

to occupy nearly an equal place. Each of them composed a complete deewán of رَجَز. — [Hence,] رَجَزَةٌ † [A cloud thundering much, or uninterruptedly]. (A, TA.) And غَيْثٌ مُرْتَجِزٌ † and مُرْتَجِزٌ † Rain accompanied by thunder. (TA.)

رَجَزٌ A camel having the disease termed رَجَزٌ: fem. رَجَزَاءُ. (S, K:) the latter is explained as signifying weak in the rump, that does not move from her place unless after twice or thrice rising from the place where she lay: and that does not rise, when she desires to do so, unless after vehement trembling. (TA.) — [Hence,] إِنَّهَا لَرَجَزَاءُ, said of the wind (الرَّيْحُ), † Verily it is continuous, or lasting. (TA.) And رَجَزَاءُ الْقِيَامِ † A great, heavy cooking-pot. (TA.)

رَجَزٌ A poem of the metre termed رَجَزٌ: (Msb, K:) pl. أَرَجِيزٌ. (A, K.)

مُرْتَجِزٌ } see رَجَزٌ; the former, in two places.
مُرْتَجِزٌ }

رجس

1. رَجَسَتِ السَّمَاءُ. (S, A, K,) aor. ُ, (S,) inf. n. رَجَسٌ. (S, A, K,) and became in a state of commotion (S, K) preparatory to rain; (TA;) as also رَجَسَتْ. (S, A, K, * TA.) — رَجَسَ الْبَعِيرُ. (K,) inf. n. as above, (A, TA,) The camel brayed: (K:) or made a vehement noise in braying. (A, * TA.) — And رَجَسَ, inf. n. as above and رَجَسَةٌ and رَجَسَانٌ, It (a confused and great thing, such as an army, and a torrent, and thunder,) made a sound or noise; as also رَجَسٌ. (TA: [but in this sense, only the inf. ns. are mentioned, and رَجَسَةٌ is probably an inf. n. of un.]) = رَجَسٌ. (K,) inf. n. رَجَسٌ. (TA,) He measured [the depth of] the water of a well with the مِرْجَاسُ. (K, * TA;) as also رَجَسٌ. (K,) inf. n. رَجَسٌ. (TA.) = رَجَسَهُ عَنِ الْأَمْرِ. aor. ُ and َ, (O, K,) inf. n. رَجَسٌ. (O, TA,) He hindered, withheld, or prevented, him from doing the thing. (O, K.) = رَجَسٌ. aor. ُ, inf. n. رَجَسٌ; (Msb;) and رَجَسٌ. aor. ُ, inf. n. رَجَسَةٌ; (A, Msb, TA;) It (a thing) was, or became, unclean, dirty, or filthy: (A, Msb, TA:) or stinking: or disliked, or hated, for its uncleanness, dirtiness, or filthiness. (Msb.) — And both these verbs, (K,) inf. n. of the former, (TA,) and of the latter, (K,) as above, (K, TA,) He did a bad, an evil, an abominable, or a foul, action. (K, TA.)

4: see 1.

8. رَجَسَ: see 1, in two places. — Also It (a building) became in a state of commotion, (K, TA,) so as to make a sound, or noise. (TA.)

رَجَسٌ Uncleaness, dirt, or filth: or an unclean, a dirty, or a filthy, thing: syn. قَذْرٌ. (S, A, Msb, K, TA: [in the CK, القَذْرُ is put by mistake for القَذْرُ:]) or قَذْرٌ شَيْءٌ: (TA:) anything that is disliked, or hated, for its uncleanness,

dirtiness, or filthiness: stink, or foul odour: accord. to Az, filth that comes forth from the body of a man: Ein-Nakḥāsh says that it is syn. with نَجَسٌ; and it is said in the Bāri' that sometimes they say الرَّجَسَاءُ وَالنَّجَسَاءُ, meaning that they make these two words syn.: (Msb:) it is also written رَجَسٌ and رَجَسٌ: (A, K:) you say رَجَسٌ نَجَسٌ, and رَجَسٌ نَجَسٌ; and IDrd says, I think that they also said رَجَسٌ نَجَسٌ: Fr says that when رَجَسٌ is followed by نَجَسٌ, the ج is with kesr; but when نَجَسٌ is mentioned without رَجَسٌ, the ج and ن are with fet-h. (TA.) You say also رَجَسٌ شَيْءٌ [An unclean, a dirty, or a filthy, thing]. (A.) And مَرَبِنًا جَمَاعَةً رَجَسُونَ نَجَسُونَ, meaning, A company of unbelievers passed by us. (IAar and TA.) As used in the Kūr vi. 125, Mujāhid explains الرَّجَسُ as meaning That in which is no good. (TA.) — Any action that is disliked, or hated, for its uncleanness, dirtiness, or filthiness: (Zj, A, K:) a sin, or crime: (Ibn-El-Kelbee, A, K:) so in the Kūr v. 92, and vi. 146: (Ibn-El-Kelbee:) an action that leads to punishment: (T, A, K:) as رَجَسٌ signifies "vehemence of sound," [see 1,] رَجَسٌ seems to mean an action the mention whereof is evil, and highly evil: (TA:) sometimes it signifies a thing that is unlawful, or forbidden: and unbelief; infidelity: (L:) and doubt: (Abou-Jaafar, A, K:) so in the Kūr xxxiii. 33. (Abou-Jaafar.) — † Punishment: (Fr, T, S, A, K;) a sense which Z makes tropical, as being the recompense of رَجَسٌ [in the sense of "sin"], (TA;) and anger: (Fr, S, A, K:) so in the Kūr x. 100: like رَجَزٌ, which is perhaps formed from it by the change of س into ز: (Fr, S:) and sometimes, malediction, or execration. (L.) = A light, or slight, motion. (TA.) = Suggestion of the devil. (TA.)

رَجَسٌ } see رَجَسٌ; the latter, in two places.
رَجَسٌ }
رَجَسُونَ } see رَجَسٌ; the latter, in three places.
رَجَسَانٌ }

رَجَسٌ and مُرْتَجِسٌ (A, K) and رَجَسٌ (S, A, K) A cloud making a loud, or vehement, sound; (S, A, K, TA;) and so thunder. (TA.) You say, [of a cloud,] هَذَا رَجَسٌ حَسَنٌ This is a goodly thunderer. (S.) And عَفَتِ الدِّيَارُ الْغَمَائِمُ الرِّوَابِ وَالرِّوَابِ الرِّوَابِ [The loud-thundering clouds and the dust-spreading winds effaced the traces of the dwellings]. (A.) — [And in like manner,] رَجَسٌ (S, K) and رَجَسٌ and مُرْتَجِسٌ (K) A camel that brays vehemently. (S, K, * TA.) You say also نَاقَةٌ رَجَسَاءُ الْخَنِينِ رَجَسٌ [fem. of رَجَسٌ] A she-camel that utters the [yearning cry termed] خَنِينٌ consecutively, or continuously. (IAar, TA.) — [And hence,] رَجَسٌ الرِّجَاسُ The sea: (K:) because of the sound of its waves; or because of its commotion. (TA.) = رَجَسٌ also signifies The thrower of the مِرْجَاسُ (K); and so مُرْتَجِسٌ. (TA.)

رَجَسٌ; and its fem. رَجَسَاءُ: see رَجَسٌ.

مُرْتَجِسٌ: see رَجَسٌ, last sentence.

رَجَسٌ: see رَجَسٌ.

مِرْجَاسٌ A stone which is tied to the end of a rope, and which is then let down into a well, and stirs up its black mud, after which the water is drawn forth, and thus the well is cleansed: (S, K:*) or a stone which is thrown into a well in order that one may know, by the sound thereof, its depth; or that one may know whether there be in it water or not: (IAar, K:) or, accord. to ISd, the name by which this is known is مِرْدَاسٌ. (TA.)

رَجَسٌ مُرْجُوسٌ and إِنَّهُ لَرَجَسٌ مُرْجُوسٌ [are phrases mentioned, but not explained, in the TA: but I think that رَجَسٌ is a mistranscription for رَجَزٌ; and that مرجوس, in each case, is a corroborative].

فِي مَرْجُوسَةٍ (S, A, K,) and هُمُ فِي مَرْجُوسَةٍ (TA,) They are in a state of confusion (S, A, K) and perturbation, (A,) مِنْ أَمْرِهِمْ in respect of their affair, or case. (S, TA.)

مَرْجُوسَةٌ: see what next precedes.

رَجَسٌ: see رَجَسٌ.

نَرْجِسٌ (S, Msb, K) and نَرْجِسٌ (AA, Sgh, Msb, K) [The narcissus;] a certain sweet-smelling flower, (Msb, * TA,) well known: (Msb, K:) the smell of which is beneficial for the cold rheum and the cold headache: (K:) the word is arabicized, (S, Msb, TA,) from [the Persian] نَرْكِسٌ: (TA:) [this being the case, the ن should be regarded as radical: it is said, however, that] the ن in نَرْجِسٌ is augmentative, because there is no word of the measure نَفْعَلٌ, but there is of the measure نَفْعَلٌ, (S,) though only what is changed, in application, from a verb: (Msb:) but نَرْجِسٌ is of the measure نَفْعَلٌ; (TA;) or it is of the measure نَفْعَلٌ, the augmentative letter being made to accord in its vowel with the radical letter in إِذْخَرٌ and that in إِتَمَدٌ &c.: (Msb:) or, accord. to IDrd, نَرْجِسٌ is of the measure نَفْعَلٌ, and the only instance of that measure. (TA in art. نرجس.) If you name a man نَرْجِسٌ, you make it imperfectly decl., because it is like نَضْرِبُ: (S:) but if you name him نَرْجِسٌ, it is perfectly decl., because it is of the measure نَفْعَلٌ (TA) [or نَفْعَلٌ, neither of which is the measure of a verb]. — نَرْجِسُ الْمَائِدَةِ: see زَمَاوَرٌ.

رجع

1. رَجَعٌ. aor. َ, inf. n. رُجُوعٌ (S, Msb, K, &c.) and رَجَعٌ (M, Msb,) but the former is that which commonly obtains and is agreeable with analogy as inf. n. of the intrans. v., and the latter as inf. n. of the trans. v., (MF, TA,) and مَرْجِعٌ (S, Msb, K, &c,) which is anomalous, because inf. ns. [of this kind] of verbs of the measure فَعَلَ having the