ربك (K,) inf. n. ربك , (TA,) also signifies He struck him consecutive strokes with a staff, or stick, (K,) and with a whip. (TA.) __ دبلته * الدبول Calamities, or misfortunes, befell him : or may calamities, or misfortunes, befall him. (K.) And أَبَالُتُهُمُ الدُّبَيْلَةُ Calamity, or misfortune, befell them: or may calamity, &c.: (A 'Obeyd, S, M:) or they perished: or may they perish. (T.) And ﴿ دَبُلْتُهُ الدَّبُولُ ﴿ K, TA, (in the CK, erroneously, ذبلته and ذبلته الذبول, (TA,) Calamity, or misfortune, befell him: or may calamity, &c.: (TA:) or the bereft woman, i. e. his mother, became bereft of him by death: or may the bereft woman, &c. (K, TA.) is a form of , ذَبَلَ ذَبِلُهُ or مَا لَهُ دَبِلُ دَبِلُهُ * imprecation: see the latter in art. ذبل. (TA.) = دبل, aor. -, inf. n. ربل, He (a camel, or other animal,) became full of fat and flesh. (TA.)

A rivulet, or streamlet : (T, M, Mgh, K :) pl. دبول: (S, M, Mgh, K:) so called because cleansed, and put into a right, or proper, state [when needing]. (T, S, M.*) = Plague, or pes-مَا لَهُ دَبِلَ = (Th, M, K.) مَا لَهُ دَبِلَ عِونَ : see 1, last sentence but one.

2: see 1, in four places.

באָל A calamity, or misfortune; (Ş, K;) as also دُبْيَلُة , (S, M, K,) in which the dim. form denotes enhancement; (S, TA;) and ا دَبُولُ * (K:) pl. of the first : (TA:) whence the saying, see 1, latter part. Also The state : دَبِلْتُهُ الدَّبُولُ of being bereft of a child, or of a person beloved, by death. (IAar, M, K.) See ربيل, in four places.

دُنيلة see دُبِلَةً

A lump, or compact piece or portion, (Lth, T, S, K,) of a thing, (S, K,) such as gum, &c., (\$,) or of [the kind of sweetmeat called] or of حَيْس, [described in the first paragraph of this art.,] or of something kneaded, or the like : (Lth, T:) and a large morsel or gobbet or mouthful: (K:) or a morsel, or gobbet, or mouthful, of butter : pl. دُبُلُ. (En-Nadr, T.) _ See also دُبَيْلَةُ Also The hole of the فَأَسَّى [i. e. hoe, or adz, or aze] : pl. دُبُل and دُبُل. (K.)

so in the M, (TA,) or بنجاب, so in the M, (TA,) or أَوْرَابٌ , like , فُرَابٌ , (Ķ,) [Dung, such as is called] (M) or سرچين, (K,) and the like; (M, K;) [used for manuring land;] as also دُمَال.

ניול Ulcers that come forth in the side and penetrate into the inside; syn. تَقَابَاتْ; as also (I Aar, T. [See also دُبَالُ.]) _ See also .دَبَالُ

: دَبِلَتْهُ الدَّبُولُ ,Hence the saying . دَبِلُ see : دَبُولُ see 1, near the end of the paragraph: (TA:) or this saying is from what here follows. (K, TA.) A woman bereft of her child by death. (K.)

(T, M, K) دَبُلُ * دَابِلُ * (M, K) and دَبُلُ * دَبِيلُ are intensive expressions (K) meaning A severe, or heavy, calamity or misfortune: (K,* TA: [in the CK, גיע, which is said in the TA to be incorrect:]) or a severe, or heavy, bereavement. (T, M, TA.) And one says, sometimes, (M,) (M) in the دبار * دابار * (S, M) and دبار * دبيلا accus, case as an imprecation [meaning May God send upon such a one a severe, or heavy, calamity or bereavement]. (M.) As used to say נאל גואל meaning "[deep] abasement or ignominy:" (T, TA :) and Aboo-'Amr Esh-Sheybance, נול נועל נועל: (TA:) others pronounced with s. (T.)

A certain malady (M, Mgh, K) in the (M, K,) [i. e.,] in the belly, (Mgh,) being a collection of corrupt matter therein; (Mgh, TA;) wherefore it is thus called; (TA;) as also (K:) accord. to ISh, دَبِلَةُ * M, K) and دَبِلَةً * an ulcer that penetrates into the belly: [see also or an ulcer that comes forth within the side, and discharges internally; the sufferer from which seldom recovers : also called : ذَاتُ الجَنْب (TA in art. a large tumour (in Pers. ورم بزرگ). (KL.) [Abu-l-Kásim Fz-Zahráwee describes the modes of cauterizing the in order to hasten its coming to maturity. (See "Albucasis de Chirurgia," p. 98, where the word is twice written زبيلة; once, زبعيلة; and once, correctly, دَبِلَةُ Golius explains دَبِلَةُ and دَبِلَةً by "vomica, apostema," as on the authority of the S and KL; in neither of which do I find anything of the kind: nor do I find even mentioned in either of those works.] __ See also بالله . Hence the saying, دِبْلُ the latter part of the paragraph.

رَبِيلٌ see دَبُلُّر دَابِلًا and دَبُلُّ دَابِلُ

Land put into a right, or proper, state; prepared; or improved; [or manured;] with dung such as is termed سرجين. (Ş.)

ربی and رہو

1. رُبّی aor. یَدْبی, inf. n. رُبّی [and app. also ربى, q. v. infra], He walked, or went, gently, or in a leisurely manner. (TA.)

2. مَنْعَةُ i. q. صَنْعَةً i. q. تَدْبِيَةً ing منعه [He made it, or wrought it; &c.]. (TĶ.)

4. ادبى, said of the [tree, or shrub, called] رمث (S,) or of the عُرْفَج, (M, K,) or of each of these, (TA,) It put forth what resembled [the young locusts termed] ; (M, K;) [i. e.] what came forth, of its leaves, resembled ; (S;) and thus became fit to be caten. (S, M.) [See and رَمْتُ and see also ; حَنَطَ and ثُقَّبَ and أَبْقَلَ

sometimes written with و and sometimes with 1] Locusts before they fly: (S:) or locusts when they [first] put themselves in motion, and become black, before their wings grow: in their first state, when they are white, they are termed : ... (AO, T:) or the smallest of locusts, and of ants : (M, K :) or [locusts] n. عرض, The sky sent down rain such as is termed

after the state of that which is termed :: (M:) [see مُرَادُ :] n. un. دُبَاةُ. (S, M.) _ [Hence,] رِيدَبَا دُبَيْنِ and رِيدَبَا دُبَيّ or (,M) رَجَّاءُ بِدُبَى دُبَيّ ا بدَبَى and بدَبَى دُبِيّانَ * (IAar, T, Mj, K,) and دبيان, (Th, M,). + He came with, or brought, much; and what was good: (M:) he came with, or brought, much property or wealth, or many cattle: (M, K:) is a soft tract in Ed-Dahnà, frequented by locusts, which lay their eggs therein; (M;) it is a spacious place; so that the phrase [جاء بدبى دبي] is as though it meant he came with, or brought, property, or wealth, or cattle, like the [locusts termed] 42 of the spacious place called ... (T.) J is in error as to this phrase: (K, TA:) for it is stated in the S, as on the authority of IAar, that one says, meaning Such a one came with, جاء فلان بدبا دبا or brought, property, or wealth, or cattle, like the in abundance : and thus it is found in his handwriting: and in the Tekmileh it is written, as on the same authority, بدبی دبی (TA.) Accord. to Abu-l-'Abbás [Th], the [right] phrase is پُرِيَّا دُبِيَّ : and in one place he says that بَدِيَا دُبِيِّ : thus (for دَبِيًّ) in the TT as from the T, but probably a mistranscription for \$, signifies Much property or wealth, or many cattle: and accord. to AA, one says, مُجَاءً فُلَانْ بِدُبَيِّ meaning Such a one came with, or brought, property, or. wealth, or cattle, like the دبا . (T.) = Also A gentle, or leisurely, manner of walking or going. (K. [See 1.])

see the next preceding paragraph, last : دُبِی

ن ، see دَبَى, in five places.

. دُبِّي sec : دُبِيَّان

دبی: see the next paragraph.

The gourd : n. un. with 3: (S, Mab:) it is mentioned in this art. by J and Z [and Fei]: but accord. to Hr and the K, its proper art. is دب [q. v.]: accord. to Az, دب, for he says that its measure is فَعَالُ : (TA:) some allow its being written and pronounced * دُبّی. (TA in art. دب.)

see what next follows.

(S) A lund مُدْبَاةً * (S, M, K) أَرْضَ مُدْبِيَّةً abounding with [the locusts termed] دبي or دبا (S, M, K.)

sec what next follows. أَرْضُ مَدُّبُوَّةً

(M, K,) مَدْبُوَّةً \$ S, M, K) and أَرْضَ مَدْبِيَّةً the being substituted for the & as interchangeable therewith, (M,) A land of which the herbage أدبًا or دُبِّي [the locusts termed] دُبًّا or دُبًّا (S, M, K.) = Accord. to Z, both signify [also] A land that produces . i. e. gourds. (TA in art. دب.)

1. رُثُّ السَّمَاءُ , (L,) or رُثُّت, (TA,) aor. , inf.