because of its tallness and the abundance of its fruit, by means of a structure of stones: and also *the putting thorns round a palm-tree, lest any one should climb it, and pluck its fruit:* (T, TA:) or [in the CK "and"] *the attaching the racemes of a palm-tree to its branches, binding them with palm-leaves, lest the wind should shake off the fruit:* (K, TA:) or *the putting thorns round the racemes of a palm-tree, lest anyone should be able to take and eat them:* (K,* TA:) and hence the saying cited below, voce مُرَجَّب. (K.) You say [also], أَوْقَرَتْ نَخْلُهُمْ فَأَرْجَبُوهَا, meaning [*Their palm-trees became laden,* or *heavily laden, with fruit,*] *and they consequently propped them up.* (A. [But the verb, here, may perhaps be mistranscribed; for the verb commonly known in this sense is not mentioned in the copy of the A from which this is taken.]) Selámeh Ibn-Jendel says, describing some horses,

* كَأَنَّ أَعْنَاقَهَا أَنْصَابُ تَرْجِيبِ *

meaning *As though their necks were propped palm-trees:* or, as some say, *the stones on which the victims slain in Rejeb are sacrificed.* (TA.) تَرْجِيبُ كَرْمٍ — *The disposing evenly the shoots of a grape-vine, and putting it in its* [*appropriate*] *places,* (K, TA,) *by means of props.* (TA.)

4: see **1**: ═ and see also **2**.

[**8.** ارتجب is said by Freytag, as on the authority of Meyd, to signify *He filled with reverence; was reverend.*]

رُجْبٌ The *part between the rib and the* قَصّ [or *sternum*]. (K.) — See also أَرْجَابٌ.

رِجْبٌ: see أَرْجَابٌ.

رَجَبٌ *One of the* [*Arabian*] *months;* (Mṣb;) [namely, *the seventh thereof;*] so called because of the honour in which it was held in the Time of Ignorance, (Ṣ, A,* K,*) inasmuch as war, or fighting, during it was held unlawful: (Ṣ:) in a trad., (TA,) it is called رَجَبُ مُضَرَ [*Rejeb of Muḍar*], because Muḍar most honoured it: (Ṣ, TA:) and it is further distinguished as being between جُمَادَى and شَعْبَان, to show that what is meant by it is not what the [pagan] Arabs called رجب according to the computation founded upon postponement; for they used to postpone it from month to month: (TA:) [it is also called رَجَبُ الفَرْدُ *Rejeb the separate;* because it is the only sacred month that is not preceded nor followed by another sacred month; the other sacred months being المُحَرَّمُ and ذُو القَعْدَة and ذُو الحِجَّة:] the pl. is أَرْجَابٌ (Ṣ, Mṣb, K) and أَرْجِبَةٌ and أَرْجُبٌ [all pls. of pauc.] (Mṣb) and رُجُوبٌ and رِجَابٌ and رَجَبَاتٌ (Mṣb, K) and رُجُوبٌ [or rather this last is a quasi-pl. n.] (TA) and [pl. pl.] أَرَاجِبُ [pl. of أَرْجُبٌ] and أَرَاجِيبُ [pl. of أَرْجَابٌ]. (Mṣb.) The dual, رَجَبَانِ, (Ṣ, Mṣb,) or الرَّجَبَانِ, (A,) [*The two Rejebs*] is applied to [*the two months*] رَجَبٌ *and* شَعْبَانُ, (Ṣ, A, Mṣb,) by the attribution of predominance to the former. (Mṣb.) ═ See also أَرْجَابٌ.

رُجْبَةٌ *A thing by means of which a tree is propped up, because of the abundance of its fruit, lest its branches should break:* sometimes it is *a wall built for it to rest upon, because of its weakness:* (Ṣ:) *a wall,* or *the like, built round a palm-tree, for it to rest upon, because of its heaviness or its weakness:* (Mgh in art. عرو and عرى:) *a kind of wide bench of stone or brick* (دُكَّان) *built at the foot of a palm-tree, for it to rest upon,* (K, TA,) *because of its leaning, and being valuable to its owner, and being weak:* (TA:) accord. to Aṣ, *a structure of rock with which a palm-tree is supported by means of forked pieces of wood:* (TA:) it is also called رُجْمَةٌ: (K* and TA in art. رجم:) pl. رُجَبٌ. (Ṣ.) [See **2**.] — Also *A structure by means of which* (Ṣ, K) *the wolf &c.,* (Ṣ,) or *objects of the chase,* (K,) *are caught:* (Ṣ, K:) *a piece of flesh-meat is put in it, and tied with a small cord; and when the beast pulls it, the* رجبة *falls upon him.* (Ṣ.) ═ See also رَاجِبَةٌ.

رَجَبِيَّةٌ *A victim,* (Mgh, TA,) [i. e.] *a sheep* or *goat,* (Mṣb,) *which the Arabs used to sacrifice,* (Mgh, Mṣb, TA,) *in the Time of Ignorance, to their gods* (Mṣb) *in Rejeb,* (Mgh, Mṣb, TA,) *the month thus called:* (TA:) the doing of which is forbidden: (Mṣb:) it was abrogated by the ordinance of the أُضْحِيَة. (Mgh.) See **2**.

نَخْلَةٌ رُجَبِيَّةٌ *A palm-tree having a* رُجْبَة *to support it;* (Ṣ,* Mgh in art. عرو and عرى, and K*;) as also رُجَّبِيَّةٌ; each an extr. rel. n., (K, TA,) and the latter the more so. (TA.)

رَاجِبٌ One *who honours his lord, chief,* or *master.* (AA, TA.)

رَاجِبَةٌ sing. of رَوَاجِبُ; (Ṣ, K;) or, accord. to Kr, the sing. of this latter is رُجْبَةٌ [also mentioned as a sing. in the K]; but the correctness of this is doubted: (TA:) the رواجب are The *finger-joints that are next to the ends of the fingers:* (Ṣ, K:) next to these are the بَرَاجِم: then, the أَشَاجِع, which are next to the كَفّ: (Ṣ:) or the *joints of the lowest parts* (أُصُول) *of the fingers:* (K: [by which is meant the same as by the former explanation, accord. to the TA; though this seems to be more than doubtful:]) or the *inner sides of those joints:* or the *bones of the fingers:* (K:) or the *finger-joints:* (A, K:) or the *backs of the* سُلَامَيَات [generally meaning the *phalanges of the fingers*]: or the *parts of the* سُلَامَيَات *between the* بَرَاجِم; (K;) which last word [commonly signifies the *knuckles,* and] is explained by IAar as signifying the *wrinkled parts at the joints of the fingers;* whereof each finger has three, except the thumb: or the رواجب are the *parts, of the inner sides, between the finger-joints:* or [the *knuckles next the metacarpal bones;* i. e.] the *parts that protuberate at the roots of the fingers when the hand is clinched.* (TA.) [See also بُرْجُمَةٌ, and أَشْجَعُ.] — The رَاجِبَة of a bird is The *toe that is next to the* دَابِرَة [or *back toe*], *on the outer side of each foot.* (Lth, TA.) — رَوَاجِبُ الحِمَارِ *The veins* (عُرُوق) *of the passages of the voice of the ass.* (IAar, K.)

أَرْجَابٌ The أَمْعَاء [i. e. *bowels,* or *intestines, into which the food passes from the stomach*]: (Aṣ, Ṣ, K:) it has no pl. (Ṣ, K) known to A'Obeyd: (Ṣ:) or its sing. is رَجَبٌ, (Kr, K,) or رُجْبٌ, (K,) or رِجْبٌ. (Ibn-Ḥamdaweyh.)

مُرَجَّبٌ *Honoured,* or *magnified:* (Ṣ:) or *revered, venerated, regarded with awe,* and *honoured,* or *magnified;* (A;) as also مَرْجُوبٌ. (Ṣ.) — The saying of Ḥobáb Ibn-El-Mundhir أَنَا عُذَيْقُهَا المُرَجَّبُ means *I am their propped little palm-tree loaded with fruit;* (Ṣ,* TA;) i. e. I have a family that will aid and defend me: so accord. to Yaạkoob: or, as some say, *I am their honoured little palm-tree* &c. (TA. [See **2**.]) [It is part of a prov., for which see جِذْل.]

مَرْجُوبٌ: see the next preceding paragraph.

رجح

1. رَجَحَ, aor. ـُ and ـَ (Mṣb, TA) and ـِ, (TA,) inf. n. رُجُوحٌ (Mṣb, TA) and رَجَحَانٌ and رُجْحَانٌ, (TA,) or this last is a simple subst., (Mṣb,) *It* (a thing) *exceeded another thing in weight; outweighed; preponderated.* (Mṣb, TA.*) And رَجَحَ المِيزَانُ, aor. ـُ (Ṣ, A, Mṣb, K) and ـَ (Ṣ, Mṣb, K, but omitted in some copies of the Ṣ) and ـِ, (Ṣ, K,) inf. n. رُجْحَانٌ (Ṣ, A, K) and رُجُوحٌ, (K,) [but see what is said of the former above,] *The balance inclined;* (Ṣ, Mṣb, K;) i. e. *the scale, of the balance, in which was the thing weighed was heavier than the other;* (Mṣb;) as also ترجّح. (MA.) And رَجَحَتْ إِحْدَى الكِفَّتَيْنِ عَلَى الأُخْرَى [*One of the two scales outweighed the other*]. (A.) — [Hence,] رَجَحَ أَحَدُ قَوْلَيْهِ عَلَى الآخَرِ ‡ [*One of his two sayings outweighed the other; surpassed, excelled, was preferable to,* or *of more force* or *validity than, the other*]. (A.) — And رَجَحَ الشَّىْءُ *The thing was,* or *became, heavy.* (TA in art. رجحن [q. v.].) — [Hence,] رَجَحَ فِى مَجْلِسِهِ ‡ *He was,* or *became, heavy,* [i. e. *dull, torpid,* or *drowsy,*] *not light,* [i. e. *not lively* or *sprightly,*] *in his sitting-place.* (TA.) ═ It is also used transitively: one says, رَجَحْتُهُ [*I outweighed him*]. (Mṣb.) — [Hence,] رَجَحَهُ † *He surpassed him in gravity, staidness, sedateness,* and *forbearance,* or *clemency; was,* or *became, more grave, staid, sedate,* and *forbearing,* or *clement,* (أَرْزَن, Ṣ, K, TA, and أَحْلَم, TA,) *than he.* (Ṣ, K, TA.) So in the saying, نَاوَأْنَا قَوْمًا فَرَجَحْنَاهُمْ † [*We vied with a people,* or *party, and surpassed them in gravity,* &c.]. (TA.) And رَاجَحْتُهُ فَرَجَحْتُهُ † [*I vied with him in gravity,* &c., *and surpassed him therein*]. (Ṣ, K, TA.) — You say also, رَجَحَ الشَّىْءَ بِيَدِهِ *He weighed the thing with his hand, trying what was its weight:* (TA:) or so رَجَحَهُ alone. (A.)

2. رجّح هٰذَا عَلَى ذَاكَ *He made this to outweigh that.* (MA.) — [Hence,] رجّح الشَّىْءَ † *He*