

and then fails of fulfilling her promise; because she goes back from what is hoped of her: (TA:) or, applied to a she-camel, †that has appeared to have conceived, and is then found to be not pregnant: (Aṣ:) pl. رَوَاجِعُ. (S, TA.) [See also رَجَعَتْ.] — †A sick man whose soul [or health] has returned to him after his being debilitated by disease: and †a man whose soul [or health] has returned to him after severe and constant illness. (TA.)

رَاجِعَةٌ [originally fem. of رَاجِعٌ, q. v.]: see رَجَعَةٌ: — and see رَجَعٌ. — Also, [app. from the returning of its water time after time,] †A water-course of a valley. (Ish, TA.) — رَوَاجِعُ [is its pl., and] signifies Varying winds; because of their coming and going. (TA.) — Hence also, رَوَاجِعُ الْأَبْوَابِ [The leaves of doors]. (TA.)

أَرْجَعُ † More [and most] productive of return, or profitable. (TA.) You say, هَذَا أَرْجَعُ فِي يَدِي مِنْ هَذَا: This is more productive of return, or profitable, in my hand than this. (TA.)

مَرْجِعٌ an inf. n. of the intrans. verb رَجَعُ [q. v.]. (S, Mṣb, K, &c.) — [Hence it signifies sometimes †Recourse. See مَنْابٌ, in art. نوب.] — [A place to which a person, or thing, returns after going or moving therefrom; agreeably with analogy. See an ex. voce مَحْضَرٌ.] — [Hence,] مَرْجِعُ الْكَتِفِ †The lower part of the shoulder-blade, (S, K, TA,) next the arm-pit, [that on the left side being] in the region where the heart beats; (TA;) as also مَرْجِعُ الْكَتِفِ † رَجَعٌ: (S, K:) and مَرْجِعُ الْبِرْقِي † [the place to which the elbow returns when, after it has been removed from its usual place, it is brought back thereto; which place in a beast is next the arm-pit: see فَرِيصٌ, in three places]: (TA:) pl. مَرَاجِعُ. (TA.) — [مَرْجِعٌ also signifies †The place, or thing, to which a person, or thing, is referred, as his, or its, source: see مَنْصِبٌ. — Also, †A state, or condition, to which a person, or thing, returns. — And †The place, and the state, or condition, or result, to which a person, or thing, ultimately, or eventually, comes. A goal.] — It is also an inf. n. of رَجَعَةٌ. (K.)

مَرْجِعٌ, [without ة,] applied to a she-camel, †Becoming in good condition after leanness. (Ks, TA.) [See 4, of which it is the act. part. n.] — هَذَا مَتَاعٌ مَرْجِعٌ † This is a commodity for which there will be a return, or profit, or gain. (S, TA.) — سَفَرَةٌ مَرْجِعَةٌ † A journey having a recompense, or reward, and a good issue or result. (K, TA.)

مَرْجِعٌ: see رَجَعٌ; first sentence.

مَرْجِعَانِي: see رَجَعٌ, in the latter half of the paragraph.

مَرْجِعٌ [pass. part. n. of رَجَعَةٌ]: see رَجَعٌ, in three places: — and رَجَعَةٌ, in the latter half of the paragraph, in three places: — and رَجَعَةٌ, near the end of the paragraph, in four places.

مَرْجُوعَةٌ: see رَجَعَةٌ, in the latter half of the paragraph.

مَرَاجِعٌ: see رَاجِعٌ.

رجعن

Q. 4. اِرْجَعَنَّ a dial. var. of اِرْجَعَنَّ [q. v.] in the several senses of the latter. (K.) You say, ضَرَبَهُ فَأَرْجَعَنَّ He beat him, or struck him, and he lay on his side, and threw himself down. (Lh, TA.) And اِرْجَعْنَا They lay on their sides and were overcome. (TA.) — Also It became spread, expanded, or extended. (TA.)

رجف

1. رَجَفَ, (O, Mṣb, K,) aor. ʔ, (Mṣb,) inf. n. رَجْفٌ and رَجْفَانٌ (O, Mṣb, K) and رَجِيفٌ (Mṣb, K) and رَجُوفٌ; (O, K;) [and اِرْجَفُ; (see the next sentence;) and اِرْتَجِفُ; (see نَفَضٌ, in two places;)] It (a thing, O, Mṣb) was, or became, in a state of motion, commotion, (O, Mṣb, K,) agitation, convulsion, tumult, or disturbance: (Mṣb, K:*) or in a state of violent motion, commotion, agitation, &c.; (K;) as the camel beneath the saddle, and the tree when put in motion by the wind, and the wabbling tooth, and the like. (O.) You say, رَجَفَتِ الْأَرْضُ, (S, O, Mṣb, K,) aor. ʔ, inf. n. رَجْفٌ, (S,) The earth quaked; or was, or became, in a state of motion, commotion, agitation, &c., (S, O, Mṣb, K,) as above; (Mṣb;) and so اِرْجَفَتْ, and اِرْجَفَتْ; (K;) [for اِرْجَفُ is both intrans. and trans.:] and الرَّجْفَانُ signifies the being in a state of violent commotion, agitation, convulsion, tumult, or disturbance. (S.) And رَجَفَتْ يَدُهُ His arm, or hand, trembled, by reason of disease, or old age. (Mṣb.) And رَجَفَ الْقَلْبُ The heart became agitated by reason of fright. (IDrd, O.) — رَجَفَ الرَّعْدُ, (Lth, O, K,) inf. n. رَجْفٌ and رَجِيفٌ, (Lth, O,) The thunder made a reiterated rumbling, or confused noise, in the clouds. (Lth, O, K.) — رَجَفَ الْقَوْمُ The people, or party, prepared themselves for war, or battle. (Lth, O, K.) — Also He put [a thing] into a state of motion, commotion, or agitation; (O, K;) [so too, app., رَجَفَ بِهِ;] see 4, last sentence; [and so اِرْجَفَ بِهِ;] for اِرْجَفَ الْأَرْضَ بِهِمُ is said of God [as meaning He made the earth to quake with them]. (TA in art. دمر.) And one says also, رَجَفَتْهُ الْحُمَى The fever caused him to quake, or shiver. (Mṣb.)

4, as an intrans. v.: see 1, in two places. — And as a trans. v.; act. and pass.: see 1, in two places. — [Hence,] اِرْجَفَ بَكَذَا [originally He put another, or others, into a state of commotion, or agitation, by such a thing; meaning] he told of such a thing without truth, or not according to the true, or real, state of the case: [because he thereby caused commotion, or agitation; or] because the information was unsettled: from رَجَعَةٌ meaning as explained below. (Ksh in xxxiii. 60.) And اِرْجَفُوا فِي الشَّيْءِ (S, Mṣb, K) and بِهِ, (Mṣb, K,) inf. n. اِرْجَافٌ, (Mṣb,) i. q. حَاضُوا فِيهِ [mean-

ing They said what was false respecting the thing]: (S, O, K:) or they told many evil tales, and uttered many discordant lying sayings, respecting the thing, in order that the people might become in a state of commotion, agitation, convulsion, tumult, or disturbance, in consequence thereof: whence, in the Kur [xxxiii. 60], وَالْمُرْجِفُونَ فِي الْمَدِينَةِ [and they who tell many evil tales, &c., in the city:] (O, Mṣb:) or اِرْجَفُوا فِي الْبَلَدِ بَكَذَا they told, in the town, or country, of such a matter, in order that they might cause commotion, or agitation, &c., to befall the people, without there being aught [thereof] true in their estimation; from الرَّجْفَانُ signifying “violent commotion or agitation” &c. (Har pp. 218, 219.) And اِرْجَفُوا, alone, They said what was false (حَاضُوا) in [relating] tales of conflicts and factions, or seditions, or discords, or dissensions, and the like: whence, وَالْمُرْجِفُونَ وَالْمَدِينَةَ [cited above]. (K.) — And اِرْجَفَتْ النَّاقَةُ The she-camel came in a state of fatigue, with her ears flaccid, shaking them (بِهِمَا). (O, K.)

8: see 1, first sentence.

رَجْفَةٌ i. q. زَلْزَلَةٌ (S, K) [meaning Commotion, agitation, or convulsion; or violent commotion &c.; and particularly an earthquake; or] a violent earthquake: and a vehement cry from heaven: (Jel in vii. 76:) or it signifies, in the Kur-an, any punishment that befalls a people. (Lth, O.)

[رَجُوفٌ, accord. to Freytag, occurs in the Deewán el-Hudhaleeyeen as meaning Put into a state of commotion.] — سَحَابٌ رَجُوفٌ Clouds in commotion with thunder, or with much water. (O.)

الرَّجَافُ The sea; because of its commotion, or agitation. (S, O, K.) A poet says, (S,) namely, Maṭrood Ibn-Kaṣb, lamenting the death of 'Abdel-Muṭṭalib, (IB, O,) the grandfather of the Prophet, and eulogizing him, (IB,

* الْمَطْعَمُونَ الشَّحْمَ كُلَّ عَشِيَّةٍ *
* حَتَّى تَغِيْبَ الشَّمْسُ فِي الرَّجَافِ *

[The feeders with fat every evening, until the sun disappeared in the sea]. (S, O.) — And The day of resurrection: (Sh, O, K:) and the congregation [of the risen]. (K.) — And رَجَافٌ also signifies A certain kind of pace [app. with a jolting motion]. (O, K.)

رَاجِفٌ [Putting into a state of motion, commotion, or agitation. — And also, or رَاجِفٌ,] رَاجِفٌ رَاجِفٌ A fever attended with quaking, or shivering: (O, Mṣb, K:) deviating from rule [because حَمِيٌّ is fem.]. (Mṣb.) — [The fem., with ة, app. applied to a she-camel or the like, occurs, accord. to Freytag, in the Deewán el-Hudhaleeyeen, as meaning Moving the head in going along.]

الرَّاجِفَةُ, in the Kur lxix. 6, means The first blast [of the horn on the day of resurrection]: and الرَّادِفَةُ, in the next verse, “the second blast:” (O, Bḍ, Jel, K:) or the former means the motionless bodies that shall be in a state of violent motion