

falls, and raises his legs, then hold thou back thine arm, or thy hand, from him: (TA in art. رجح, in explanation of the second reading:) [or when he is prostrated, and stretched upon the ground: for,] accord. to Aṣ, رجح and رجح signify he was prostrated, and stretched upon the ground. (TA in art. رجح.) And you say, رجح السحاب بعد تسقى The clouds became heavy, and inclined [downwards], after being high. (TA.) — Also It (a thing, Ṣ) fell at once. (Ṣ, K.) — And It (a thing, Ṣ) shook; quivered; or was, or became, in a state of commotion. (Ṣ, K.) — And ارتفع السراب i. q. ارتفع [i. e. The mirage became upraised, withdrawn, or removed]. (K.)

مرجح [part. n. of the verb above]. You say, أنا في هذا الأمر مرجح I am wavering, or vacillating, and inclining, in this affair. (TA.) And امرأة مرجحة A fat woman, who, when she walks, bends in her gait. (TA.) And جيش مرجح A heavy army. (Ṣ, K.) And رجي مرجحة A heavy round cloud. (Ṣ, *K, *A and A in art. رجح. [In the Ṣ and K, only the latter word is explained; though the meaning of the former (i. e. سحابة مستديرة, as in the A,) is plainly indicated in the Ṣ by a verse there cited.] And فلان في دنيا مرجحة Such a one is in an ample, abundant, state of worldly prosperity. (TA.) And ليل مرجح Heavy, wide-spreading, night. (TA.)

The author of the K follows ISd and J and Az in regarding the ن in this case as radical: but IAth says that some hold it to be augmentative; and the derivation to be from رجح الشيء, meaning "the thing was, or became, heavy." (TA.)

رجز

1. رجز, [aor. ز,] (Ṣ,) inf. n. رجز, (TA,) He (a camel) had the disease termed رجز [expl. below]. (Ṣ.) = رجز, (Ṣ, Mṣb, K,) aor. ز, (Mṣb, TA,) inf. n. رجز, (TA,) He said, spoke, uttered, or recited, poetry, or verse, of the metre termed رجز; [see this word below:] he spoke in verse of that metre; he poetized, or versified, in that metre; as also ارتجز; (Ṣ, *Mṣb, K, *TA;) and in like manner ارجز, he composed verses of that metre. (Ibn-Buzurj, L in art. قصد.) You say also, رجز He recited to him أنشده [so in more than one MS. copy of the K, and in the TA, but in the CK أنشد, without the affixed pronoun, which is probably wrong,] a poem of that metre; as also رجز, (K, TA,) inf. n. ترجز. (TA.) And ترجز He urged, or excited, his camels by singing رجز, or his رجز: so accord. to different copies of the K. (TA.) — [Hence,] رجز الريح, inf. n. رجز, † The wind was continuous, or lasting. (TA.) And ارتجز الرعد † The thunder made uninterrupted sounds, like the recitation of the رجز: (A, TA:) or, as also ترجز, made a sound: (K:) or made consecutive sounds. (TA.) And البحر يرتجز باديه [The sea makes a continuous

sound, or murmuring, with its waves]; as also يرتجز. (A, TA.) [And hence, perhaps,] يرتجز السحاب † The clouds moved slowly by reason of the abundance of their water. (K, TA.) [See also 6.]

2. رجزه: see 1.

3. راجز صاحبه [He recited verses, or poetry, of the metre termed رجز with his companion: or vied with him in doing so: see 6]. (A.)

4: see 1.

5: see 1, in four places.

6. تَنَازَعُوا الرَّجْزَ بَيْنَهُمْ i. q. تَاجَزُوا, (A, K,) and تَعَاطَوْهُ, (TA,) i. e. They recited verses, or poetry, of the metre termed رجز, one with another: (TK:) [or vied, one with another, in doing so.] — [Hence,] تَاجَزَ السَّحَابُ † [The clouds combined, one with another, in uninterrupted thundering]. (A.) [See also 1.]

8: see 1, in three places.

رجز: see the next paragraph, in four places.

رجز properly signifies Commotion, agitation, or convulsion; and consecutiveness of motions. (TA.) — Hence, (TA,) Punishment (Aboo-Is-hāk, Ṣ, Mgh, Mṣb, K) [like رجس] that agitates by its vehemence, and occasions vehement consecutive commotions; (Aboo-Is-hāk, Mgh, *TA;) as also رجز: (K:) so in the Kur vii. 131; (Aboo-Is-hāk;) and in ii. 53, and vii. 162, and xxix. 33. (Ṣ.) — Conduct that leads to punishment: so, accord. to some, in the Kur lxxiv. 5; (TA;) where some read الرجز and others الرجز: (Ṣ, TA:) † the latter is also expl. as signifying sin: (TA:) and both, uncleanness; or filth: (Ṣ, K:) so in that instance: like رجس: (Ṣ:) and polytheism; or the associating of another, or others, with the true God: (K, TA:) so, accord. to some, in that instance: because he who worships what is not God is in doubt respecting his case, and unsettled in his belief: (TA:) and the worship of idols: (K:) so, accord. to some, in the same instance: (TA:) or the meaning there is an idol: (Mujāhid, Ṣ:) or † the latter word signifies a certain idol; being the name thereof: (Kāṭādeh, TA:) and the devil: and his suggestions. (TA.) — Also Plague, or pestilence; syn. طاعون. (Mgh.)

رجز A certain disease which attacks camels, in the rump; (Ṣ, K;) so that when a she-camel rises, or is roused, her thighs tremble for a while, and then stretch out: (Ṣ:) or it is when there is a convulsive motion in the hind leg or the thighs of a camel, when he desires to stand up, or rises, or is roused, for a while, and then a stretching out of the same. (TA.) = Hence, (Ṣ,) الرجز is the name of A certain species [or kind] of verse or poetry; (Ṣ, A, K;) a species [or kind] of the metres of verse; (Mṣb;) consisting of the measure مُسْتَفْعِلُنْ [primarily] six times: (K:) a metre easy to the ear and impressive to the mind; wherefore it may be reduced to a single hemistich, and also to two feet instead of six: (TA:) so called because it commences with a motion

and a quiescence, [i. e., a movent and a quiescent letter,] followed by a motion and a quiescence; and so in the other feet; resembling the رجز in a she-camel, which consists in her quivering and then being quiet: (TA:) or because of the contractedness of its feet, and the fewness of its letters: (Ṣ, K:) or because it is [characterized by] أُعْجَازٌ without صُدُورٌ [lit. breasts without rumps; for, as the two hemistichs generally rhyme with each other, the verse seems as though it had no عَجَزٌ; i. e., as though its last foot should rather be called عَرُوضٌ, like the last of the first hemistich, than عَجَزٌ:] (TA:) Akh once said, رجز, with the Arabs, is whatever consists of three feet; and it is that [kind of verse] which they sing in their work, and in driving their camels: [see بِذَلَّة, last sentence:] ISd says that certain of those in whom he placed confidence related this on the authority of Kh. (TA.) Some say that it is not verse, or poetry, but a kind of rhyming prose; but Kh held it to be true verse, or poetry: so in the M: but in the T it is said [as in the K] that Kh asserted it to be not poetry, but halves or thirds of verses: one of his reasons for this assertion [the only one that seems to have had much weight with the Muslims] is, that Moḥammad once said,

* أَنَا النَّبِيُّ لَا كَذِبٌ * أَنَا ابْنُ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ *

[which is an instance of a species of رجز, meaning, "I am the Prophet: it is no lie: I am the son of 'Abd-el-Muṭṭalib"]: and were this verse, he would not have said it, as is shown by what is said in the Kur., xxxvi. 69: but on this point, Akh has contended against him. (TA.)

رجازة A certain vehicle for women, (Ṣ, *TA,) a thing smaller than the هودج: (Ṣ, K, TA:) pl. رجائر: (TA:) or a [garment of the kind called] رجازة, (Ṣ, K, TA,) in which is a stone, (K, TA, [in the CK a white stone,]) or in which are put stones, (Ṣ,) and which is suspended to one of the two sides of the هودج, to balance it, when it inclines: (Ṣ, TA:) so called because of its commotion: (TA:) or a thing consisting of a pillow and skins, or hides, put in one of its two sides for that purpose, and called رجازة النبل: (T, TA:) or hair, (K,) or red hair, (TA,) or wool, suspended to the هودج, (K, TA,) for ornament: pl. رجائر, said to occur in a verse of Esh-Shemmākh: but accord. to Aṣ, this is a mistake for جرائر [pl. of جريزة, q. v.]. (TA.)

رجاز and رجازة: see راجز; the latter, in two places.

راجز One who utters, or recites, poetry, or verse, of the metre termed رجز; who speaks in verse of that metre; who poetizes, or versifies, in that metre: and in like manner, مرتجز, and رجاز [which signifies one who does so much], and رجازة [one who does so very much]. (TA.) El-'Ajjāj has been placed the highest in rank as راجز. (Mz, 49th نوع.) [His son, Ru-beh, seems