

أُرتُ A man *having in his speech, or utterance, what is termed رتبة*: (T, S, A, Mgh, Mṣb:) accord. to 'Abd-er-Rahmān, *whose word, or speech, is held back, and is preceded by his breath*: (Mgh:) or *having an impediment in his speech, so that his tongue will not obey his will*: (TA:) fem. رتبة: (Mṣb:) and pl. رتبات. (A, Mṣb.) [See also رتبت.]

رتب

1. رتبت, (T, S, M, &c.,) aor. رتب, inf. n. رتوب, (S, M, Mṣb, K,*) *It (a thing, S, M, Mṣb) was, or became, constant, firm, steady, steadfast, stable, fixed, fast, settled, established, (S, M, A, Mṣb, K,) and stationary, or motionless; (S,* M, A,* Mṣb,* K;*) as also رتبت. (M, K.)* Also, said of a thing, (T,) of a كعب [i. e. cockal-bone, or die], [aor. and] inf. n. as above, (S, M, A, TA,) and of a man, (M, TA,) aor. as above, inf. n. رتبت, (M,) or رتبت, (K,* TA,) *It, and he, stood erect, or upright; (T, S, M, A, TA; [but in some copies of the K, الإرتب is erroneously put for الإرتب as the explanation of الرتب];) and (TA) so رتبت, (K, TA, [but this I rather think to be a mistranscription,]) said of a man: mentioned in the T as on the authority of IAqr. (TA. [But in the T, I find only رتبت in this sense.])* So in the saying, رتبت رتوب الكعب في المقام الصعب [He stood erect like as does the cockal-bone, or the die, in the difficult standing-place]: (S,* A, TA:) occurring in a trad. of Luḳmān Ibn-'Ād. (TA.) And رتبت في الصلاة [He stood erect in prayer. (A.) [Or] رتبت said of a man, [aor. رتب,] inf. n. رتوب and رتوب, signifies He remained, stayed, dwelt, or abode, in the town, or country: and also he stood firm. (Mṣb.) And you say also, رتبت في الأمر [He was constant, firm, &c., in the affair]. (A.)

2. رتب, (S, M, A, &c.,) inf. n. رتبت, (S, K,) *He made, or rendered, (a thing, S, M, or things, A,) constant, firm, steady, steadfast, stable, fixed, fast, settled, established, and stationary, or motionless. (S,* M, Mṣb, K.)* You say, رتب رتب في المراتب [He stationed the scouts upon the مراتب]. (A. See مرتبة.) — *He set things in order, disposed them regularly, arranged them, or classified them. (MA.)* You say, رتب الرتب [He set in order, regularly disposed, arranged, classified, distributed, or appointed, the stations, posts of honour, &c.]. (TA voce أصل.) — [Hence,] رتب is sometimes used as signifying *The mode of construction termed لف ونشر [when it is regularly disposed: see art. لف]. (Har p. 383.)* — [Also *The prescribing, or observing, a particular order in any performance; as, for instance, in the ablution termed الوضوء.*] — And *The drawing of omens, one after another. (KL.)*

4. ارتب الكعب, (T, M, A,) inf. n. ارتب, (T,) said of a boy, (T, M, A,) *He made the كعب [i. e. cockal-bone, or die,] to stand erect, or upright: (T,* A:) or he made the كعب firm, or steady. (M.)* — as an intrans. v.: see 1. —

Also, inf. n. as above, *He became a beggar, after having been rich, or in a state of competence. (IAqr, T, K. [Perhaps formed by transposition from ارتب.])* — And *He invited distinguished persons to his food, or banquet. (T.)*

5. ترتب: see 1, first sentence. — [Also, as quasi-pass of 2, *It was, or became, set in order, regularly disposed, arranged, or classified.* — And *ترتب عليه It was consequent upon it; it resulted, or accrued, from it.]*

رتبت: see the next paragraph.

رتبت The steps of stairs. (M, TA.) — *Rocks near together, some of them higher than others: (M, K:) [a coll. gen. n.:] n. un. مرتبة; mentioned on the authority of Yaḳoob as [written رتبت] with ḍamm to the ر and fet-ḥ to the ت. (M.) — Elevated ground, (S, K,) like a بروز [or bar, or an obstruction, between two things: app. a coll. gen. n. in this sense also; n. un. with ة; for] you say مرتبة and رتب like as you say درج and درج. (S.) — Hardness, or difficulty: (S, A, K:) coarseness, hardness, or difficulty, of life or living: (M, K,*) fatigue, weariness, embarrassment, or trouble; as also مرتبة. (M.)* You say, ما في عيشه رتب (T, S, M, A) *There is no hardness, or difficulty, in his life or living: (S, A:) or no coarseness, hardness, or difficulty. (M.)* And ما في هذا الأمر مرتبة, and ما في هذا الأمر رتب, *There is no fatigue, weariness, embarrassment, or trouble, in this affair. (M.)* And ما في هذا الأمر رتب ولا عتب *There is not in this affair any hardness, or difficulty: (S:) or any fatigue, or trouble: (T:) i. e. it is easy, and rightly disposed. (T, A.)* — Also *The space between the little finger and that next to it, namely, the third finger, [when they are extended apart:] and the space between the third finger and the middle finger [when they are so extended]: (M, K:) or the space between the fore finger and the middle finger [when they are so extended]: sometimes written and pronounced رتب: (S, TA:) [or it is a coll. gen. n.; and] مرتبة [is the n. un., and] signifies the space between [any two of] the fingers. (TA in art. رتب. [See also بصر.]* It denotes also *The [space that is measured by] putting the four fingers close together. (K. [See also عتب.])*

رتبة A single step of stairs or of a ladder; (MA;) [and so مرتبة, as appears from what follows:] pl. of the former رتب (MA) [and رتبات, for Az says that] مرتبة signifies one of the مراتب of stairs: (T:) [the pl. of مرتبة is مراتب.] You say, رتب في رتب الدرج [He ascended the steps of the stairs]. (A.) — [Hence,] also, (S, M, A,* Mṣb, K,) and مرتبة, (T, S, M, A, K, TA,) [or] from رتب signifying “he stood erect,” (TA,) † *A station, or standing; a post of honour; rank; condition; degree; dignity; or office; (T, S, M, A, Mṣb, K, TA;) with, or at the courts of, kings; and the like: (T, TA:) or a high station, &c.: (TA:) pl. of the former مراتب; (A,* Mṣb, TA;) and of the latter مراتب.*

(A, TA.) You say, هو في أعلى الرتب [He is in the highest of stations, &c.]: and عند مرتبة [He has a station, &c., or high station, &c., with, or at the court of, the Sultān]: and هو من أهل المراتب [He is of the people of high stations, &c.]. (A, TA.) — [رتبة] also signifies *The order of the proper relative places of things; as, for instance, of the words in a sentence.* — See also the pl. رتب in the next preceding paragraph.

رتبة n. un. of رتب, which see in three places. (S,* M.)

رتبة A she-camel erect in her pace. (T, K.)

رتبت (Mṣb) and رتبت and رتبت (M, K) and رتبت (M) *A thing constant, firm, steady, steadfast, stable, fixed, fast, settled, established, stationary, or motionless: (M, Mṣb, K: [the third of these words, in this sense, is mentioned in the T in art. ترتب: but see the next paragraph:]) and the first, standing erect, or upright; (T, TA;) applied to a thing, (T,) to a كعب [i. e. cockal-bone, or die], and to a man. (TA.)* You say أمر راتب *A thing, or an affair, continual, or uninterrupted, (دأب,) constant, firm, steady, &c.: and أمر ترتب, the latter word of the measure تفعّل, with ḍamm to the ت and fet-ḥ to the ع, a thing, or an affair, constant, firm, steady, &c. (S.)* And عز راتب *Might, high rank or condition, or the like, constant, firm, &c. (A.)* And عيش راتب *Constant, or continual, (M, TA,) fixed, settled, or established, (TA,) means of subsistence. (M, TA.)* And ما زلت على هذا راتباً *I ceased not to be, or to do, thus constantly; as also راتباً; in which, IJ says, the م is app. a substitute for ب, because we have not heard راتب used like رتب; but it may be radical, from الرتبة. (M.)* — [راتب] in the modern language, used as a subst., signifies *A set pension, salary, and allowance; a ration; and any set office, or task: and so راتب; pl. رواتب.]*

رتبت and رتبت and رتبت: see the next preceding paragraph, in four places. — You say also, جاؤوا ترتباً and رتبتاً, meaning *They came all together. (K.)* And a poet says, (M,) namely, Ziyād Ibn-Zeyd El-'Odharee, (TA.)

* وَكَانَ لَنَا كُضْلٌ عَلَى النَّاسِ تَرْتِبًا * meaning [And we possessed excellence above the people] all together: (M, TA:) thus accord. to the reading commonly known: but, as some relate it,

* وَكَانَ لَنَا حَقًّا عَلَى النَّاسِ تَرْتِبًا * i. e. [And it was a just claim that we had upon the people,] settled, or established. (TA.) The first ت in ترتب is augmentative, because there is no word like جعفر; and the derivation also is an evidence of this, for the word is from الراتب الشئ. (M.) — Also the second of these three words, (T in art. ترتب, and M, and L,) or the first of them, (K,) *A bad slave: (T, K:) or a slave whom three persons inherit, one after another;*