day: pl. تُرَبٌ: or the *earth*, or *dust*, *thereof*]: (M:) or *a cemetery*, *burial-place*, or *place of graves* or *of a grave*: [so, too, in the present day:] pl. تُرَبٌ. (Mṣb.)

تَرَبَةٌ: see the word next following.

تَرِبَةٌ The *end of a finger*; i. e. the *joint in which is the nail*; syn. أَنْمَلَةٌ: (Ṣ, Ḳ:) pl. تَرِبَاتٌ. (Ṣ.) ═ Also, (Ṣ, M, Ḳ,) and ▼ تَرَبَةٌ, and ▼ تَرْبَآءُ, (M, Ḳ,) *A certain plant*, (Ṣ, M, Ḳ,) *growing in the plains*, or *in soft land*, *having serrated leaves*: or, as some say, *a certain thorny tree*, *of which the fruit is like a suspended unripe date*, *growing in the plains*, or *in soft land*, *and in rugged ground*, *and in Tihámeh*: accord. to AḤn, the تَرِبَة is *a green herb*, or *leguminous plant*, *that has a purging effect upon camels*: (M:) [accord. to Meyd, as stated by Golius, *what is called in Persian* خنفج; i. e. the plant *thlaspi*; and to this it is applied in the present day.]

تَرْبَآءُ: see تُرَابٌ, in five places: ═ and see تَرِبٌ: ═ and تَرِبَةٌ.

تُرَبَآءُ: see تُرَابٌ.

تَرَبُوتٌ A *submissive*, or *tractable*, camel; applied to the male (T, Ṣ, M, Ḳ) and to the female: (T, Ṣ, Ḳ:) from تُرَابٌ, (Ṣ, M,) because of the abasement thereof; or, as Sb holds it to be, for دَرَبُوتٌ, by the change of د into ت: accord. to Lḥ, a [camel such as is termed] بَكْر that is *trained*, or *rendered submissive* or *tractable*; and in like manner a she-camel, one *that will follow a person if he takes hold of her lip or her eyelash*: and Aṣ, who derives it from تُرَابٌ, says that this epithet is applied to land, or ground, and any other thing, that is ذَلُول [i. e. *easy to walk or ride upon*, &c.]. (M.)

تُرَابٌ and ▼ تُرْبٌ (Lth, T, Ṣ, M, A, Mṣb, Ḳ) and ▼ تَرْبٌ (CḲ [but this I do not find elsewhere]) and ▼ تُرْبَةٌ (Ṣ, A,* Ḳ) and ▼ تَرْبَآءُ (Lth, T, Ṣ, A,* Ḳ) and ▼ تُرَبَآءُ (Ṣ, M, Ḳ) and ▼ تَوْرَابٌ and ▼ تَوْرَبٌ and ▼ تَيْرَابٌ and ▼ تَيْرَبٌ [and ▼ تِيرَبٌ as will be seen below] and ▼ تَرِيبٌ (Ṣ, M, Ḳ) and ▼ تِرْيَبٌ, (M, Ḳ) accord. to MF ▼ تَرْيَبٌ, which is perhaps a dial. var., and accord. to some ▼ تِرْيِبٌ, and ▼ تَرْيَابٌ, (TA,) signify the same, (Lth, T, Ṣ, M, A, Ḳ,) and are words of which the meaning is well known: (A, Ḳ:) [i. e. *Dust*: and *earth*: generally the former; i. e. *fine*, *dry*, *particles of earth*; as when we say, الرِّيحُ تَسُوقُ التُّرَابَ *The wind drives along the dust*: but we also use the expression تُرَابٌ نَدٍ, meaning *moist earth*, the explanation, in Lexicons, of the word ثَرًى: ثَرًى is تُرَابٌ; and when it ceases to be moist, it is still تراب, but is not then called ثرى: (Mṣb voce ثرى:) accord. to Fr, تُرَابٌ is a gen. n., from which is formed neither dual nor pl.: and its rel. n. is ▼ تُرَابِىٌّ: (TA:) [but when it means *a kind of dust* or *earth*, as ▼ تُرْبَةٌ also does sometimes, it has a pl.: in this case,] accord. to Lḥ, (M,) its pl. is أَتْرِبَةٌ [a pl. of pauc.] and تِرْبَانٌ [a pl. of mult.]; (Ṣ, M, Ḳ;) and some add تُرْبَانٌ: (TA:) [and when ▼ تُرْبَةٌ has this, or a similar, meaning, it has for its pl. تُرَبٌ; as in the phrase أَطْيَبُ التُّرَبِ *the best of the kinds of earth*, occurring in this art. in the A:] but no pl. of any of the other syn. words mentioned above has been heard: (M, Ḳ:) AAF says that تراب is the pl. of ترب; [app. meaning that تُرَابٌ is a quasi-pl. n. (which is often called in lexicons a pl.) of تُرْبٌ;] but MF observes that this requires consideration: (TA:) Lth says that ▼ تُرْبٌ and تُرَابٌ are syn.; but when the fem. forms of these words are used, they say, ▼ أَرْضٌ طَيِّبَةُ التُّرْبَةِ meaning *Land that is good in respect of the natural constitution of its dust* or *earth*; and ▼ تُرَابَةٌ when meaning *A layer*, or *lamina*, *of dust* or *earth*, *such as is not perceived by the sight*, *but only by the imagination*: (T:) or this last word and ▼ تُرْبَةٌ signify *a portion of dust* or *earth*: and ▼ تُرْبَةُ الأَرْضِ signifies *the exterior*, or *external part*, *of the earth*: (M:) and ▼ التُّرْبَآءُ, *the earth* (Ṣ, Ḳ) *itself*. (Ṣ.) The Arabs said, التُّرَابُ لَكَ [*Dust*, or *earth*, *be thy lot*]; using the nom. case, although meaning an imprecation, because the word is a simple subst., not an inf. n.: but Lḥ mentions the phrase التُّرَابَ لِلْأَبْعَدِ [*Dust*, or *earth*, *be the lot of the remote from good*]; saying that the accus. case is used, as though the phrase were an imprecation [of the ordinary kind, in which an inf. n. is used in the accus. case as the absolute complement of its own verb understood]. (M.) And لَهُ التُّرَابُ is a phrase used as meaning † [*He has*, or *shall have*, or *may he have*,] *disappointment*, (Mṣb in art. عهر,) or, *nothing*. (A'Obeyd, Mgh in art. فرش.) ▼ تُرْبًا لَهُ وَجَنْدَلًا is also a form of imprecation, in which substs. in the proper sense of the term are used in the manner of inf. ns., put in the accus. case by reason of a verb unexpressed; as though it were for تَرِبَتْ يَدَاهُ وَجُنْدِلَتْ [*May his arms*, or *his hands*, *cleave to the dust*, or *earth*, *and the stones*, by reason of poverty]: and some of the Arabs put the nouns in the nom. case, still using the phrase in the same sense, as though they were in the accus. (M.) One says also, ▼ بِفِيهِ التُّورَبُ and ▼ التَّيْرَبُ and ▼ التِّيرَبُ and ▼ التُّرْبَآءُ and ▼ التُّوَارَابُ [*In his mouth is dust*, or *earth*: or *may dust*, or *earth*, *be in his mouth*; i. e. may he die, or be in his grave]. (T.) It is said in a trad. that God created the ▼ تُرْبَة [meaning the *dust*, or *soil*, or, accord. to the TA the *earth* (أَرْض),] on the seventh day of the week; and created upon it the mountains on the first day; and the trees, on the second day. (T.) And one says, ▼ لَأَضْرِبَنَّهُ حَتَّى يَعَضَّ بِالتُّرْبَآءِ, (Lth, T, A,) meaning [*I will assuredly beat him so that he shall bite*] *the dust*, or *earth*. (Lth, T.) And بَيْنَهُمَا مَا بَيْنَ الجَرْبَآءِ وَالتُّرْبَآءِ ▼, meaning [*Between them two is the space that is between*] *the heaven and the earth*. (A.)

تَرِيبٌ: see تُرَابٌ: ═ and see also تَرِيبَةٌ, in two places.

تَرْيَبٌ: تِرْيَبٌ: تِرْيِبٌ: تُرَابَةٌ: } see تُرَابٌ.

تَرِيبَةٌ, (Ṣ, M, TA,) or ▼ تَرِيبٌ, (TA,) sing. of تَرَائِبُ, (Ṣ, M, TA,) which signifies The *part of the breast which is the place of the collar*, or *necklace*: (T, M, Ḳ:) so by the common consent of the lexicologists: (T:) or the *bones of the breast*: (M, A, Ḳ:) or the *bones of the breast that are between the collar-bone and the pap*: (Ṣ:) or the *part of the breast*, or *chest*, *that is next to the two collar-bones*: or the *part that is between the two breasts and the collar-bones*: or *four ribs of the right side of the chest and four of the left thereof*: (M, Ḳ:) or the *two arms and two legs and two eyes*: (T, M, Ḳ:) it is also said that the تَرِيبَتَانِ are the *two ribs that are next to the two collar-bones*: IAth says that the تَرِيبَة is the *uppermost part of the human breast*, *beneath the chin*; and its pl. is as above: accord. to IF, in the Mj, the ▼ تريب is the *breast*, or *chest*: MF says that ترائب relates to males and females in common; but most of the authors on strange words affirm decidedly that it is peculiar to women: (TA:) the تَرِيبَة of the camel is the *part in which it is stabbed*, or *stuck*; syn. مَنْحَر. (M.)

تُرَابِىٌّ rel. n. of تُرَابٌ, q. v. (Fr, TA.)

تَرْيَابٌ: see تُرَابٌ.

تَوْرَبٌ: تَيْرَبٌ: تِيرَبٌ: تَوْرَابٌ: } see تُرَابٌ, first sentence, and near the end of the paragraph.

تَيْرَابٌ: see تُرَابٌ.

أَتْرَبُ: see what next follows.

مُتْرِبٌ *Possessing much wealth*; (T, Ḳ;) *rich*; *without want*; or *having wealth like the dust*, or *earth*: (Lḥ and M: [in the TA, اترب is mentioned as having this meaning; perhaps by a mistranscription: if not, it must be ▼ أَتْرَبُ:]) and *having little wealth*: thus it bears two contr. significations: (Ḳ:) but the former is the more known. (TA.)

مَتْرَبَةٌ The *suffering loss, and becoming poor, so as to cleave to the dust*, or *earth*; an inf. n. of تَرِبَ: (M:) or *poverty*, or *neediness*: (Ṣ, TA:) [or (as a word of the same class as مَجْنَبَةٌ and مَبْخَلَةٌ) *a cause of cleaving to the dust*, or *earth*: and hence,] ذُو مَتْرَبَةٍ *Poor, so as to be cleaving to the dust*, or *earth*: (T:) or [simply] *cleaving to the dust*, or *earth*. (Ṣ.)

Quasi ترث

تُرَاثٌ: see وَرِثَ and وِرْثٌ.

ترج

تُرُنْجٌ and تُرُنْجَةٌ: see what follows.

أُتْرُجٌّ, (Ṣ, Mṣb, Ḳ, &c.,) the most chaste of the forms here mentioned, (Az, Mṣb, MF, TA,) a pl., (AḤát, MF, TA,) [or rather a coll. gen. n.,] and ▼ تُرُنْجٌ, (AZ, Ṣ, Mṣb, Ḳ, &c.,) [which is Persian,] a dial. var. of weak authority, (Mṣb,)