

thing given:] the dual of رِبَا (M, Mṣb, K) or رِبْوَا (S) is رِبْوَان and رِبْيَان; (S, M, Mṣb, K;) the former being agreeable with the original; (M, Mṣb;) the ي in the latter being because of the imāleh occasioned by the preceding kesreh. (M.) See an ex. near the beginning of the first paragraph of this art. رِبْيَةٌ, thus pronounced by the Arabs, but by the relaters of a trad., in which it occurs, رِبْيَةٌ (Fr, T, S, Mgh,) or, as some say, رِبْيَةٌ, as though this were the dim. of رِبْيَةٌ (Mgh,) is a dial. var. of رِبْوَا [or رِبَا]; and by rule should be رِبْوَةٌ: (Fr, T, S, Mgh:) or, accord. to Z, رِبْيَةٌ may be of the measure فَعُولَةٌ from الرِبَا. (TA.) [See also رِمَاءٌ, in art. رِمَى.]

رِبْوَةٌ: see رِبْوَةٌ.

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

رِبْوَةٌ and رِبْوَةٌ and رِبْوَةٌ; (T, S, 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 رِبْوَةٌ (M, K) and رِبَاوَةٌ (T, S, M, K) and رِبَاوَةٌ (M, K) and رِبَاوَةٌ (I, J, K) and رِبَاوَةٌ (T, S, M, Mṣb, K) and رِبَاوَةٌ (M, K); A hill; i. e. an elevation of ground, or elevated ground: (T, S, M, K:) or an elevated place: so called because it is high: (Mṣb, TA:) the pl. of رِبْوَةٌ is رِبْيٌ (T, Mṣb) and رِبْيٌ: (T:) and the pl. of رِبَاوَةٌ is رِبْوَابٌ; (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 رِبَاوَةٌ, 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.)

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

رِبْيَةٌ and رِبْيَةٌ and رِبْيَةٌ: see رِبَا, last sentence: — and see also art. رِبَى.

رِبْوَا: see رِبَا. [The و is silent, like the l.]

رِبْوَاءٌ: see رِبَابٌ.

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

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

رِبَاٌ: see رِبَاٌ.

رِبَاوَةٌ: see رِبْوَةٌ.

رِبَاوَةٌ and رِبَاوَةٌ and رِبَاوَةٌ: see رِبْوَةٌ.

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

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

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

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

رَبِيَّةٌ, originally رِبْوَةٌ (S,) or of the measure فَعْلِيَّةٌ (M,) The root of the thigh: (Ks, T, S, K:) or the part between the upper portion of the thigh and the lower portion of the بَطْنٌ [or belly]: (ISh, T, K:) or the part between the upper portion of the thigh and the lower portion of the بَطْرٌ [q. v.]: or, accord. to Lh, the root of the thigh, next the بَطْرٌ: (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 رِبْيَتَانِ (S, 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 رِبْيَتِهِ, and فِي رِبْيَتِهِ, (S,) † 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. (S.)

رِبْيَانٌ: see art. رِبَى.

رِبْوَانٌ One who practises رِبَا [i. e. usury or the like]. (M, K.) — أَرْضٌ مَرْبِيَّةٌ † Good land. (M.)

رِبَاوَةٌ for مَرْبَاوَةٌ: see the latter, in art. رِبَا.

رَبِيٌّ [Reared, fostered, brought up, fed, or nourished: see 2. — And] Made [or preserved] with رِبٌ [or inspissated juice, &c. (see 2, last sentence but one)]: you say زَنْجَبِيلٌ مَرْبِيٌّ [Ginger so preserved]; as also مَرْبَبٌ: (S, K:) and رِبْيَاتٌ signifies Preserves, or confections, made with رِبٌ; like مَرْبَبَاتٌ. (S in art. رِب.)

مَرْبِيَاتٌ: see what next precedes.

رَبَى

1. رَبِيَّتٌ, in the copies of the K, in art. رِبْوٌ, is a mistake for رِبِيَّتٌ. (TA in that art., q. v.)

لَا وَرَبِكَ for لَا وَرَبِيكَ [as though رِبٌ were a dial. var. of رِبٌ]: see رِبٌ (last sentence), in art. رِب.

رِبْيَانٍ a dual of رِبَا, mentioned in art. رِبْوٌ.

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

[what is called] أَمْرٌ حَبِيْنٌ [q. v.]. (M.) And The cat. (K in art. رِبْوٌ) = See also رِبَا (last sentence), in art. رِبْوٌ.

رَبِيَّةٌ } see رِبَا (last sentence), in art. رِبْوٌ.
رَبِيَّةٌ }

رَبِيَّةٌ: see art. رِبْوٌ.

رِبْيَانٌ A species of fish, (S and K in art. رِبْوٌ, and M in the present art.,) white, (S,) resembling worms, (S, K,) found at El-Baṣrah. (S.) — Accord. to Scer, A certain plant. (M.)

رَت

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

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

R. Q. 1. رَتَّرَتْ He reiterated, by reason of an impediment in his speech, in uttering the letter ت (IAḩr, T, K) &c. (IAḩr, 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 رَتَّتَةٌ, (TA,) and رَتُّوتٌ: (S, M, TA:) or رَتُّوتٌ signifies [simply] swine: (S, K:) in some of the copies of the S, 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 بالضَّمِّ, but this is a mistranscription for بِالْفَتْحِ,) † A chief (IAḩr, T, S, A, K) in eminence, or nobility, and in bounty, or gifts: (IAḩr, T:) pl. رَتُّوتٌ (IAḩr, T, S, A, K) and رَتَّانٌ (K.) You say, هُوَ مِنْ رَتُّوتِ النَّاسِ † 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: (S, A, K:) or a hastiness therein, (M, Mgh,) and a want of distinctness: or the changing of ل into ي: (M:) or an impediment in speech or utterance: (Mṣb:) or, accord. to Mbr, what 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 reiterating of a word, preceded by the breath: or the incorporating of one letter into another (إِدْغَامٌ) when this should not be done: (Mṣb:) or a vitious and faulty kind of repetition, in the tongue. (AA, TA.)

رَتَّى A woman who changes, in pronunciation, س into ث, or ر into غ or ل, and the like; or who changes one letter into another; syn. تَغَيَّرَتْ. (AA, T, K.) [See also what follows.]