

4. أرزأ: see ارزى, in art. رزى.

6: see 1.

8: see 1. — ارتزأ also signifies *It* (a thing, §) was, or became, diminished, lessened, or impaired. (§, K.) A poet says, (namely, Ibn Mukbil, describing a stallion, § in art. رزبل)

فَلَمْ يَرْتَزِي بِرُكُوبِ زَيْلًا

(§, 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: (§ in art. رزبل) but some read ترتزى; [and some, يرتزأ, as in copies of the § in art. رزبل;] and some, برُكُوبِ: (TA.)

رُزْءٌ, (§, Mgh, K,) [originally an inf. n., and] a subst. from رُزِيَتْهُ, (Mgh,) and رُزِيَتْهُ, (§, Mgh, Mgh, K,) also pronounced رُزِيَتْهُ, originally with ء, (Mgh,) and رُزِيَتْهُ, (§, K.) An affliction, a misfortune, or a calamity, (§, Mgh, K, TA,) by the loss of things dear to one: (TA:) or a great affliction or calamity or misfortune: (Mgh:) pl. (of the first, §, TA) أُرْزَاءُ (§, K, TA) and (of the second, §, Mgh, TA) رُزَايَا (§, Mgh, K, TA.)

رُزِيَتْهُ } see the next preceding paragraph.  
رُزِيَتْهُ }

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

رزب

1. رُزْبَةٌ, (A, K,) aor. رُزِبْتُ, inf. n. رُزِبْتُ, (TK,) He hept, or clave, to him, or it, (A, K,) not departing. (K.)

رُزْبٌ, (§, K,) quasi-coordinate to جُرْدَحَلٌ, (§,) applied to a man, (TA,) Short: (§, K:) and great, or old; syn. كَبِيرٌ: and thick and strong: and big, or bulky: (K:) 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: (K;) accord. to Kr, a subst. [properly speaking] applied thereto: (TA:) or an epithet, meaning large, or big, (§, K,) applied thereto, (K,) or applied to a رُكْبٌ [i. e. pubes]. (§.)

رُزْبَةٌ and رُزْبَةٌ, both with teshdeed; (A, K;) or the former only, (§, Mgh, K,) of these two,

(§, Mgh,) and رُزْبَةٌ, without teshdeed; (§, A, Mgh;) † the second mentioned by Ks, (Mgh,) but it is vulgar, (Fg, Mgh,) and said by ISk to be wrong; (Mgh;) A thing with which clods of clay are broken: (§, L:) or a small rod, or baton, of iron: (A, K:) and the last, رُزْبَةٌ, 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. مَيْتَدَةٌ: (Mgh:) the pl. of the first is أُرْزَابٌ: (Mgh;) and of † the last, مَرَازِبٌ, (A, Mgh,) as also of مَرْزَبَانٌ [q. v.]. (A.)

مَرْزَبَةٌ [A satrapy; the government of a satrap, or prefect of the Persians;] the headship of the Persians. (K.) You say, فُلَانٌ عَلَى مَرْزَبَةٍ كَذَا, [Such a one is over the satrapy of, or has the office of satrap over, such a province,] like as you say, لَهْ دَهْقَنَةُ كَذَا. (§.)

مَرْزَبَةٌ and مَرْزَبَةٌ: see اُرْزَبَةٌ, in five places.

مَرْزَابٌ i. q. مِرْزَابٌ [and مَرْزَابٌ, i. e. A waterspout; &c.; see art. ووزب]; (A, K;) a dial. var. thereof; (§, Mgh;) but not a chaste word; (§;) and disallowed by A'Obeyd, (TA,) and by ISk and Fr and AHat. (TA voce مَرْزَابٌ.) — Also A great ship: (A, K:) or a long ship: (AZ, §, K:) pl. مَرَازِبٌ. (AZ, §.)

مَرْزَبَانٌ [A satrap; or] a great man, or chief, (A, Mgh, K,) of the Persians: (§, Mgh, K:) or a courageous cavalier who is set over a people, under a king: (TA:) it is said, on the authority of As, that the chief of the عَجَم [here meaning Persians] was called مَرْزَبَانٌ and مَرْزَبَانٌ: (IB, TA:) مَرْزَبَانٌ is an arabicized word, (§, Mgh,) [originally Persian,] used anciently: (Shifā el-Ghaleel, TA:) pl. مَرَازِبَةٌ. (§, A, Mgh, K.) Hence, [and from مَرَازِبَةٌ as pl. of مَرْزَبَةٌ,] the saying, أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الْمَرَازِبَةِ وَمَا بَأْيَدِيهِمْ مِنَ الْمَرَازِبَةِ [I seek protection by God from the satraps, and the iron hatoons that are in their hands]. (A.) — And hence, (§, Mgh,) مَرْزَبَانُ الرَّأْرَةِ, (§, Mgh, K,) [lit. The chief of the forest, or the like,] the latter word meaning الأَجْمَةُ, (Mgh, TA,) and also pronounced الرَّأْرَةُ; (Mgh;) an appellation of the lion; (§, Mgh, K;) and so مَرْزَبَانِي; for which El-Mufaddal said المَرْزَبَانِي, as referring to the زُبْرَةُ of the lion; but As disallowed this. (§.)

مَرْزَبَانِي: see what next precedes.

رزق

رُزِقْتُ: see رُزِقْتُ, in art. رُزِقْتُ.

رزح

1. رُزِحَتْ, aor. رُزِحْتُ, inf. n. رُزِيَتْ, (§, K,) and رُزِحَتْ, (§, L,) or رُزِحَتْ, (K,) She (a camel) fell down (§, L, K) by reason of fatigue, emaciated, (§, L, &c.,) or by reason of fatigue or emaciation, (K) accord. to the TA,) or by reason of fatigue and emaciation: (CK:) or clave to the ground, and

had not power to rise. (TA.) And رُزِحَتْ, (Mgh, Mgh,) aor. رُزِحْتُ, (Mgh,) inf. n. رُزِيَتْ and رُزِحَتْ (Mgh, Mgh) and رُزِحَتْ, (Mgh,) He (a camel, Mgh, Mgh) fell down by reason of fatigue: (Mgh:) or became much emaciated. (Mgh.) — Hence, or from مَرْزَحٌ as meaning low, or depressed, ground or land, رُزِحَتْ said of a man, † He became weak, and what was in his hand went from him. (TA.) — And رُزِحَتْ, (A) † تَرَاوَحَتْ أحواله ورزحت حاله, or condition, was, and his circumstances, were, or became, weak and evil. (A,\* and Har p. 489.) — [Hence also,] رُزِحَتْ العنب The grape-vine fell down.

(TA.) = رُزِحَتْ فُلَانًا بِالرَّمْحِ, inf. n. رُزِحَتْ, He thrust, or pierced, such a one with the spear, or with the iron at the lower extremity of the spear; syn. رُزِحَتْ. (K.)

2. رُزِحَتْ, inf. n. تَرُزِيحٌ, (§, K,) He made a she-camel to fall down by reason of fatigue, emaciated: (§:) or he emaciated her. (K.) And رُزِحَتْهَا الأَسْفَارُ Journeys emaciated her. (A,\* TA.)

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

6: see 1.

رُزْحٌ, (§, A, Mgh, Mgh, TA) and مَرْزَحٌ (TA) A camel that has fallen down by reason of fatigue: (Mgh:) or much emaciated: (Mgh, Mgh:) or much emaciated, that will not move: (TA:) or that throws himself down by reason of fatigue: or much emaciated, but having power to move: (A, TA:) pl. [of the former] رُزْحِي (§, A, Mgh, Mgh, K) and رُزِحٌ (§, A, Mgh, K) and رُزْحِي (§, A, Mgh, K) and [of the same or of رُزْحَةٌ] رُزْحِي (§, A, Mgh, K) and [of رُزْحِي] رُزْحِي (§, A, Mgh, K) — [Hence,] رُزِحَتْ قَوْمٌ رُزِحٌ and رُزِحَتْ رُزْحٌ [app. رُزْحٌ, agreeably with analogy, or perhaps رُزْحٌ, † A people, or party, emaciated, and falling down [or tottering by reason of weakness]. (Ham p. 227.) — And لَهُ حَالٌ رُزِحَةٌ † [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.]. (§, K.) — And A low, or depressed, tract of land. (K.)

مَرْزَحٌ The wood, or pieces of wood, (خَشَبٌ) with which a grape-vine is raised from the ground (T, §, K) 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-Sheybānee to the next following word,] A voice, sound, or noise: (TA;) and so مَرْزِيحٌ: (K:) accord. to Esh-Sheybānee, the latter signifies