaps in both senses.] (TA, from the same.)

رَاسٌ, (S, M, A, Msb, K,) generally with ء, except in the dial. of Benoo-Temeem, who constantly suppress the ء, (Msb,) [The head of a man and of any animal;] a certain part of an animal, (Msb,) well known: (Msb, K:) masc., (Msb, TA,) by common consent: (TA:) and (K) the highest or uppermost part, or top, or summit, (M, A, K,) of a thing, (M,) or of anything; (A, K;) as, for instance, of a mountain, &c.; (the Lexicons, passim;) and the upper, or uppermost, part of a valley: (TA: see رَاسٌ:) pl. (of pauc., S, TA) رُؤُوسٌ, (S, M, Msb, K,) and, by transposition, أَرُوسٌ, (M, TA,\*) [originally أَرُوسٌ, in the L, erroneously, أَرَارَسٌ,) and (of mult., S, TA) رُؤُوسٌ, (S, M, Msb, K,) [by some carelessly written رُؤُوسٌ, and by some, allowably, رُؤُوسٌ,) which is not transposed, and رُؤُوسٌ, which is elliptical. (M, TA.) A poet uses the pl. for the dual, saying,

رُؤُوسٌ كَبِيرَتَيْنِ يَنْتَظِحَانِ

[The heads of the two great ones, or old ones, of them, smite each other with their horns]. (M.) — يَوْمُ الرُّؤُوسِ — أَمْرُ الرُّؤُوسِ [The day of the heads] is applied by the people of Mekkeh to the day called يَوْمُ الْقَرِّ, because then they eat the heads of the animals sacrificed. (A, TA.) — أَصَابَ رَأْسَهُ He kissed his head: a metonymical phrase. (TA.) — رَمَى فَلَانٌ مِنْهُ فِي الرُّؤُوسِ [lit., Such a one was shot by him in the head; meaning,] + he turned away from him, and did not look towards him nor pay any regard or attention to him, and deemed him troublesome. (S, TA.) You say also, رَمَيْتُ مِنْكَ فِي الرُّؤُوسِ, meaning, + Thou hast an evil opinion of me (S, K) so that thou canst not look towards me. (S.) — وَلَدَتْ وَلَدَهَا — رَكِبَ رَأْسَهُ: see art. رَكَب.

عَلَى رَأْسٍ وَاحِدٍ + She brought forth her children one after, or near after, another. (IAqr, M.) In like manner you say, رَأْسًا ثَلَاثَةً أَوْلَادٍ رَأْسًا, (M,) or رَأْسًا عَلَى رَأْسٍ, (TA,) + He had three children born to him one after, or near after, another. (M, TA.) And اجْعَلْ عِنْدِي رَأْسًا مِنَ الْغَنَمِ — (بَاج.) (ISk, TA in art.) [I have one head of sheep or goats]: and عِدَّةٌ مِنْ رَأْسٍ [a number of head thereof]. (A, TA.) It is said in a trad. of 'Omar, رَأْسَيْنِ رَأْسًا وَاجْعَلُوا الرَّأْسَ رَأْسَيْنِ And make ye the one head two head, by buying two animals with the price of one, that, when one dies, the second may remain. (Mgh in art. فَرَق.) And you say, فُلَانٌ يَرْتَبِطُ كَذَا رَأْسًا مِنَ الدَّوَابِّ [Such a one ties so many head of beasts]. (S in art. رِبَط.) — اُعْطِنِي رَأْسًا مِنْ ثُومٍ وَبَسْمًا مِنْهُ — (رِبَط.) [Give thou to me a head of garlic, and a clove thereof]: and كَمْ فِي رَأْسِكَ مِنْ بَسْمٍ [How many cloves are there in thy head of garlic?]. (A, TA.) — رَأْسٌ also signifies The extremity of a thing: or, as some say, the end, or last, thereof. (MF, TA.) — [A head, head-land, cape, or promontory.] — The hilt of a sword; (A;) and so رَاسٌ; (S, M, K; [in a copy of the A رَاسَةً;]) or this signifies its pommel, (Sgh, K,) more correctly; (Sgh;) and is also written رَاسٌ, but whether for رَاسٌ or originally with رَاسٌ is doubtful. (M.) [From the first of the above-mentioned significations arise several others, which are tropical. — Hence, رَأْسُ الْكَلْبِ + The two nodes of a planet: see تَبْنِيْن. — Hence likewise,] رَأْسٌ is also syn. with مَا أُرِيدُهُ رَأْسًا, (M, K.) You say, رَأْسًا, q. v. infra. (M, K.) You say, رَأْسًا, i. e. head, chief, &c. (A.) And it is said in a trad., رَأْسُ الْكُفْرِ [The head, or leader, of infidelity is from the direction of the place of sunrise]: indicating that Ed-Dejjāl or some other of the heads of error will come forth in the east. (TA.) — رَأْسُ الْمَالِ + The capital, or principal, of property. (Msb, K.) [Hence the saying,] اُقْرَضْنِي عَشْرَةَ بَرُؤُوسًا + She lent me ten [pieces of money] as a loan whereof the principal was to be repaid without interest. (Mgh, TA.)\* — رَأْسُ الْبَيْتِ + The rhyme is the principal, or most essential, part of the verse]: said by one of the tribe of 'Okeyl, to IJ. (M.) — رَأْسُ الدِّينِ [The principal part, or the beginning, of religion is fear of God]. (A, TA.) — رَأْسُ الشَّهْرِ + The beginning of the month. (Msb.) [And in like manner, رَأْسُ السَّنَةِ + The beginning, or first day, of the year.] — رَأْسُ الْأَمْرِ, (K, TA,) or رَاسٌ, (so in the CK,) [both correct, as will be seen from what follows,] + The beginning of the affair; the first thereof. (K, TA.) — مَنْ رَأْسًا مِنْ رَأْسٍ, (S, M,) and مَنْ الرُّؤُوسِ, but this is less common, (M,) or is a vulgar phrase, not allowable, (S,) + [Repeat thou to me thy speech