inf. n. رُعُبُ, (TA,) ! He filled (Ṣ, A, Mṣb, Ķ) a watering-trough, or tank, (Ṣ, A,) or a vessel : (Mṣb:) and it (a torrent) filled a valley. (L, TA.) = مُرَّبُهُ, (K,) aor. -, (TA,) also signifies He cut it [into pieces, or long pieces, or slices, (see مُرْعِيبُة, below,)], namely, a camel's hump, or other thing; and so رُعُبُهُ (K, TA,) inf. n. رُعُبُهُ (TA.) __ And He broke its (an arrow's) رُعُبُ (K.)

2, as an intrans. v.: see 1, in two places. —
The inf. n., تُرْعِيبُ, as relating to a camel's hump, accord. to Sh, signifies Its shahing, or quivering, and being fat and thick; as though it shook, or quivered, by reason of its fatness: but it is otherwise explained [as a subst. properly speaking] below. (TA.) = رُعَبُ inf. n. as above, and, in one sense, تُرْعَابُ also: see 1, in two places. —
Also, inf. n. تُرْعِيبُ He repaired its (an arrow's) رُعْبُ [q. v.]. (K.)

4: sec 1.

8: see 1, first sentence.

an inf. n. of 1, in senses pointed out above. (M, A, M, b, TA.) — A threat, or threatening. (K.) — A charm or charming, or a fascination or fascinating, by magical enchantment [or by the eye] or otherwise. (K.) — † A rhyming prose of the Arabs. (K.)

رَعْبُ (Ṣ, A, Mṣb, K) and أَرْعُبُ (A, Mṣb, K,) both said to be inf. ns., (TA,) or the former is an inf. n. of رَعْبُ as intrans. (K, TA) or as trans., (A, MA,) and the latter is a simple subst., (TA,) or each of them is a simple subst., (Mṣb, TA,) Fear, fright, or terror: (Ṣ, A, Mṣb, K:) or fear that fills the bosom and heart; as Er-Rághib and Z have indicated, following Aboo-'Alee and IJ: or the utmost fear or terror. (TA.) One says, المُعَبِّ اللهُ وَعَبْلُ اللهُ وَعَبْلُهُ اللهُ وَعَبْلُ اللهُ وَعَبْلُ اللهُ وَعَبْلُ اللهُ وَعَبْلُهُ وَعَبْلُهُ اللهُ وَعَبْلُهُ اللهُ وَعَبْلُهُ اللهُ وَعَبْلُوا اللهُ وَعَبْلُوا اللهُ وَعَبْلُوا اللهُ وَعَبْلُهُ اللهُ وَعَبْلُهُ اللهُ وَعَبْلُهُ وَعَبْلُهُ اللهُ وَعَبْلُهُ اللهُ وَعَبْلُهُ وَعَبْلُهُ وَعَبْلُهُ اللهُ وَعَبْلُهُ اللهُ وَعَبْلُوا اللهُ وَعَلْمُ اللهُ وَعَلْمُ اللهُ وَعَلْمُ اللهُ وَعَبْلُوا اللهُ وَعَلْمُ اللهُ اللهُ وَعَلْمُ اللهُولِ اللهُ وَعَلْمُ اللهُ وَعَلْمُ اللهُ وَعَلْمُ اللهُ وَعَلْمُ ا

: see the next preceding paragraph.

بُنْبُ: see عُبُوبَةً, last sentence.

تِرْعِيبَةُ عود : رُعْبُبُ

َوْعُبُوبُ: see َرُعُبُوبُ, in two places: __ and see also أُعُبُوبُهُ.

: see what next follows.

(Seer, K) A woman, (S, A,) or a girl, or young woman, (K,) Tall, and well-formed; soft, thin-shinned, and plump; (S,*A,K;) or (A,K) white, or fair; (S,A,K;) goodly, or beautiful; sweet; and tender: (A,K:) or only white, or fair: (TA:) or soft, or tender: (IAar, Lh, K:) and the first, tall: (TA:) pl. رُعُبِينُ (A, TA.) — Also, (K,) or the first and second, (TA,) applied to a she-camel, Restless, or unsteady; (K, TA;) light, or active, brish, lively, or sprightly. (TA.) — For another meaning of the first, see

_ Also the first, The base, or lower part, (أصل) of the عَنْعَة [i. e. either the spathe, or the spadix, of a palm-tree]; and so رُعْبُ (K.)

مرعب Afraid, or frightened, or terrified: (K:) [or filled with fear: or in a state of the utmost fear or terror: (see 1:)] and so أَمْوُبُ (S, K,) and أَمْوُبُ (TA:) and أَمْوُبُ (TA:) and أَمْوُبُ (S, K.) and أَمْوُبُ (TA:) and أَمُوبُ (S, K.) [Hence,] مُرْعُبُ الْعَيْنِ and أَمْوُبُ أَلَّ الْعَيْنِ and أَمْوُبُ أَنْ أَمْوُبُ أَلَّ الْعَيْنِ أَلَّ الْعَيْنِ has a different meaning: see art. مُعْوِبُا أَمْوُبُ الْعَيْنِ has a epithet; (K;) dripping with grease: (S, K:) and so أَمْوُبُ (K.) And applied to a camel's hump as meaning Full and fat. (S.) — And Short; as also أَرْعُبُ (TA.)

: see what next follows.

رَاعِبِيَّة , (Ṣ, A,) or رَاعِبِيَّة , (Ḳ,) [or] the latter is the fem. form of the epithet, (Ṣ,) A certain kind of pigeons; (S;) accord. to the K, from a land called رَعِبٌ [in the CK رُعِبٌ; but this land is unknown, and is not mentioned by El-Bekree nor by the author of the Marasid; and in the Mj is expl. as الحَمَامَةُ الرَّاعِبيَّةُ meaning + the pigeon that is loud, or strong, in its cry, or voice: so says MF; and this is the truth: in the L it is said, الرَّاعِبِيُّ, meaning a kind of wild pigeons, or doves, has the form of a rel. n., but is not such; or, as some one says, is a rel. n. from a place of the name whereof I know not the form: in the A it is said that حَمَامُ رَاعِبِي means a pigeon that cooes loudly, or vehemently, exciting admiration by its voice, or filling with it the passages thereof. (TA.)

رُعِيبُ see أُرْعَبُ.

ترْعَابَةُ see تُرْعَابُ.

ترْعيبَةُ see : تَرْعيبُ and تِرْعيبُ

ترْعَابُة (Ṣ,A,K,) in the Mj, and in [some of] the copies of the Ṣ, الرّعَابُ , without ة, (TA,) Very fearful: (Ṣ:) or most exceedingly fearful (A, K, TA) of everything. (TA.) You say, هُوَ فِي السَّلْمِ [He is in peace most exceedingly playful, and in war most exceedingly fearful]. (A.)

also † ترعيبة (K) and † رُعُثُهُ (TA:) pl. † ترعيبة (K) and أرعُثُهُ (K) and أرعُبُوبُهُ (K) and أرعُبُوبُهُ (K) and أرعُبُوبُهُ (K) also أرعُبُوبُهُ (K) and أرعُبُوبُهُ (K) also أرعُبُوبُهُ (K) and إلى أعْبُوبُهُ (K) and إلى أعْبُوبُهُ (K) also أرعُبُوبُهُ (K) and إلى أعْبُوبُهُ (K) and إلى أعْبُوبُهُ (K) and إلى أرعُبُوبُهُ (K) and اللى أرعُبُهُ (K) and اللى أرعُبُوبُهُ (K) and اللى أرعُبُهُ (K) and اللى أرعُبُوبُهُ (K) and اللى أرعُبُوبُهُ (K) and اللى أرعُبُهُ (K) an

(K;) or rather, accord. to AHei, this is a coll. gen. n.: (MF, TA:) it is also pronounced *زُرُعِبْ; (Sb, AHei;) and is said to signify a camel's hump cut into long pieces, or slices: it is a subst. [properly so termed], not an inf. n.: (TA:) and its is shown to be augmentative by the fact that there is no [undisputed] word of the measure éable, with fet-h [to the .]. (MF, TA.)

أَفْرة (or desert destitute of herbage and of water). (K. [In the CK and TA, فرغة is erroneously put for قَفْرة]) — Also A person's springing, or leaping, [towards another,] and seating himself by the other's side, so as to cause the latter, not being aware, to be frightened. (K. [From its measure, it seems to be a simple subst., not an inf. n., signifying this action as being A cause of fear.])

أَوْتُ : see رُعِبْ. = Also A camel's hump cut into pieces, (Ṣ, TA,) or into long pieces, or slices. (TA.)

رُعيبُ see مُرَعُببُ

in two places. مُرْعُوبُ: see رُعيبُ, in two places.

رَعِيبُ عوه : مُرْتَعبُ

عث

1. رُعَثُتْ, aor. -, inf. n. رُعَثُنْ; and تُعثُر, aor. -, inf. n. رُعثُنْ; \$ She (a goat, K, TA, and a sheep, مُاة, TA) had white extremities to her زُنَمْتَانِ [or two wattles] (K, TA) beneath the two ears. (TA.)

5. ترعّثت She (a woman) adorned herself with the [hind of ear-ring, or ear-drop, called] فُرُط (Ṣ, Ķ, TA) and رُعَاتُ (TA;) as also ارتعثت الالكار, (IJ, Ķ, TA.)

8: see what next precedes.

: see what next follows, in two places.

and ارْعَثُهُ and مَعْثُهُ are said to be applied to Anything suspended: or, accord to some, only to the [kind of ear-ring, or ear-drop, called] , and the [necklace called] قرط, and the like : or, accord. to Az, اعاث signifies anything suspended, such as the . and the like, suspended from the ear; or the [necklace called] : and the pl. is رُعْثُ (or rather this is a quasi-pl. n.] and † رُعْثُ [like the sing.] and رُعْثُ, which last is a pl. pl.: (TA:) or المُعْمَةُ الله and المُعْمَةُ الله signify the [kind of ear-ring, or ear-drop, called] قرط ; (S, A, K, TA;) and any similar pendant to the ear: (TA:) or the ais is in the lower part of the ear; and the شُنْف, in the upper part thereof; and the ais is a pearl, or large pearl, (دُرةً), attached to the قُرْط (IAar, TA:) and the pl. of مُثَةً and مُعْتَةً (Ş, K, TA) and رِعَنَةً (TA.) _ [Hence,] رُعَثْ signifies [also] | Wool, or wool died of various colours, (عبن) in a general sense: [a coll. gen. n.:] n. un. ais; (TA:) or, (Ṣ, A, K,) as also أَعْثُ أَ and أَعْثُ أَنْ