day: pl. تُرَبُ: or the earth, or dust, thereof]: (M:) or a cemetery, burial-place, or place of graves or of a grave: [so, too, in the present day:] pl. تُرَبُ. (Mṣb.)

see the word next following.

تَرْبَاتُ The end of a finger; i.e. the joint in which is the nail; syn. أَنْهَا: (Ṣ, Ķ:) pl. رَبُاتُ. (Ṣ,]: (Ṣ, Ķ:) pl. رَبُنَةً; and أَنْهَا: (Ṣ, Ķ.) pl. رَبُنَةً, and أَنْهَا: (Ṣ, M, Ķ.) and أَرْبَاتُهُ, and أَنْهَا: (Ṣ, M, Ķ.) growing in the plains, or in soft land, having serrated leaves: or, as some say, a certain thorny tree, of which the fruit is like a suspended unripe date, growing in the plains, or in soft land, and in rugged ground, and in Tihámeh: accord to AḤn, the لَمْنَا is a green herb, or leguminous plant, that has a purging effect upon camels: (M:) [accord to Meyd, as stated by Golius, what is called in Persian عَنْهَا: i.e. the plant thlaspi; and to this it is applied in the present duy.]

: تُرِبُّ see بُرُبَاً: in five places : = and see بُرُبَاً: = and .

. تُرَابُ sce : تُرَبَأَءُ

A submissive, or tractable, camel; applied to the male (T, S, M, K) and to the female: (T, S, K:) from تراب , (S, M,) because of the abasement thereof; or, as Sb holds it to be, for برربوت, by the change of a into : accord. to Lh, a [camel such as is termed] بند that is trained, or rendered submissive or tractable; and in like manner a she-camel, one that will follow a person if he takes hold of her lip or her eyelash: and As, who derives it from براب , says that this epithet is applied to land, or ground, and any other thing, that is زول [i. e. easy to walk or ride upon, &c.]. (M.)

and تُرْبُ (Lth, T, S, M, A, Msb, K) and (CK [but this I do not find elsewhere]) تُرْبُ and أَرْبُهُ (Ş, A, K) and تُرْبَةُ (Lth, T, Ş, A, K) and أَرْبُ (S, M, K) and تُورَابُ and أَرْبُ (S, M, K) and أَرْبُ (M, K) accord. to MF أَرْبُ , which is perhaps a dial. var., and accord. to some أَرْبُ , and أَرْبُ لَا إِلَيْهُ إِلْهُ إِلَيْهُ إِلْهُ إِلَيْهُ إِلْهُ إِلَيْهُ إِلَيْهُ إِلَيْهُ إِلَيْهُ إِلَيْهُ إِلَيْهُ إِلْهُ إِلَيْهُ إِلَهُ إِلَيْهُ إِلَيْهُ إِلْهُ إِلْهُ إِلْهُ إِلَيْهُ إِلَهُ إِلْهُ إِلْهُ إِلْهُ إِلْهُ إِلْهُ إِلَيْهُ إِلَهُ إِلَهُ إِلْهُ إِلْهُ إِلِهُ إِلَهُ إِلَهُ إِلَهُ إِلْهُ إِلَهُ إِلْهُ إِلَهُ إِلَهُ إِلَا لِهُ إِلَهُ إِلَهُ إِلَهُ إِلِهُ إِلَهُ إِلَهُ إِلَهُ إِلَهُ إ (TA,) signify the same, (Lth, T, S, M, A, K,) and are words of which the meaning is well known: (A, K:) [i.e. Dust: and earth: generally the former; i. e. fine, dry, particles of earth; as when we say, الرِّيحُ تُسُوقُ التَّرَابِ The wind drives along the dust: but we also use the expression تُرَابُ نَد, meaning moist earth, the explanation, in Lexicons, of the word : ثُرُى [:ثُرَى is بُرُابُ is and when it ceases to be moist, it is still تراب, but is not then called : ثرى Mşb voce : ثرى accord. to Fr, تراب is a gen. n., from which is formed neither dual nor pl.: and its rel. n. is الرابي : (TA:) [but when it means a kind of dust or earth, as تُرْبَةُ also does sometimes, it has a pl. : in this case,] accord. to Lh, (M,) its pl. is أُدْرِيةُ [a pl. of pauc.] and تربان [a pl. of mult.]; (S, M, تُرْبَةُ (TA:) [and when : تُرْبَانُ K;) and some add has this, or a similar, meaning, it has for its pl.

the best of the أطيب التَّرب as in the phrase ; تُربُ kinds of earth, occurring in this art in the A:] but no pl. of any of the other syn. words mentioned above has been heard: (M, K:) AAF says that تراب is the pl. of ترب; [app. meaning is a quasi-pl. n. (which is often called in lexicons a pl.) of تُرْبُ ;] but MF observes that this requires consideration: (TA:) Lth says that and تُرَابُ are syn.; but when the fem. forms of these words are used, they say, ارْضُ طَيِّبَةُ التَّرْبَةُ * meaning Land that is good in respect of the natural constitution of its dust or earth; and when meaning A layer, or lamina, of dust or earth, such as is not perceived by the sight, but only by the imagination: (T:) or this last word and تربة signify a portion of dust or earth : signifies the exterior, or external تُرْبَةُ * الأَرْض part, of the earth : (M :) and التَّوْبَاءُ , the earth (Ṣ, Ķ) itself. (Ṣ.) The Arabs said, التَّرَابُ لَكُ [Dust, or earth, be thy lot]; using the nom. case, although meaning an imprecation, because the word is a simple subst., not an inf. n.: but Lh mentions the phrase التَّرَابُ للْأَبْعَد [Dust, or earth, be the lot of the remote from good]; saying that the accus. case is used, as though the phrase were an imprecation [of the ordinary kind, in which an inf. n. is used in the accus. case as the absolute complement of its own verb understood]. (M.) is a phrase used as meaning + [He has, or shall have, or may he have,] disappointment, (Msb in art. عبر,) or, nothing. (A'Obeyd, is also a form تُربًا * لَهُ وَجَنْدَلَّا (.فرش .mgh in art of imprecation, in which substs. in the proper sense of the term are used in the manner of inf. ns., put in the accus. case by reason of a verb unexpressed; as though it were for تُربَتْ يَدَاهُ وَجُنْدلَتْ [May his arms, or his hands, cleave to the dust, or earth, and the stones, by reason of poverty]: and some of the Arabs put the nouns in the nom. case, still using the phrase in the same sense, as though they were in the accus. (M.) One says also, التَّيْرُبُ ال and التَّيْرَبُ and التَّيْرَبُ and التَّوْرُبُ and التَّوْرُبُ التُّوْرَابُ and التَّرْبَاءُ السَّوْرَابُ and التَّرْبَاءُ التَّرْبَاءُ earth: or may dust, or earth, be in his mouth; i. e. may he die, or be in his grave]. (T.) It is said in a trad. that God created the تُرْبَة السلام [meaning the dust, or soil, or, accord to the TA the earth (أرض),] on the seventh day of the week; and created upon it the mountains on the first day; and the trees, on the second day. (T.) And one says, أِزَّضْرِبَنَّهُ حَتَّى يَعَضَّ بِالتَّرْبَآءِ (Lth, T, A,) meaning [I will assuredly beat him so that he shall bite] the dust, or earth. (Lth, T.) And meaning [Between , بَيْنُهُمَا مَا بَيْنَ الجُرْبَاءِ وَالتَّرْبَاءِهُ them two is the space that is between] the heaven and the earth. (A.)

تَرِيبُةُ see : تُرَابٌ = and see also رَبِيبَةُ in two places.

(TA,) sing. of تُرِيبٌ (TA,) sing. of بَرَائبُ, (Ş, M, TA,) which signifies The part of the breast which is the place of the collar, or necklace: (T, M, K:) so by the common consent of the lexicologists: (T:) or the bones of the breast: (M, A, K:) or the bones of the breast that are between the collar-bone and the pap: (S:) or the part of the breast, or chest, that is next to the two collar-bones: or the part that is between the two breasts and the collar-bones: or four ribs of the right side of the chest and four of the left thereof: (M, K:) or the two arms and two legs and two eyes: (T, M, K:) it is also said that the are the two ribs that are next to the two collur-bones: IAth says that the True is the uppermost part of the human breast, beneath the chin: and its pl. is as above: accord. to IF, in the Mj, is the breast, or chest : MF says that relates to males and females in common; but most of the authors on strange words affirm decidedly that it is peculiar to women: (TA:) of the camel is the part in which it is تريبة stabbed, or stuck; syn. . (M.)

تُرَابٌ rel. n. of تُرَابٌ , q. v. (Fr, TA.)

تُرَابٌ see بُرَيَابٌ .

see بُرَابٌ , first sentence, and near the end of the paragraph.

تُرَابٌ : see بُرَابٌ .

تُرَابٌ : see بُرَابٌ .

without want; or having wealth like the dust, or earth: (Lh and M: [in the TA, الترب is mentioned as having this meaning; perhaps by a mistranscription: if not, it must be الترب and having little wealth: thus it bears two contr. significations: (K:) but the former is the more known. (TA.)

as to cleave to the dust, or earth; an inf. n. of as to cleave to the dust, or earth; an inf. n. of بَرْبَة (M:) or poverty, or neediness: (S, TA:) [or (as a word of the same class as مُومَّةُ and مُومِنَةُ a cause of cleaving to the dust, or earth: and hence,] ذُو مَتْرَبَة Poor, so as to be cleaving to the dust, or earth: (T:) or [simply] cleaving to the dust, or earth. (S.)

ترث Quasi وَرِثَ and وَرِثَ see : تُرَاثُ

ترج

and تُرُنْجُةُ see what follows.

أَدُرُدُ (S, Mab, K, &c.,) the most chaste of the forms here mentioned, (Az, Mab, MF, TA,) a pl., (AHat, MF, TA,) [or rather a coll. gen. n.,] and * تُرنُبُ (AZ, S, Mab, K, &c.,) [which is Persian,] a dial. var. of weak authority, (Mab,)