

الرَّبْعَاءُ, [also written without tenween when not rendered determinate by the article or otherwise accord. to most authorities, who make it fem., but with tenween when indeterminate accord. to those who make it masc.,] and الرَّبْعَاءُ, (Aṣ, S, Mṣb, K,) the latter on the authority of some of the Benoo-Asad, (S, Mṣb,) and الرَّبْعَاءُ, (Aṣ, Mṣb, K,) which is a form of the word seldom used, (Mṣb,) and الإربعاء, and الإربعاء, the last two mentioned by IHsh, the first of all the most chaste, (MF,) but it is the only sing. word of its measure, (El-Kutabee, Mṣb,) except أَرْبَعَاءُ, (AZ, O,) the name of *A certain day*; (S, Mṣb, K;) [namely Wednesday;] *the fourth day of the week*; (L;) as also الرَّبْعَاءُ; but this is post-classical: (TA:) the dual of أَرْبَعَاءُ is أَرْبَعَاوَانِ; (L;) and the pl. is أَرْبَعَاوَاتُ, (S, L,) [accord. to those who make the sing. fem.;] or the dual is أَرْبَعَانِ, and the pl. is أَرْبَعَاتُ; (K;) thus says Abou-Jukhádir, regarding the noun as masc.: (Fr:) Abou-Ziyád used to say, مَضَى الرَّبْعَاءُ بِمَا فِيهِ [Wednesday passed with what (occurred) in it], making it sing. and masc. [because he meant thereby يَوْمَ الرَّبْعَاءِ]; but Abu-l-Jarráḥ used to say, مَضَتْ الرَّبْعَاءُ, making it fem. and pl., and employing it like a n. of number: (Lḥ:) Th is related to have mentioned أَرْبَاعِيْع as a pl. of الرَّبْعَاءُ; but ISd says, I am not sure of this. (TA.) The word has no dim. (Sb, S in art. امس.)

أَرْبَعُونَ [Forty;] *a certain number*, (TA,) after ثَلَاثُونَ. (S, K.) — [Also Fortieth.]

أَرْبَعَاوِي One who fasts alone on the أَرْبَعَاءُ [or Wednesday]. (IAṣr.)

رَبْعٌ; see رَبْعٌ, in three places.

رَبْعٌ, applied to a camel, [That is watered on the fourth day, counting the day of the next preceding watering as the first: (see 4:) and] that is brought to the water at any time. (TA.) — See also مَرْبُوعٌ.

رَبْعٌ: — see مَرْبُوعٌ. — Applied to rain, (S, Mṣb, TA,) *That comes in the [season called] رَبْعٌ*: [in the Ḥam p. 425, written مَرْبِعٌ:] or *that induces the people to remain in their abodes and not to seek after herbage*: (TA:) or *that confines the people in their رِبَاعٍ [or dwellings] by reason of its abundance*: (Mṣb:) or *that causes the [herbage called] رَبْعٌ to grow*: (TA:) or *that causes the growth of that in which the camels may pasture at pleasure*. (S.) — With ة, applied to land (أَرْضٌ), *Abounding with [the herbage called] رَبْعٌ*; as also مَرْبَاعٌ. (TA.) — Without ة, applied to a she-camel, (Aṣ, S, K,) *That brings forth in the [season called] رَبْعٌ*: (S, K:) or *that has her young one with her*; (Aṣ, S, K;) the young one being called رَبْعٌ: (Aṣ, S:) as also مَرْبَاعٌ: (Aṣ, TA:) or the latter signifies one that usually brings forth in the [season called] رَبْعٌ: (S, K:) or *that brings forth in the be-*

ginning of the breeding-time: (Aṣ, S, K:) or *that is early, or before others, in becoming pregnant*: (TA:) and the former, so applied, signifies also one whose womb is, or becomes, closed, [app. in the season called رَبْعٌ, (see 4,)] so that it does not admit the seminal fluid. (TA.) — Applied to a man, † *Having offspring born to him in the prime of his manhood*. (TA.) [See 4.] — Also *The sail of a full ship*: (AA, K:) that of an empty ship is called رُومِي. (AA, TA.)

مَرْبَعَةٌ: see رَبْعٌ.

مَرْبَعٌ (S, K,) *Having four portions [or sides or faces or angles &c.; generally meaning either square or quadrilateral]: or of the form of a thing having four legs; or of the form of a quadruped*. (TA.) [See also مُنْتَلِثٌ.] — مَرْبَعُ الْحَاجِبَيْنِ † *A man whose eyebrows have much hair; as though he had four eyebrows*. (TA.) — مَرْبَعُ الْجَبْهَةِ † *Having a square forehead; meaning* † *a slave*. (TA.)

يَرْبِيعُ أَرْضٌ *A land containing, or having, يَرْبِيعٍ [or jerboas]*; (S, K;) as also أَرْضٌ مَرْبِيعٌ. (TA.)

مَرْبَعَةٌ *A staff, (K,) or small staff, (S,) of which two men take hold of the two ends in order to raise a load (S, K) and put it upon the back of the camel, (S,) or upon the beast; (K;) as also مَرْبِيعٌ: (K:) which latter is also expl. as signifying a piece of wood with which a thing is taken*. (TA.) [See 1, last signification but one.]

رَبْعٌ: — see رَبْعٌ: — and مَرْبُوعٌ: — and مَرْبَاعٌ: — Rain that comes in the beginning of the [season called] رَبْعٌ: [an epithet used in this sense as a subst.]: pl. مَرْبَاعِيْع. (S, *K, *TA, * [in which only the pl. is mentioned,] and EM p. 140.) Hence, مَرْبَاعِيْعُ النُّجُومِ, as used in a verse of Lebeed cited in the first paragraph of art. رَزَقَ; by the رَزَقُ being meant the أَنْوَاءُ; (S;) i. e. the Mansions of the Moon [which by their rising or setting at dawn were supposed to bring rain or wind or heat or cold]. (EM ubi suprā.) — Applied to a place, *That produces herbage in the beginning of the [season called] رَبْعٌ*. (K, TA.) — Applied to land (أَرْضٌ): see مَرْبِيعٌ. — Applied to a she-camel: see مَرْبِيعٌ.

مَرْبُوعٌ *Twisted of four twists, or strands*; (S, TA;) applied to a rope, (TA,) as also مَرْبَاعٌ, (Ibn-'Abbád, TA,) and to a bow-string, and a bridle. (S, TA.) — Applied to a spear, *Four cubits in length*: (TA:) or *neither long nor short*; (S, TA;) and in like manner applied to a man: see رَبْعٌ, in two places: (S, Mgh, L, &c.): and [hence its pl.] مَرْبَاعِيْع, applied to horses, *compact in make*. (TA.) — Also, applied to a man, *Having a fever which seizes him on one day and leaves him two days and then comes again on the fourth day [counting the day of the next preceding fit as the first; i. e. having, or seized by, a quartan fever]*; as also مَرْبِيعٌ; (S,

K;) and مَرْبِيعٌ is said to be used in the same sense; but the Arabs say مَرْبِيعٌ. (Az, TA.) — مَرْبِيعٌ, and شَجَرٌ مَرْبُوعٌ, *Land, and trees, watered by the rain in the season called رَبْعٌ*. (S, TA.) — [Hence,] مَرْبُوعٌ, applied to a man, also signifies † *Restored from a state of poverty to wealth or competence or sufficiency; recovered from his embarrassment or difficulty, or from a state of perdition or destruction*. (TA.)

مَرْبَاعٌ, pl. of مَرْبُوعٌ [q. v.]: — and pl. of مَرْبِيعٌ [q. v.].

مَرْبِيعٌ: see رَبْعٌ, in three places.

مَرْبِيعٌ, applied to a beast, *That has pastured upon the [herbage called] رَبْعٌ, and become fat, and brisk, lively, or sprightly*. (TA.) — See also رَبْعٌ: — and see مَرْبَعَةٌ.

تَرَبَّعَ فِي جَلَسَ مُتَرَبِّعًا *He sat cross-legged; i. q. جَلَسَ جُلُوسَهُ*. (TA.)

مُسْتَرْبِيعٌ شَيْئًا *Having power, or ability, for, or to do, a thing; as, for instance, war, or battle; (IAṣr;) or to bear, or endure, a thing; (IAṣr, Sgh;) as when relating to an envier, meaning his envy*. (Sgh.) You say also رَجُلٌ مُسْتَرْبِيعٌ بِعَمَلِهِ *A man who is able by himself to execute his work, having power, or strength, to do it, and very patient*. (K.)

مَرْبُوعٌ, in which the ي is augmentative, (Kr, S, Mṣb,) because there is not in the language of the Arabs any word of the measure فَعْلُولُ, (Kr, S,) except what is extr., such as صَعْفُوقٌ, (K,) which is a foreign word [introduced into their language], (S in art. صَعْفَقُ,) [The jerboa;] *a certain well-known beast*; (K;) *a small beast like the فَارَةٌ [or rat], but longer in the tail and ears, and of which the hind legs are longer than the fore-legs, the reverse of what is the case in the زَرَّافَةُ [or giraffe]; called by the vulgar جَرْبُوعٌ; (Mṣb;) a rat (فَارَةٌ) of which the burrow has four entrances; Az says, it is a small beast larger than the جُرْدُ, [q. v.; but in the L, in art. جُرْدُ, the reverse of this is said;] and the name is applied alike to the male and the female*: (TA:) [Forskål ("Descr. Animalium," p. iv.,) terms it *mus jaculus*: see the questions appended to Niebuhr's "Descr. de l'Arabie," p. 177:] pl. يَرْبَاعِيْع. (S, Mṣb.) [See ذُو الرِّمِيْعِ, voce رَمِيْعٌ.] — Hence, (TA,) الْمَرْبُوعُ also signifies † *The portion of flesh and sinew next the back-bone, on either side*; (S, *K;) as being likened to the فَارَةٌ [thus called]: (TA:) or this is with ḍamm [الْمَرْبُوعُ]: (K:) or the يَرْبَاعِيْعُ of the مَتْنُ are its portions of flesh; (T, S, K;) and the word has no sing.: (K:) Az says, I have not heard any sing. thereof. (TA.)

الْجَارُ الْمَرْبُوعِي The neighbour that is variable in his actions [like the jerboa, which is noted for having recourse to various expedients, in the formation of its burrow, &c., to avoid capture]; like الْجَارُ الْبَرَّاقِشِي. (IAṣr, TA in art. جَوْر.)