

thing given:] the dual of رَبَا (M, Mṣb, K) or رَبَوَا (Ṣ) is رَبَوَان and رَبَيَان; (Ṣ, M, Mṣb, K;) the former being agreeable with the original; (M, Mṣb;) the ي in the latter being because of the imáleh occasioned by the preceding kesreh. (M.) See an ex. near the beginning of the first paragraph of this art. رَبَوِيَّةٌ, thus pronounced by the Arabs, but by the relaters of a trad., in which it occurs, رَبَوِيَّةٌ (Fr, T, Ṣ, Mgh,) or, as some say, رَبَوِيَّةٌ, as though this were the dim. of رَبَوِيَّةٌ, (Mgh,) is a dial. var. of رَبَوَا [or رَبَيَا]; and by rule should be رَبَوِيَّةٌ: (Fr, T, Ṣ, Mgh:) or, accord. to Z, رَبَوِيَّةٌ may be of the measure فَعُولَةٌ from رَبَا. (TA.) [See also رَمَاءٌ, in art. رَمَى.]

رَبَوِيَّةٌ: see رَبَوِيَّةٌ.

رَبَوِيَّةٌ: see the next paragraph: — and see also رَبَوِيَّةٌ.

رَبَوِيَّةٌ and رَبَوِيَّةٌ; (T, Ṣ, M, Mṣb, K;) the first of which is preferred, (T,) or most common; (Mṣb;) and the second, of the dial. of Temeem; (T, Mṣb;) and رَبَوِيَّةٌ (M, K) and رَبَوِيَّةٌ (T, Ṣ, M, K) and رَبَوِيَّةٌ (M, K) and رَبَوِيَّةٌ (I, J, K) and رَبَوِيَّةٌ (T, Ṣ, M, Mṣb, K) and رَبَوِيَّةٌ; (M, K;) A hill; i. e. an elevation of ground, or elevated ground: (T, Ṣ, M, K:) or an elevated place: so called because it is high: (Mṣb, TA:) the pl. of رَبَوِيَّةٌ is رَبَوِيَّةٌ (T, Mṣb) and رَبَوِيَّةٌ (T:) and the pl. of رَبَوِيَّةٌ is رَبَوِيَّةٌ; (T, Mṣb;) which ISh explains as meaning elevated sands, like the دَكْدَاكَةٌ [q. v.], but higher and softer than the latter; the latter being more compact and rugged; the رَبَوِيَّةٌ, he says, has in it depression and elevation; it produces the best and the most numerous of the herbs, or leguminous plants, that are found in the sands; and men alight upon it. (T.)

رَبَوِيَّةٌ: see the next preceding paragraph: — and see رَبَوِيَّةٌ, in two places.

رَبَوِيَّةٌ and رَبَوِيَّةٌ and رَبَوِيَّةٌ: see رَبَا, last sentence: — and see also art. رَبَوِيَّةٌ.

رَبَوِيَّةٌ: see رَبَا. [The و is silent, like the ا.]

رَبَوِيَّةٌ: see رَبَا.

رَبَوِيَّةٌ Of, or relating to, what is termed رَبَا or رَبَوِيَّةٌ [i. e. usury and the like]: (Mgh, Mṣb:) رَبَوِيَّةٌ is said by Mtr to be wrong. (Mṣb.)

رَبَوِيَّةٌ Excess, excellence, or superiority; syn. رَفَائِلٌ: (IDrd, Ṣ, K:) so in the saying, رَفَائِلٌ عَلَى فُلَانٍ رَبَوِيَّةٌ [Such a one possesses excess, or excellence, or superiority, over such a one]. (IDrd, Ṣ.) — And An obligation, a favour, or a benefit; syn. مَنَّةٌ. (K.)

رَبَوِيَّةٌ: see رَبَا.

رَبَوِيَّةٌ: see رَبَوِيَّةٌ.

رَبَوِيَّةٌ and رَبَوِيَّةٌ and رَبَوِيَّةٌ: see رَبَوِيَّةٌ.

[Increasing, or augmenting: &c. — Hence,] فَاخَذَهُمْ اُخَذَةً رَبَوِيَّةً, in the Kur [lxix. 10], And

He punished them with a punishment exceeding other punishments; (Fr,*Ṣ,*M,*K,*Jel;) a vehement punishment. (K.) — امْرَأَةٌ رَبَوِيَّةٌ A woman affected with what is termed رَبَوِيَّةٌ; [i. e., out of breath; &c.; (see 1, near the end of the paragraph);] (T, TA;) as also رَبَوِيَّةٌ. (TA.)

رَبَوِيَّةٌ [as a subst.]: see رَبَوِيَّةٌ, in two places.

رَبَوِيَّةٌ in the Kur xvi. 94 means More numerous, (Bd, Jel,) and more abundant in wealth. (Bd.)

رَبَوِيَّةٌ, originally رَبَوِيَّةٌ, (Ṣ,) or of the measure فَعُولِيَّةٌ, (M,) The root of the thigh: (Ks, T, Ṣ, K:) or the part between the upper portion of the thigh and the lower portion of the بَطْن [or belly]: (ISh, T, K:) or the part between the upper portion of the thigh and the lower portion of the بَطْن [q. v.]: or, accord. to Lh, the root of the thigh, next the بَطْن: (M:) or, as in the A, a portion of flesh, in the root of the thigh, that becomes knotted in consequence of pain: (TA:) there are two parts, together called اُرْبِيَّتَان (Ṣ, TA.) — Also †A man's household, and the sons of the paternal uncle of a man; (T, M, K, TA;) not including any others: (T, M:) or the nearer members of the household of a man. (A, TA.) One says, جَاءَ فُلَانٌ فِي اُرْبِيَّتِهِ, and فِي اُرْبِيَّتِهِ, (T,) or فِي اُرْبِيَّةِ قَوْمِهِ, (Ṣ,) † Such a one came among his household, and the sons of his paternal uncle: (T, TA:) or among the people of his house consisting of the sons of his paternal uncles; not of any others. (Ṣ.)

رَبَوِيَّةٌ: see art. رَبَوِيَّةٌ.

رَبَوِيَّةٌ One who practises رَبَا [i. e. usury or the like]. (M, K.) — اَرْضٌ مُرَبِيَّةٌ † Good land. (M.)

رَبَوِيَّةٌ for مَرَبِيَّةٌ: see the latter, in art. رَبَا.

رَبَوِيَّةٌ [Reared, fostered, brought up, fed, or nourished: see 2. — And] Made [or preserved] with رَب [or inspissated juice, &c. (see 2, last sentence but one)]: you say زَنْجَبِيلٌ مُرَبِيٌّ [Ginger so preserved]; as also مُرَبِيٌّ: (Ṣ, K:) and رَبَوِيَّةٌ signifies Preserves, or confections, made with رَب; like مُرَبِيَّات. (Ṣ in art. رَب.)

رَبَوِيَّةٌ: see what next precedes.

رَبِي

1. رَبِيَّةٌ, in the copies of the K, in art. رَبَوِيَّةٌ, is a mistake for رَبِيَّةٌ. (TA in that art., q. v.)

رَبِيَّةٌ لا وَرَبِيَّةٌ for لا وَرَبِيَّةٌ [as though رَبِي were a dial. var. of رَبِي]: see رَبِي (last sentence), in art. رَبِي.

رَبِيَّةٌ a dual of رَبِي, mentioned in art. رَبَوِيَّةٌ.

رَبِيَّةٌ A species of the [small animals called] حَشْرَات [q. v.]: (AHát, Ṣ and K* in art. رَبَوِيَّةٌ) pl. رَبِيَّةٌ: (AHát, Ṣ:) accord. to IAqr, the rat, or mouse: pl. as above: (T:) [or] a certain small beast, or reptile, between the rat, or mouse, and

[what is called] اُمْرُؤُ حَبِيْن [q. v.]. (M.) And The cat. (K in art. رَبَوِيَّةٌ) — See also رَبَا (last sentence), in art. رَبَوِيَّةٌ.

رَبَوِيَّةٌ: } see رَبَا (last sentence), in art. رَبَوِيَّةٌ.

رَبَوِيَّةٌ: see art. رَبَوِيَّةٌ.

رَبَوِيَّةٌ A species of fish, (Ṣ and K in art. رَبَوِيَّةٌ, and M in the present art.,) white, (Ṣ,) resembling worms, (Ṣ, K,) found at El-Basrah. (Ṣ.) — Accord. to Seer, A certain plant. (M.)

رَت

1. رَتٌّ, (Ṣ, Mṣb, K,) aor. رَتَّ, (Mṣb,) inf. n. رَتَّتٌ; (Ṣ,*Mṣb;) or رَتٌّ, inf. n. رَتَّةٌ; (so in the M;) He had, in his speech, or utterance, what is termed رَتَّةٌ, expl. below. (Ṣ, M, Mṣb, K.)

4. ارْتَهُ He (God) caused him to have, in his speech, or utterance, what is termed رَتَّةٌ. (Ṣ, K.)

R. Q. 1. رَتَّرَتْ He reiterated, by reason of an impediment in his speech, in uttering the letter ت (IAqr, T, K) &c. (IAqr, T.)

رَتٌّ The swine that assaults or attacks [men]: (T, TA:) or a thing [meaning an animal] resembling the wild swine: (M, TA:) pl. رَتَّةٌ, (T,) or رَتَّةٌ, (TA,) and رَتُّوتٌ: (Ṣ, M, TA:) or رَتُّوتٌ signifies [simply] swine: (Ṣ, K:) in some of the copies of the Ṣ, wild swine: (TA:) or boars: (M:) or boars in which is strength and boldness: (A:) it has been asserted that no one but Kh has mentioned it. (IDrd, M.) — [Hence, (in the TA said to be بالضمة, but this is a mistranscription for بالفتحة,) †A chief (IAqr, T, Ṣ, A, K) in eminence, or nobility, and in bounty, or gifts: (IAqr, T:) pl. رَتُّوتٌ (IAqr, T, Ṣ, A, K) and رَتَّانٌ (K.) You say, هُوَ مِنْ رَتُّوتِ الْبَلَدِ † He is of the lords of mankind. (A.) And رَتُّوتُ الْبَلَدِ † These are the lords of the town, or country. (TA.)

رَتَّةٌ A vitiousness, or an impediment, in speech or utterance, so that one does not speak distinctly: (Ṣ, A, K:) or a hastiness therein: (Mgh,) and a want of distinctness: or the slipping of ل into ي: (M:) or an impediment in the utterance: (Mṣb:) or, accord. to Mb, resembles wind, impeding the commencement of speech, until, when somewhat thereof comes forth, it becomes continuous: it is an inborn habit, and is often found in persons of elevated, or noble, rank: (T, Mgh, Mṣb:) or, as some say, it is a reinserting of a word, preceded by the breath: or the incorporating of one letter into another (ادخاها) when this should not be done: (Mṣb:) or a vitious and faulty kind of repetition, in the tongue. (AA, TA.)

رَتِّي A woman who changes, in pronunciation, س into ث, or ر into غ or ل, and the like: (AA, T, K.) [See also what follows.]