

aor. ٢, (Msb, K,) inf. n. رِبَح (Mgh, Msb, TA) and رِبَح and رِبَاح (Msb, TA,) *He gained; or made gain, or profit; in his traffic; (MA, KL, TK;) i. q. اسْتَشَفَّ, (S, K,) or أَفْضَلَ. (Az, Msb.)* The Arabs say to a man when he enters upon traffic, بِالرِّبَاحِ وَالسَّحَاجِ [With gaining and liberality.] (TA.) — And رِبَحَتْ تِجَارَتُهُ † (A, Msb, TA) *His traffic brought him gain, or profit. (Msb, TA.)*

2. رِبَحَهُ: see 4. — Also رِبَح, inf. n. رِبَح, *He took to himself (اتَّخَذَ) an ape (رَبَاح, TA) in his place of abode. (K.)*

3. أَعْطَاهُ مَالًا مَرَابَحَةً *He gave him property on the condition that the gain, or profit, should be [divided] between them two. (TA.)* And بَعَثَهُ الْمَتَاعَ مَرَابَحَةً (S, * Msb) *I sold him the commodity naming a certain gain, or profit, for every portion of the price: (Msb:) you say, بَعَثَهُ السِّلْعَةَ مَرَابَحَةً عَلَى كُلِّ عَشْرَةِ دِرَاهِمٍ دِرْهَمٍ [I sold him the commodity on the condition of my receiving as gain, or profit, upon every ten dirhems, a dirhem]: (TA:) and اشْتَرَيْتُهُ مِنْهُ مَرَابَحَةً I bought it of him in like manner: (Msb, TA:) the gain, or profit, must be named. (TA.) = See also 4.*

4. اِرْبَحَ فِي تِجَارَتِهِ *He found a profitable market in [or for] his traffic. (Az, Msb.) = اِرْبَحَهُ He gave him gain, or profit: (Mgh, Msb:) رِبَحَتُهُ we have not heard; (Mgh;) [i. e.] رِبَحَتُهُ as meaning I gave him gain, or profit, has not been transmitted [from the Arabs of classical times]. (Msb.) You say, اُرْبَحْتُهُ عَلَى سِلْعَتِهِ, (S,) or اُرْبَحْتُهُ † عَلَيْهَا, (A, K,) or both, (TA,) *I gave him a gain, or profit, upon his commodity. (S, A, K, TA.)* And اِرْبَحَهُ بِمَتَاعِهِ [He made him to gain by his commodity]. (TA.) And اِرْبَحَ اَللّٰهُ بَيْعَتَهُ [God made, or may God make, his sale to be productive of gain, or profit]. (S and K in art. رَجَعَ.) — Also اِرْبَحَ *He slaughtered for his guests young weaned camels; (K, TA;) which are called رِبَح. (TA.) = And اِرْبَحَ النَّاقَةَ He milked the she-camel in the early morning, or between the prayer of daybreak and sunrise, and at midday. (K.)**

5. تَرَبَّحَ *He sought gains, or profits. (A.) = He (a man, TA) was, or became, confounded, or perplexed, and unable to see his right course. (K.)*

رِبَاح and رِبَاح and رِبَاح [all originally inf. ns.] *Gain, or profit; (IAqr, S, A, K, and Mgh in explanation of the first and last;) increase [obtained] in traffic; (TA;) excess, or surplus, [obtained,] above the capital [expended]; wherefore it is also termed رِبَاح. (Ksh and Bd in explanation of the first in ii. 15.) [Hence,] رِبَاحٌ خَيْرٌ تِجَارَةً رِبَاحًا † [Piety is the best traffic in respect of gain, or profit.] (A.)*

رِبَاح: see the next preceding paragraph. — *Horses and camels that are brought from one place to another for sale. (K.) — And Fat, as*

a subst. (S, K.) A poet says, (S,) namely, Khufāf Ibn-Nudbeh, (TA,) *قَرُّوا أَضْيَافَهُمْ رِبَاحًا بَيْعًا*

* *يَعِيشُ بِفَضْلِهِنَّ الْحَيَّ سَمَرًا* *

[as though meaning *They entertained their guests with fat, on the superabundant remains of which the tribe lived, by means of tawny-coloured gaming-arrows whereby the lots that determined who should afford the entertainment were divided*]: (S, * TA:) but [this is inconsistent with the affixed pronoun relating to رِبَاحًا, wherefore], in this case, as some say, (S, TA,) it means *young weaned camels; (S, K, TA;) [as a quasi-pl. n.]; and its sing. is رِبَاح; (K;) like as that of حَرْس is حَارِس; and that of خَدَمَر, خَدَمَر: (TA:) or a young weaned camel; [like رِبَاح;] and its pl. is رِبَاح: (K;) or it means here the gain, or profit, obtained by means of the game called الْمَيْسَر. (S, TA.) — See also the next paragraph.*

رِبَاح *A young weaned camel: (S, K:) app. a dial. var. of رِبَاح. (S.) [See also رِبَاح and رِبَاح.] — A lamb, or kid: (ISd, TA in art. نَصَح:) or the latter; (K;) as also رِبَاح. (IAqr, K.) — See also رِبَاح, first sentence. — Also *A certain bird, (S, K,) resembling the رَامِج [which is an owl employed for catching hawks]: or, accord. to Kr, the word is رِبَاح, and signifies a certain bird resembling the زَاغ [or rook]. (TA.)**

رِبَاح: see رِبَاح, in two places. — Also *A certain small animal, resembling the cat. (So in many copies of the S.) F observes that J says, الرِّبَاحُ دَوْبَةٌ يُجَلَبُ مِنْهَا الْكَافُورُ; and that بَلْدٌ has been substituted as an amendment for دَوْبَةٌ in some of the copies [of the S]; but that each of these readings is erroneous: for يَجَلَبُ we find [in copies of the S] in the handwriting of Aboo-Zekereyya and that of Aboo-Sahh, with the unpointed ح; and the substitution of بَلْدٌ for دَوْبَةٌ was made by IKt: in the copies of the S, moreover, we find مِنْهُ instead of مِنْهَا: and IB says that the passage in J's original copy, in his own handwriting, runs thus: الرِّبَاحُ أَيْضًا دَوْبَةٌ كَالسَّيْتِ يُجَلَبُ مِنْهُ الْكَافُورُ. (TA.) [But I find that, in five copies of the S, between السَّيْتِ and بَلْدَةً, occur the words وَالرِّبَاحُ أَيْضًا بَلْدَةً, or أَسْمَرُ بَلْدَةً: and I think it most probable that J intended to have introduced these or similar words, and therefore wrote مِنْهُ instead of مِنْهَا; meaning that رِبَاح is the appellation of a certain small animal, resembling the cat: and that الرِّبَاح is also the name of a country or town from which camphor is brought: this country or town is said in a marginal note in a copy of the S to be in India.]*

رِبَاح: see رِبَاح.

رِبَاح: see رِبَاح.

رِبَاح *A certain kind of camphor: (K:) so called in relation to a certain country, or town,*

agreeably with what is [said to have been] asserted by J, or to a certain king named رِبَاح, who applied his mind to this kind of camphor, and discovered it. (TA.)

رِبَاح (A'Obeyd, S, A, L, K) and رِبَاح (A, TA,) the latter of the dial. of El-Yemen, (TA,) and رِبَاح (L, TA,) *The male ape; (S, A, L, K;) [simia caudata, clunibus nudis: (Forskål, "Descr. Animalium" &c., p. iii.:)] or the young one of an ape: (TA:) or apes [as a coll. gen. n.]: (TA in art. نَصَح, in explanation of the last, which is there said to be originally رِبَاح:) pl. of the first رِبَاح. (TA.) One says رِبَاحٌ مِنْ رِبَاحٍ and رِبَاح, meaning [Prettier] than the ape. (A, TA.) — [Hence, app.,] زِبُّ رِبَاحٍ (Lth, A, K) or رِبَاح (A) *A sort of dates (Lth, A, K) of El-Basrah. (Lth.) — Also, (K,) accord. to some, (TA,) رِبَاح signifies A small young weaned camel, (K,) and small young camels, syn. حَاشِيَةٌ, (TA,) slender in the bones and meagre in the body: (K:) but AHeyth asks, How can it mean small young weaned camels, seeing that a poet applies to it the epithet ثَنِي, and the ثَنِي is five years old? and Khidāsh Ibn-Zuheyr, in a verse cited by Sh, speaks of a رِبَاح breathing hard in labour, in order that her young one might come forth. (TA.) — See also رِبَاح.**

رِبَاح and رِبَاح: Trafficking in which one makes gain, or profit; (TA;) and so تِجَارَةٌ رِبَاح; (T, S, A, * Msb, K;) [lucrative, or profitable, traffic;] a phrase like نَيْلٌ نَائِمٌ and نَيْلٌ بَيْعٌ meaning "a night in which one sleeps" and "in which one is wakeful." (Az, TA:) and بَيْعٌ رِبَاحٍ *a sale in which one makes gain, or profit. (TA.)* And مَالٌ رِبَاحٍ + *Property having gain, or profit: رِبَاح in this case being like لَابِنٌ and رِبَاح: occurring in a trad.: but some read رِبَاح, or, more probably, رِبَاح, from رِبَاح, with ي [or rather .]. (TA.) — See also رِبَاح.*

رِبَاح: see the next preceding paragraph.

ربد

1. رَبَدَ (S, M, Msb, K,) aor. ٢, (S, L,) or ٢, (Msb,) inf. n. رَبَدُ (S, L, K,) or رَبَدُ (Msb,) *He remained, stayed, dwelt, or abode, (S, M, L, Msb, K,) in a place. (S, M, L, Msb.) = رَبَدَ (IAqr, S, M, Msb, K,) aor. ٢, (M,) inf. n. رَبَدُ (T, M, Msb,) *He confined; kept close, or within certain limits; or shut up; (IAqr, T, S, M, Msb, K;) him, or it; (IAqr, S, M, Msb;) or camels [&c.]. (M.) — He tied camels. (A, TA.) — Also, (TA,) or رَبَدَ, (so accord. to the TT, as from the T,) [or رِبَدَ] *He stowed, or packed, dates, or the dates, in رِبَادٌ, i. e. oblong pieces of matting [of woven palm-leaves]. (AA, T, TA.) [From what here follows, and from the usage of the part. n. رِبَادٌ (q. v.), it appears that the former verb is correct; but the latter may be so too, or may have an intensive signification.]***