

as also رَجُولَةٌ (Ks, S, TA) and رَجُولِيَّةٌ (IAar, S, K) and رَجُولِيَّةٌ (Ks, T, K) and رَجُولِيَّةٌ (K); of the class of inf. ns. that have no verbs belonging to them. (ISd, TA.) — And The having a complaint of the رَجُل [i. e. leg, or foot]. (TA.) — And in a horse, (S,) or beast, (دَابَّةٌ, K,) A whiteness, (K,) or the having a whiteness, (S,) in one of the رَجْلَانِ [i. e. hind legs or feet], (S, K,) without a whiteness in any other part; (TA;) as also تَرْجِيلٌ. (K.) This is disliked, unless there be in him some other [similar] وَضَحٌ. (S.)

رَجْلَةٌ: see the next preceding paragraph, first sentence. — [Also, accord. to the K, a pl. of رَاجِلٌ or of one of its syns.] — And A herd, or detached number collected together, of wild animals. (IB, TA.) — And A place in which grow [plants, or trees, of the kind called] عَرَفَجٌ (K,) accord. to Az, in which grow many thereof, (TA,) in one رَوْضَةٌ [or meadow]. (K.) — And A water-course, or channel in which water flows, (S, K,) from a [stony tract such as is called] حَرَّةٌ to a soft, or plain, tract: (K:) pl. رَجَلٌ; (S, K;)

a term similar to مَذَانِبٌ [pl. of مَذْنَبٌ]: so says Er-Rághib: the waters (he says) pour to it, and it retains them: and on one occasion he says, the رَجْلَةٌ is like the قَرِيٌّ; it is wide, and people alight in it: he says also, it is a water-course of a plain, or soft, tract, such as is مَلِيَّاتٌ, or, as in one copy, مَنِيَّاتٌ [which is app. the right reading, meaning productive of much herbage]. (TA.) — الرَجْلَةُ also signifies A species of the [kind of plants called] حَمِيضٌ. (K.) — And, accord. to [some of] the copies of the K [in this place], The عَرَفَجٌ; but correctly the فَرَفَجٌ [as in the CK here, and in the K &c. in art. فَرَفَجٌ]; (TA;) i. q. البَقْلَةُ النَبْلَةُ; (S, Mṣb, TA;) thus the people commonly called it; i. e. البَقْلَةُ الحَمِيْقَةُ; (TA;) [all of these three appellations being applied to Purslane, or purslain; and generally to the garden purslane:] it is [said to be] called الحَمِيْقَةُ because it grows not save in a water-course: (S: [i. e. the wild sort: but see art. حَمِيْقٌ]) whence the saying, رَجْلَةٌ مِنْ رَجْلَةٍ [explained in art. حَمِيْقٌ], (S, K,) meaning this بَقْلَةٌ: (TA:) the vulgar say, مِنْ رَجْلِهِ. (S, K, TA. [In the CK, erroneously, مِنْ رَجْلَةٍ])

رَجْلَةٌ: see رَجَلٌ, in two places.

رَجْلَةٌ a quasi-pl. n. of رَجَلٌ, q. v. (TA.) — [Also fem. of the epithet رَجَلٌ.]

رَجْلِي fem. of رَجْلَانٌ: see رَاجِلٌ, near the end of the paragraph. — رَجْلَةٌ رَجْلِيَّةٌ and رَجْلَةٌ رَجْلِيَّةٌ A [stony tract such as is called] حَرَّةٌ that is rough [or rugged], in which one goes on foot: or level, but abounding with stones: (K:) or rough and difficult, in which one cannot go except on foot: (TA:) or the latter signifies level, but abounding with stones, in which it is difficult to go along: (S:) or hard and rough, which horses and camels cannot traverse, and none can but a man on foot:

(AHeyth, TA:) or that impedes the feet by its difficulty. (Er-Rághib, TA.) — رَجْلِي is also a pl. of رَجْلَانٌ: (S:) [and app. of رَجَلٌ also.]

رَجْلَةٌ fem. of رَجَلٌ [q. v.]. — See also the next preceding paragraph.

رَجْلِي sing. of رَجْلِيُونٌ, which latter is applied, with the article ال, to Certain men who used to run (كَانُوا يَعْذُونَ, so in the O and K, but in the T يَغْزُونَ [which is evidently a mistranscription], TA) upon their feet; as also رَجْلِيَّةٌ, in like manner with the article ال: (O, K, TA:) in the T, the sing. is written رَجْلِيٌّ and said to be a rel. n. from الرَجْلَةُ; which requires consideration: (TA:) they were Suleyk El-Maḳánib, (O, K, TA,) i. e. Ibn-Sulakeh, (TA,) and El-Munteshir Ibn-Wahb El-Báhilee, and Owfà Ibn-Maṭar El-Mázineeh. (O, K, TA. [All these were famous runners.]

رَجْلِيَّةٌ: see رَجْلَةٌ.

رَجْلَانٌ; and its fem., رَجْلِيَّةٌ: see رَاجِلٌ.

رَجَالٌ [a quasi-pl. n.]: see رَاجِلٌ.

رَجِيْلٌ: see رَاجِلٌ, in two places. — Also i. q. مَشَاءٌ; and so رَاجِلٌ; (K;) i. e. (TA) [That walks, or goes on foot, much; or a good goer; or] strong to walk, or go, or go on foot; (S, in explanation of the latter, and TA;) applied to a man, (S, K, TA,) and to a camel, and an ass: (TA:) or the latter, a man that walks, or goes on foot, much and well: and strong to do so, with patient endurance: and a beast, such as a horse or an ass or a mule, and a camel, that endures long journeying with patience: fem. with ة: (T, TA:) or, applied to a horse, that does not become attenuated, or chafed, abraded, or worn, in the hoofs [by journeying]: (S, O:) or, so applied, that does not sweat: and rendered submissive, or manageable; broken, or trained: (K,* TA:) the fem., with ة, is also applied to a woman, as meaning strong to walk, or go on foot: (TA:) pl. رَجْلِيَّةٌ [most probably of رَجِيْلٌ, agreeably with analogy,] and رَجَالِيَّةٌ. (K.) — Also A place of which the two extremities are far apart: (M, K,* TA:) in the copies of the K, الطَّرِيقَتَيْنِ is here erroneously put for الطَّرِيقَتَيْنِ: and the M adds, trodden, or rendered even, or easy to be travelled: (TA:) or rugged and hard land or ground: (O, TA:) and a hard place: and a rugged, difficult, road, in a mountain. (TA.) — Also, applied to speech, i. q. مَرْتَجِلٌ [i. e. Extemporized; spoken extemporaneously, impromptu, or without premeditation]. (O, K, TA.)

رَجِيْلٌ dim. of رَجَلٌ, which see, in two places.

رَجُولَةٌ: }
رَجُولِيَّةٌ: } see رَجْلَةٌ.
رَجُولِيَّةٌ: }

رَجْلِيَّةٌ: see رَجْلِيَّةٌ. — وَدَتْهَا الرَجْلِيَّةُ They (sheep or goats) brought them forth [i. e. their

young ones] one after another. (El-Umawee, T, S, O, K.)

رَجَالٌ i. q. رَاجِلٌ, q. v. (Az, TA.)

رَجَالَةٌ: }
رَجَالِيَّةٌ: } quasi-pl. ns. of رَاجِلٌ, q. v.

رَاجِلٌ (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K, &c.) and رَجُلٌ (Mgh, Mṣb, K,) the latter of the dial. of El-Hijáz, (MF,) in copies of the M written رَجَلٌ, (TA,) and رَجُلٌ (S, K) and رَجِيْلٌ [afterwards mentioned as a quasi-pl. n.] (K) and رَجْلَانٌ (S, K) and رَجُلٌ (K,) but this last is said by Sb to be a quasi-pl. n., (TA,) Going, or a goer, on foot; a pedestrian; a footman; the opposite of فَارِسٌ; (S, Mṣb;) one having no beast whereon to ride, (K, TA,) in a journey, and therefore going on his feet: (TA:) see also رَجِيْلٌ: pl. رَجَالَةٌ, (Ks, T, S, M, Mṣb, K,) [or rather this is a quasi-pl. n.,] written by MF رَجَالَةٌ, as on the authority of AḤei, but the former is the right, (TA,) and رَجَالٌ (Ks, T, S, M, Mṣb, K) and رَجُلٌ (S, Mṣb, TA,) this last mentioned before as being said by Sb to be a quasi-pl. n., (TA,) like صَحْبٌ (S, Mṣb, TA) and رَكْبٌ, and occurring in the Kur xvii. 66, (TA,) all of رَاجِلٌ, (S, Mṣb,) and رَجَالٌ, (S, M, K,) of رَجْلَانٌ (S) and of رَاجِلٌ, (TA,) [but more commonly of رَجُلٌ, q. v.,] and رَجْلِيَّةٌ, (S, O, K,) of رَجْلَانٌ (S, O,) and رَجَالِيَّةٌ, (S, M, K,) of رَجَلٌ (S,) or of رَجْلَانٌ, (TA,) and رَجَالِيَّةٌ and رَجْلَانٌ, (M, K,) which last is of رَاجِلٌ or of رَجِيْلٌ, (TA,) and رَجْلَةٌ [a pl. of pauc.], (M, K,) written by MF رَجْلَةٌ, and if so, of رَاجِلٌ, like as كَتَبَةٌ is pl. of كَاتِبٌ, (TA,) and رَجْلَةٌ, (T, M, K,) [but this is a quasi-pl. n., mentioned before as of رَجَلٌ, q. v.,] and أَرْجَلَةٌ, (M, K,) which may be pl. of رَاجِلٌ, which is pl. of رَاجِلٌ, (IJ,) and أَرْجَالٌ, (M, K,) which may be pl. of the pl. أَرْجَلَةٌ, (IJ,) and أَرْجَالِيَّةٌ, (M, K,) and to the foregoing pls. mentioned in the K are to be added (TA) رَجْلَةٌ, (Ks, M, TA) which is of رَجَلٌ, (TA,) and رَجَلٌ, like سَكْرٌ, (AḤei, TA,) and [the quasi-pl. ns.] رَجَالِيَّةٌ, (Ks, T, M, AḤei, TA,) termed by MF an anomalous pl., (TA,) and رَجَالٌ, (AḤei, TA,) said by MF to be extr., of the class of رَجَالٌ, (TA,) and رَجِيْلٌ, (AḤei, TA,) said to be a quasi-pl. n. like مَعِيْرٌ and كَلِيْبٌ. (TA.) Az says, I have heard some of them say رَجَالٌ as meaning رَاجِلٌ; and its pl. is رَجَالِيَّةٌ. (TA.) And رَاجِلَةٌ and رَجْلَةٌ are applied in the same sense to a woman, (Lth, TA,) and so is رَجْلِيَّةٌ [fem. of رَجْلَانٌ, like غَضْبَانٌ fem. of غَضْبَانٌ]: (S:) and the pl. [of the first] is رَوَاجِلٌ (TA) and ([of the first or second or] of the third, S) رَجَالٌ (Lth, S, TA) and رَجَالِيَّةٌ. (S.) — Lh mentions the saying, لَا تَفْعَلْ كَذَا أُمَّكَ رَاجِلٌ, but does not explain it: it seems to mean [Do not thus:] may thy mother mourn, and be bereft of thee. (TA.) —