4. ارزأ: see ارزى, in art. رزى.

6: see 1.

8: see 1. ═ ارتزأ also signifies *It* (a thing, Ṣ) *was*, or *became, diminished, lessened*, or *impaired*. (Ṣ, Ḳ.) A poet says, (namely, Ibn Muḳbil, describing a stallion, Ṣ in art. زبل,)

* فَلَمْ يَرْتَزِئْ بِرُكُوبٍ زِبَالَا *

(Ṣ, 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*: (Ṣ in art. زبل:) but some read ترتزئ; [and some, يُرْتَزَأُ, as in copies of the Ṣ in art. زبل;] and some, بِرُكُونٍ. (TA.)

رُزْءٌ, (Ṣ, Mgh, Ḳ,) [originally an inf. n., and] a subst. from رَزَأَتْهُ رَزِيئَةً, (Mṣb,) and ▼ رَزِيئَةٌ, (Ṣ, Mgh, Mṣb, Ḳ,) also pronounced رَزِيَّةٌ, originally with ء, (Mṣb,) and ▼ مَرْزِئَةٌ, (Ṣ, Ḳ,) *An affliction, a misfortune*, or *a calamity*, (Ṣ, Mṣb, Ḳ, TA,) *by the loss of things dear to one*: (TA:) or *a great affliction* or *calamity* or *misfortune*: (Mgh:) pl. (of the first, Ṣ, TA) أَرْزَاءٌ (Ṣ, Ḳ, TA) and (of the second, Ṣ, Mṣb, TA) رَزَايَا. (Ṣ, Mṣb, Ḳ, TA.)

رَزِيئَةٌ: } see the next preceding paragraph.
مَرْزِئَةٌ: }

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

رزب

1. رَزَبَهُ, (A, Ḳ,) aor. ـِ, inf. n. رَزْبٌ, (TḲ,) *He kept*, or *clave, to him*, or *it*, (A, Ḳ,) *not departing*. (Ḳ.)

إِرْزَبٌّ, (Ṣ, Ḳ,) quasi-coordinate to جِرْدَحْلٌ, (Ṣ,) applied to a man, (TA,) *Short*: (Ṣ, Ḳ:) and *great*, or *old*; syn. كَبِيرٌ: and *thick and strong*: and *big*, or *bulky*: (Ḳ:) 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*; (Ḳ;) accord. to Kr, a subst. [properly speaking] applied thereto: (TA:) or an epithet, meaning *large*, or *big*, (Ṣ, Ḳ,) applied thereto, (Ḳ,) or applied to a رَكَب [i. e. pubes]. (Ṣ.)

إِرْزِبَّةٌ and ▼ مِرْزَبَّةٌ, both with teshdeed; (A, Ḳ;) or the former only, (Ṣ, Mṣb, Ḳ,) of these two, (Ṣ, Mṣb,) and ▼ مِرْزَبَةٌ, without teshdeed; (Ṣ, A, Mṣb;) ▼ the second mentioned by Ks, (Mgh,) but it is vulgar, (Fṣ, Mṣb,) and said by ISk to be wrong; (Mṣb;) *A thing with which clods of clay are broken*: (Ṣ, L:) or *a small rod*, or *batoon, of iron*: (A, Ḳ:) and the last, ▼ مِرْزَبَةٌ, 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. مِيتَدَةٌ: (Mgh:) the pl. of the first is أَرَازِبُ; (Mṣb;) and of ▼ the last, مَرَازِبُ, (A, Mṣb,) as also of مَرْزُبَانٌ [q. v.]. (A.)

مَرْزَبَةٌ [*A satrapy*; the *government of a satrap*, or *prefect of the Persians*;] the *headship of the Persians*. (Ḳ.) You say, فُلَانٌ عَلَى مَرْزَبَةِ كَذَا, and لَهُ مَرْزَبَةُ كَذَا, [*Such a one is over the satrapy of*, or *has the office of satrap over, such a province*,] like as you say, لَهُ دَهْقَنَةُ كَذَا. (Ṣ.)

مِرْزَبَةٌ and مِرْزَبَّةٌ: see إِرْزِبَّةٌ, in five places.

مِرْزَابٌ *i. q.* مِيزَابٌ [and مِزْرَابٌ, i. e. *A water-spout*; &c.; see art. وزب]; (A, Ḳ;) a dial. var. thereof; (Ṣ, Mṣb;) but not a chaste word; (Ṣ;) and disallowed by A'Obeyd, (TA,) and by ISk and Fr and AḤat. (TA voce مِزْرَابٌ.) ═ Also *A great ship*: (A, Ḳ:) or *a long ship*: (AZ, Ṣ, Ḳ:) pl. مَرَازِيبُ. (AZ, Ṣ.)

مَرْزُبَانٌ [*A satrap*; or] *a great man*, or *chief*, (A, Mgh, Ḳ,) *of the Persians*: (Ṣ, Mgh, Ḳ:) or *a courageous cavalier who is set over a people, under a king*: (TA:) it is said, on the authority of Aṣ, that the *chief of the* عَجَم [here meaning *Persians*] was called مَرْزُبَانٌ and مَزْرُبَانٌ: (IB, TA:) مرزبان is an arabicized word, (Ṣ, Mgh,) [originally Persian,] used anciently: (Shifá el-Ghaleel, TA:) pl. مَرَازِبَةٌ. (Ṣ, A, Mgh, Ḳ.) Hence, [and from مَرَازِبَةٌ as pl. of مِرْزَبَةٌ,] the saying, أَعُوذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ المَرَازِبَةِ وَمَا بِأَيْدِيهِمْ مِنَ المَرَازِبَةِ [*I seek protection by God from the satraps, and the iron batoons that are in their hands*]. (A.) ═ And hence, (Ṣ, Mgh,) مَرْزُبَانُ الزَّأْرَةِ, (Ṣ, Mgh, Ḳ,) [lit. *The chief of the forest*, or *the like*,] the latter word meaning الأَجَمَةِ, (Mgh, TA,) and also pronounced الزَّارَةِ; (Mgh;) an appellation of *the lion*; (Ṣ, Mgh, Ḳ;) and so ▼ المَرْزُبَانِىُّ; for which El-Mufaḍḍal said المَزْبَرَانِىُّ, as referring to the زُبْرَة of the lion; but Aṣ disallowed this. (Ṣ.)

المَرْزُبَانِىُّ: see what next precedes.

رزتق

رُزْتَاقٌ: see رُزْدَاقٌ, in art. رزدق.

رزح

1. رَزَحَتْ, aor. ـِ, inf. n. رُزُوحٌ (Ṣ, Ḳ) and رُزَاحٌ, (Ṣ, L,) or رَزَاحٌ, (Ḳ,) *She* (a camel) *fell down* (Ṣ, L, Ḳ) *by reason of fatigue, emaciated*, (Ṣ, L, &c.,) or *by reason of fatigue* or *emaciation*, (Ḳ accord. to the TA,) or *by reason of fatigue and emaciation*: (CḲ:) or *clave to the ground, and had not power to rise*. (TA.) And رَزَحَ, (Mgh, Mṣb,) aor. ـِ, (Mṣb,) inf. n. رُزُوحٌ and رُزَاحٌ (Mgh, Mṣb) and رَزَاحٌ, (Mṣb,) *He* (a camel, Mgh, Mṣb) *fell down by reason of fatigue*: (Mgh:) or *became much emaciated*. (Mṣb.) ═ Hence, or from مَرْزَحٌ 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 رَزَحَتْ حَالُهُ and أَحْوَالُهُ ▼ ترازحت (A) ‡ *His state*, or *condition, was*, and *his circumstances, were*, or *became, weak and evil*. (A,* and Ḥar p. 489.) ═ [Hence also,] رَزَحَ العِنَبُ *The grape-vine fell down*. (TA.) ═ رَزَحَ فُلَانًا بِالرُّمْحِ, inf. n. رَزْحٌ, *He thrust*, or *pierced, such a one with the spear*, or *with the iron at the lower extremity of the spear*; syn. زَجَّهُ. (Ḳ.)

2. رزّح, inf. n. تَرْزِيحٌ, (Ṣ, Ḳ,) *He made* a she-camel *to fall down by reason of fatigue, emaciated*: (Ṣ:) or *he emaciated* her. (Ḳ.) And رَزَّحَتْهَا الأَسْفَارُ *Journeys emaciated her*. (A,* TA.)

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

6: see 1.

رَازِحٌ (Ṣ, A, Mgh, Mṣb, TA) and ▼ مِرْزَاحٌ (TA) A camel *that has fallen down by reason of fatigue*: (Mgh:) or *much emaciated*: (Mgh, Mṣb:) or *much emaciated, that will not move*: (TA:) *perishing by reason of emaciation*: (Ṣ, TA:) or *that throws himself down by reason of fatigue*: or *much emaciated, but having power to move*: (A, TA:) pl. [of the former] رَزْحَى (Ṣ, A, Mgh, Mṣb, Ḳ) and رُزَّحٌ (Ṣ, A, Mgh, Ḳ) and رَزَاحَى (Ṣ, A, Mṣb, Ḳ) and [of the same or of رَازِحَةٌ] رَوَازِحُ (A, TA) and [of مِرْزَاحٌ] ▼ مَرَازِيحُ. (Ṣ, A, Ḳ.) ═ [Hence,] قَوْمٌ رُزَّحٌ and رزاح [app. رُزَّاحٌ, agreeably with analogy, or perhaps رِزَاحٌ,] † *A people*, or *party, emaciated, and falling down* [or *tottering by reason of weakness*]. (Ḥam p. 227.) ═ And لَهُ حَالٌ رَازِحَةٌ ‡ [*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.]. (Ṣ, Ḳ.) ═ And *A low*, or *depressed, tract of land*. (Ḳ.)

مِرْزَحٌ The *wood*, or *pieces of wood*, (خَشَب,) *with which a grape-vine is raised from the ground* (T, Ṣ, Ḳ) *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. جزء.) ═ 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-Sheybánee to the next following word,] *A voice, sound*, or *noise*; (TA;) and so ▼ مِرْزِيحٌ: (Ḳ:) accord. to Esh-Sheybánee, the latter signifies

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