

scabby or mangy: (Ks, T:) of the dial. of Te-mem: (M:) also called **وَفَيْعَةٌ** [and **تَمَلَّةٌ**]. (T.)

One says, **كَأَنَّ عَرَضَهُ رِبْدَةٌ الْهَائِنِي** [As though his honour, or reputation, were the رِبْدَةٌ of him who smears camels with tar]; and in like manner, **رِبْدَةٌ الْحَائِضِ** [explained below]. (A.) And **لَمَّا أَسْمَعَهُمُ الْحَقَّ تَبَدُّوهُ كَمَا يَنْبِذُ الْهَائِنِيُّ الرِّبْدَةَ** [When he made them to hear, or told them, the truth, they rejected it, like as he who smears camels with tar rejects the رِبْدَةٌ after using it]. (A.) — Also The piece of rag with which the goldsmith polishes ornaments. (S, L, K, and Mṣb in explanation of the latter word.) — And the former word, The rag of a menstruating woman; (M, A, L, K;) the thing that the menstruating woman throws away. (Lth, T.) — And [hence,] + Anything unclean, dirty, or filthy, (M, L, K, TA,) and stinking. (TA.) — And [hence likewise,] + A man in whom is no good or goodness, devoid of goodness, or worthless, (M, K,) and, accord. to Lh, stinking. (M.) — Also The stopper (صَامِر) of a bottle, or flask. (IAḡr, T, M, K.) — Also, (M, L, K,) and **رِبْدَةٌ**, (Fr, A'Obeyd, S, M, L,) of which latter **رِبْدٌ** is pl., or rather a quasi-pl. n., (M,) [or more properly a coll. gen. n., **رِبْدَةٌ** being its n. un.,] A single one of the **رِبْدَةٌ**, meaning tufts of dyed wool (عَبُون) which are hung upon the necks of camels; (Fr, A'Obeyd, S, L;) and which are likewise called **مَرَابِدٌ**, (A, TA,) an irreg. pl. like **مَحَاسِنُ** [and **مَلَامِحُ** &c.]; (TA;) or which are hung upon a she-camel: (L:) or a tuft of dyed wool (عَبْنَةٌ) which is hung upon the ear of a camel (M, L, K) &c., (K,) [i. e.,] upon the ear of a he-camel and she-camel, or of a sheep or goat. (M, L.) — The pl. of **رِبْدَةٌ** in all the senses expl. above is **رِبْدٌ** and **رِبَادٌ**. (M, L, K.)

رِبْدَةٌ: see the next preceding paragraph, in two places. — Also The **عَذْبَةٌ** [app. as meaning the **عِلَاقَةٌ**, or suspensory thong in the handle,] of a whip: (K:) [n. un. of **رِبْدٌ**: for you say] **رِبْدٌ** meaning A whip having thongs in the fore part of its **جَنْزَرٌ** [or handle]. (En-Nadr, TA.) — Also Difficulty, or distress. (IAḡr, T, K.) So in the saying, **كُنَّا فِي رِبْدَةٍ فَانْجَلَّتْ عَنَّا** [We were in difficulty, or distress, and it became removed, or cleared away, from us]. (IAḡr, T.)

رِبْدَاتٌ [in one of my copies of the S **رِبْدَاتٌ**, and in a copy of the A **رِبْدَاتٌ**]; One who makes many mistakes in his speech. (S, A, L, K.) [See also **مَرِبَادٌ**, below.]

رِبْدَانِي: see **مَرِبَادٌ**.

رِبَادِيَّةٌ + Evil (ISk, T, S, M, K) that occurs between, or among, people. (ISk, T, S, M, K.) You say, **بَيْنَ الْقَوْمِ رِبَادِيَّةٌ** Between, or among, the people is evil. (S, M, K.)

رِبْدَانِي and **مَرِبَادٌ** + One who talks much, and irrationally, or erroneously, (K, TA,) making many mistakes in his speech. (TA.)

رِبْدَةٌ: see **مَرِبَادٌ**.

ربض

رَبَضَنِي أَمْرٌ — see **بِالشَّيْءِ**, or **رَبَضَ بِفُلَانٍ** (K) A thing, or an affair, or an event, put me in expectation. (TA.)

رَبَضَ He expected; or awaited: (S:) he tarried; or tarried expecting. (IAth.) You say **رَبَضَ الأَمْرَ** He looked for, expected, awaited, or waited for, the thing, or event. (Mṣb.) And **رَبَضَ بِه الشَّيْءِ**, (M,) or **الأَمْرَ**, (Mṣb,) He looked for, expected, awaited, or waited for, the thing, or event, to befall him, or betide him. (M, Mṣb.) It is said in the KUR [ix. 52], **هَلْ تَرَبِّضُونَ بِنَا إِلاَّ إِحْدَى الْحَسْنَيْنِ** [Do ye look for, &c., aught save one of the two best things (namely victory or martyrdom) to betide us?]. (M.) And a poet says,

تَرَبِّضُ بِهَا رَبِّبَ الْمُنُونِ لَعَلَّهَا *
تُطَلِّقُ يَوْمًا أَوْ يَمُوتُ حَلِيلَهَا *

[Wait thou for the vicissitudes of fortune to befall her: perhaps she may be divorced some day, or her husband may die]. (TA.) You say also, **تَرَبِّضَ بِسَلْعَتِهِ الْعَلَاةَ** [He looked for, &c., a time of dearness for his commodity, or article of merchandise]. (A.) And, [elliptically,] **تَرَبِّضَ**, (M, A, K,) aor. **رَبَضَ**, (TK,) inf. n. **رَبِضٌ**, (M, A, K;) He looked for, expected, awaited, or waited for, [something] good or evil to befall, or betide, (M, A, K,) such a one, (A, K,) or the thing: (M:) or **تَرَبِّضَ بِالشَّيْءِ** signifies he looked for, expected, awaited, or waited for, a day for the thing. (Lth.)

رَبِضَةٌ An expecting; an awaiting; a waiting: (AHát, S, A, Mṣb, K:) a tarrying; or tarrying in expectation. (M.) You say, **لِي فِي مَتَاعِي رَبِضَةٌ** [I have to endure an expecting, &c., with respect to my goods, or commodities; app. meaning, I have to wait for a favourable opportunity to sell them]. (S, A.) And **لِي بِالبَصْرَةِ رَبِضَةٌ** [I have to endure an expecting, or a waiting, in El-Basrah]. (AHát, A.) And **هَذَا الأَمْرُ رَبِضَةٌ** [I have to endure a tarrying, or a tarrying in expectation, for, or on account of, this thing, or affair]. (M.) — Also The period that is assigned to a husband when he has been pronounced incapable of sexual intercourse with his wife; so that if he go in to her [it is well with him, and he remains her husband]; but if not, a separation is made between them: so in the saying, **أَقَامَتِ الأَمْرَةَ رَبِضَتَهَا فِي بَيْتِ زَوْجِهَا** [The woman abode during the period so assigned to her husband in the house, or tent, of her husband]. (ISk, K.) [In like manner **رَبِضَةٌ** (perhaps a mistranscription) is explained in the A and TA in art. **رَبِضٌ**: and the period is there said to be a year.]

مَرَبُوضٌ, applied to a man, (K,) Put in expectation. (TK.)

مَرَبِضٌ One who withholds, or collects and withholds, wheat or the like, waiting for a time of dearness; syn. **مُحْتَكِرٌ**. (S.)

ربض

1. **رَبِضٌ**, (S, A, Mṣb, K,) aor. **رَبَضَ**, (S, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. **رَبِضٌ** (S, A, Mṣb, K) and **رَبِضٌ** (Mṣb, K) and **رَبِضَةٌ**, (K,) [the last an inf. n. of un.,] said of the sheep and goat, (S, A, Mṣb, K,) and of the gazelle, (S, A,) and of the ox-kind, and the horse, (S,) or beast, (Mṣb,) and of the dog, (S, A,) [signifying He lay down, or laid himself down, upon his breast,] is like **بَرَكَ** said of a camel, (S, Mṣb, K,) and **جَمَرَ** said of a bird, (S, TA,) or **جَلَسَ** said of a man. (Mṣb.) Said of a man, it means [+ He lay down: and he sat: or] he sat upon his knees: and it may also mean he sat upon his thighs and his buttocks. (Ḥar p. 172.) [And hence, + He remained fixed, or stationary, like an animal lying upon its breast; as is shown by what here follows: whence a signification of **رَبِضٌ**, q. v.] The saying of Moḥammad to Eḍ-Ḍaḥḥák, when he sent him to his people, **إِذَا أَتَيْتَهُمْ فَارْبِضْ فِي دَارِهِمْ ظَبِيًّا**, means When thou comest to them, remain in their abode in security, or without fear, like the gazelle in his covert: (IAḡr, ISd, K:) or trust them not, but be vigilant, like a wild animal, ready to spring up, for thou wilt be in the midst of the unbelievers; (Az, ISd, K;) so, if anything induce in thee suspicion, thou mayest flee from them like the gazelle: (Az, ISd, TA:) accord. to each interpretation, **رَبِضٌ** is in the accus. case as a denotative of state; the subst. being put in the place of the act. part. n., as though for **مَتَبِضٌ**: the former of the two explanations is said to be the more agreeable with the circumstances of the case. (TA.) You say also, **رَبِضَ الأَسَدُ عَلَى فَرِيضَتِهِ**, and **القِرْنُ عَلَى قَرْنِهِ**, The lion laid himself down upon his breast (بَرَكَ) on his prey, and the adversary on his adversary. (K.) — He (a beast) lodged, and abode, in a place. (TA.) — + He (a man) became heavy, and slept, stretched upon the ground. (TA.) — **رَبِضَ عَنِ الغَنَمِ**, (S, A, K,) inf. n. **رَبِضٌ**, (S,) + He (a ram) abstained from tugging, or covering the ewes, and avoided it, (S, A, K,) or them, (TA,) being fatigued: (S:) or was unable to cover them: (K:) one does not say, of a ram, **جَفَرَ**. (S.) You say also of a ewe when she is pregnant, **قَدَّ رَبِضَ عَنَّا**. (Ibn-'Abbád, A.) And you say of a man, **رَبِضَ عَنِ مَعَالِي الأُمُورِ** + He abstained, or held back, from seeking the means of acquiring eminence, or nobility. (TA.) — **رَبِضَ اللَّيْلُ** (A, K) + The night cast its darkness [lit. itself (expl. by **أَلْقَى بِنَفْسِهِ**) upon the earth]. (K.) — **رَبِضَهُ**, aor. **رَبَضَ** and **رَبَضَ**, (IAḡr, O, K,) but the latter aor. was afterwards rejected by IAḡr, (TA,) He betook himself, or repaired, to him for lodging, covert, or refuge. (IAḡr, O, K.) — **رَبِضَتُهُ**, aor. **رَبَضَتْ**, and IAḡr is related to have said **رَبَضَتْ** also, but afterwards to have retracted it, + She (a wife, or sister, or other woman,) undertook, or managed, his affairs, and gave him lodging, or refuge: (TA:) she was to him [as though she were] a **رَبِضٌ**, or place of abode: like **أَبُوهُ** “I was to him a father,” and **أُمُّهُ** “I was to him a mother.” (A, TA.) [The aor. occurs in the K, in the phrase **رَبِضَ زَوْجِهَا**: thus in the TA: