

4. ارزا: see ارزی, in art. رزی.

6: see 1.

8: see 1. = ارتزا also signifies *It* (a thing, §) was, or became, diminished, lessened, or impaired. (§, K.) A poet says, (namely, Ibn Mukbil, describing a stallion, § in art. رزل.)

* فَلَمْ يَرْتَزِ بِرُكُوبٍ زَيْلًا *
(§, TA) And he had not been lessened [by riding, so as to lose] as much as the gnat will carry: (TA:) or as much as the ant will carry with its mouth; meaning, anything: (§ in art. رزل:) but some read رتزی; [and some, يرتزا, as in copies of the § in art. رزل:] and some, برکوب: (TA.)

رُزْ, (§, Mgh, K,) [originally an inf. n., and] a subst. from رَزَتْهُ رَزَاتُهُ (Mghb) and رَزَتْهُ (S, Mgh, Mghb, K,) also pronounced رَزَتْهُ, originally with ء, (Mghb) and رَزَتْهُ (S, K.) An affliction, a misfortune, or a calamity, (§, Mghb, K, TA,) by the loss of things dear to one: (TA:) or a great affliction or calamity or misfortune: (Mgh:) pl. (of the first, §, TA) أَرْزَا: (§, K, TA) and (of the second, §, Mghb, TA) رَزَايَا. (§, Mghb, K, TA.)

رَزَتْهُ: } see the next preceding paragraph.
رَزَتْهُ:

رَزَا: (so in some copies of the §; in others رَزَا, which is said in the K to be a mistranscription;) pl. مَرْزُؤُونَ: (K:) A generous man, (§, K,* [in the latter of which only the pl. is explained,] and TA,) whose good things men get, or obtain, (§,) or from whom much is gotten, or obtained. (TA.) One says, in praising, فَلَانٌ مَرْزَا [Such a one is a person from whom much of his property has been obtained]: and in expressing pity and grief, فَلَانٌ مَرْزَا فِي أَهْلِهِ [Such a one is a person who has had some one, or more, of his family taken from him]. (Ham p. 176.) And the pl., mentioned above, also signifies Persons of whom the best have died: (K:) or persons of whom death befalls the best. (L.)

رُزْب

1. رَزَبَ, (A, K,) nor. ز, inf. n. رَزَبَ, (TK,) He kept, or clave, to him, or it, (A, K,) not departing. (K.)

جُرْدَحْلٌ (§, K,) quasi-coordinate to رَزَبَ, applied to a man, (TA,) Short: (§, K:) and great, or old; syn. كَبِيرٌ: and thick and strong: and big, or bulky: (K:) or short and thick and strong: (TA:) or great in body, and stupid, foolish, or deficient in intellect. (Abu-l-'Abbás, TA.) — Also The vulva of a woman; (K;) accord. to Kr, a subst. [properly speaking] applied thereto: (TA:) or an epithet, meaning large, or big, (§, K,) applied thereto, (K,) or applied to a رَكَب [i. e. pubes]. (§.)

رَزَبَ and رَزَبَ, both with teshdeed; (A, K;) or the former only, (§, Mghb, K,) of these two,

(§, Mghb,) and مَرْزَبَةٌ, without teshdeed; (§, A, Mghb;) the second mentioned by Ks, (Mgh,) but it is vulgar, (§, Mghb,) and said by Isk to be wrong; (Mghb;) A thing with which clods of clay are broken: (§, L:) or a small rod, or batoon, of iron: (A, K:) and the last, مَرْزَبَةٌ, without teshdeed, a large blacksmith's hammer: (TA:) or a mallet with which wooden pins or pegs or stakes are knocked into the ground or into a wall; syn. مَيْتَدَةٌ: (Mgh:) the pl. of the first is أَرْزَابٌ; (Mghb;) and of the last, مَرْزَابٌ, (A, Mghb,) as also of مَرْزَابَانِ [q. v.]. (A.)

مَرْزَبَةٌ [A satrapy; the government of a satrap, or prefect of the Persians:] the headship of the Persians. (K.) You say, مَرْزَبَةٌ كَذَا, [Such a one is over the satrapy of, or has the office of satrap over, such a province,] like as you say, كَذَا. (§.)

مَرْزَبَةٌ and مَرْزَبَةٌ: see مَرْزَبَةٌ, in five places.

مَرْزَابٌ i. q. مَرْزَابٌ [and مَرْزَابٌ, i. e. A water-spout; &c.; see art. وَزَب]; (A, K;) a dial. var. thereof; (§, Mghb;) but not a chaste word; (§;) and disallowed by A'Obeid, (TA,) and by Isk and Fr and AHat. (TA voce مَرْزَاب.) — Also A great ship: (A, K:) or a long ship: (AZ, §, K:) pl. مَرْزَابِي. (AZ, §.)

مَرْزَابَانِ [A satrap; or] a great man, or chief, (A, Mgh, K,) of the Persians: (§, Mgh, K:) or a courageous cavalier who is set over a people, under a king: (TA:) it is said, on the authority of As, that the chief of the عَجَم [here meaning Persians] was called مَرْزَابَانِ and مَرْزَابَانِ: (IB, TA:) مَرْزَابَانِ is an arabicized word, (§, Mgh,) [originally Persian,] used anciently: (Shifā el-Ghaleel, TA:) pl. مَرْزَابِيَّة. (§, A, Mgh, K.) Hence, [and from مَرْزَابِيَّة as pl. of مَرْزَابِيَّة,] the saying, أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الْمَرْزَابِيَّةِ وَمَا بَأْيَدِيهِمْ مِنَ الْمَرْزَابِيَّةِ [I seek protection by God from the satraps, and the iron batons that are in their hands]. (A.) — And hence, (§, Mgh,) مَرْزَابَانِ الثَّرَاةِ, (§, Mgh, K,) [lit. The chief of the forest, or the like,] the latter word meaning الْأَجَمِيَّة, (Mgh, TA,) and also pronounced الثَّرَاةِ; (Mgh;) an appellation of the lion; (§, Mgh, K;) and so مَرْزَابَانِي; for which El-Mufaddal said المَرْزَابَانِي, as referring to the زَبْرَةُ of the lion; but As disallowed this. (§.)

المَرْزَابَانِي: see what next precedes.

رُزَقِي

رُزَقِي: see رُزْدَقِي, in art. رُزْدَق.

رُزَح

1. رَزَحَتْ, aor. ز, inf. n. رُزُوحٌ (§, K) and رَزَا, (§, L,) or رَزَا, (K,) She (a camel) fell down (§, L, K,) by reason of fatigue, emaciated, (§, L, &c.) or by reason of fatigue or emaciation, (K accord. to the TA,) or by reason of fatigue and emaciation: (CK:) or clave to the ground, and

had not power to rise. (TA.) And رَزَحَ, (Mgh, Mghb,) aor. ز, (Mghb,) inf. n. رُزُوحٌ and رَزَا, (Mgh, Mghb) and رَزَا, (Mghb,) He (a camel, Mgh, Mghb) fell down by reason of fatigue: (Mgh:) or became much emaciated. (Mghb.) — Hence, or from مَرْزَحَ as meaning low, or depressed, ground or land, رَزَحَ said of a man, † He became weak, and what was in his hand went from him. (TA.) — And رَزَا, (A) † تَرَاوَحَتْ وَأَحْوَالُهُ رَزَحَتْ حَالَهُ, or condition, was, and his circumstances, were, or became, weak and evil. (A,* and Har p. 489.) — [Hence also,] رَزَحَ الْعَنْبُ The grape-vine fell down.

(TA.) = رَزَحَ فَلَانًا بِالرُّمَحِ, inf. n. رُزُوحٌ, He thrust, or pierced, such a one with the spear, or with the iron at the lower extremity of the spear; syn. رَزَحَهُ. (K.)

2. رَزَحَ, inf. n. تَرَزِيحٌ, (§, K,) He made a she-camel to fall down by reason of fatigue, emaciated: (§:) or he emaciated her. (K.) And رَزَحَتْهَا الْأَسْفَارُ Journeys emaciated her. (A,* TA.)

4. اَرْزَحَ الْعَنْبُ He raised [or propped up] the grape-vine [that had fallen down]. (TA.)

6: see 1.

رَزَا, (§, A, Mgh, Mghb, TA) and مَرْزَا, (TA) A camel that has fallen down by reason of fatigue: (Mgh:) or much emaciated: (Mgh, Mghb:) or much emaciated, that will not move: (TA:) perishing by reason of emaciation: (§, TA:) or that throws himself down by reason of fatigue: or much emaciated, but having power to move: (A, TA:) pl. [of the former] رَزَحِي (§, A, Mgh, Mghb, K) and رَزَحَ (§, A, Mgh, K) and رَزَا, (§, A, Mgh, K) and [of the same or of رَزَاة] مَرْزَاة, (§, A, Mgh, K) and [of the same or of رَزَاة] رَزَاة, (§, A, Mgh, K) — [Hence,] رَزَاةٌ رَزَاةٌ and رَزَاةٌ رَزَاةٌ [app. رَزَاةٌ, RAZA, agreeably with analogy, or perhaps رَزَاةٌ, RAZA, people, or party, emaciated, and falling down [or tottering by reason of weakness]. (Ham p. 227.) — And رَزَاةٌ رَزَاةٌ † [He has a weak and an evil state or condition: see 1]. (A.)

مَرْزَحٌ [A place where camels fall down by reason of fatigue: and hence,] a far-extending place of crossing or traversing [of a desert &c.]. (§, K.) — And A low, or depressed, tract of land. (K.)

رُزَحٌ The wood, or pieces of wood, (خَشَبٌ) with which a grape-vine is raised from the ground (T, §, K) when one part thereof has fallen down upon another: (T, TA:) or a vine-prop; a piece of wood with which a grape-vine is raised from the ground. (TA in art. جَزَع.) — Also, as an epithet in which the quality of a subst. predominates, [but why this is said I do not see, unless the primary meaning be that assigned by Esh-Sheybānee to the next following word,] A voice, sound, or noise; (TA;) and so مَرْزِيحٌ: (K:) accord. to Esh-Sheybānee, the latter signifies