

رَبَعَ, (TA.) He put the [staff, or small staff, called] مَرْبَعَةٌ beneath the load, and took hold of one end of the former, while another took hold of the other end, and then raised it, (S, K,) with the help of his companion, (K,) upon the camel, (S,) or upon the beast. (K.) [See also 3.] = رُبِعَ He (a man) approved his life; was satisfied, or content, with it. (TA.)

2. رَبَعَهُ, inf. n. تَرْبِيعٌ, He made it four. (Esh-Sheybānee, K voce وَحَدَهُ.) — He made it (a thing) مَرْبَعٌ; (S, K;) i. e. he made it to have four portions [or sides or faces or angles &c.]: or he made it of the form of a thing having four legs; or of the form of a quadruped. (TA.) — فَلَانٌ يَنْتَلِثُ وَلَا يَرْبِيعُ Such a one counts three Khaleefehs, [namely, Áboo-Bekr and 'Omar and 'Othmán,] and [does not count a fourth, i. e.,] rejects ['Alee,] the fourth. (TA in art. ثَلَاثٌ.) — رَبَعَتْ She brought forth her fourth offspring. (TA in art. بَكَرَ.) — رُبِعَ لَمْرَأَتِهِ, or عِنْدَهَا, He remained four nights with his wife: and in like manner the verb is used in relation to any saying or action. (TA voce سَبَعٌ.) — رَبَعَ also signifies [The watering of seed-produce on the fourth day, counting the day of the next preceding watering as the first;] the watering of seed-produce that is [next] after the ثَلَاثُ. (TA.) [You say, رَبَعَ الزَّرْعَ He watered the seed-produce on the fourth day, &c.]

3. اسْتَأْجَرَهُ مُرَابَعَةً, (Ks, S, K,) or عَامَلَهُ مُرَابَعَةً, and رَبَعًا, (K,) [He bargained with him for work, or he hired him, or took him as a hireling, by, or for, the season called] رَبِيعٌ, is from الرِّبِيعُ, (K,) like مُشَاهَرَةٌ (Ks, S, K) from الشَّهْرُ, (K,) and مُصَابَفَةٌ (Ks, S, TA) from الصِّيفُ, &c. (TA.) = رَبَعًا also signifies The taking hold of the hand of another person beneath a load, and so raising it upon the camel, without a [staff, or small staff, such as is called] مَرْبَعَةٌ. (S, K, TA.) You say, رَبَعَهُ He took hold of his hand &c. (IAqr.) [See also 1; last signification but one.]

4. اَرْبَعَ الْقَوْمَ The party of men (three in number, Mṣb) became four: (S, Mṣb, K: [but in the last of these, mentioned after another signification with which it is connected by the conjunction "or"] or, became forty. (TA.) = اَرْبَعَتْ see اَرْبَعَ, and اَرْبَعَهُ, and اَرْبَعَتْ, [which is from اَرْبَعَتْ اِلَيْهِ اَلْحَمَى, in three places; and رُبِعَ, in two places.]

اُغْبُوا فِي عِيَادَةِ الْمَرِيضِ وَأَرْبَعُوا, occurring in a trad., [Come ye every third day, and every fourth day, counting the day of the next preceding visit as the first, in visiting the sick; or, which is the same, leave ye him one day, and] leave ye him two days, and come to him on the third day, in visiting the sick; unless he be overcome [by his sickness]: (S, TA:) this is [in like manner] from the watering of camels termed رُبِعٌ. (TA.) You say also, اَرْبَعَ الْمَرِيضَ He omitted visiting the sick man two days, and came to him on the third; (O, K;) or, as in the L, and in [some of] the copies of the

S, on the fourth [if counting the day of the next preceding visit as the first]. (TA.) — [Hence also,] اَرْبَعَ عَلَيْهِ السَّائِلُ The asker, or beggar, asked, or begged, then went away, and then returned. (Ibn-'Abbād, Sgh, K.) — And اَرْبَعَ بِالْمَرْأَةِ He returned to the مُجَامَعَةِ of the woman without langour: (L:) or اَرْبَعَ alone, said of a man, multum coivit. (Ibn-'Abbād, K.) — And اَرْبَعَتِ الْإِبِلُ بِالْوَرْدِ, (O, K,) i. e. a. c. اَرْبَعَتِ الْإِبِلُ بِالْوَرْدِ, (TA.) The camels quickly returned to watering, (O, K, TA,) so that they came to water without any appointed time: (TA:) mentioned by A'Obeyd as written with the pointed غ, which is a mis-transcription. (L, TA.) — And اَرْبَعَ said of the water of a well, It [returned quickly so that it] became abundant, or copious. (K.) — Said of a man, it also signifies اَرْبَعَةً رِبْعًا; (S;) [meaning] He was, or became, one whose camels came in the state in which they are termed رَوَابِعُ [i. e. being watered on the fourth day, counting the day of the next preceding watering as the first: from رِبْعَتِ الْإِبِلُ: whence, likewise, what next follows]. (TA.) — اَرْبَعَ الْإِبِلَ He watered the camels in the manner termed رِبْعًا [i. e. on the fourth day, counting the day of the next preceding watering as the first]. (TA.) — This last phrase, also, (K,) or اَرْبَعَ الْإِبِلَ عَلَى الْمَاءِ, (As,) signifies He sent and left the camels to go to the water whenever they pleased. (As, K.) [Another signification of the verb thus applied will be found below.] = اَرْبَعَ, (inf. n. اِرْبَاعٌ, S, Mṣb) He (a sheep or goat, a bull, a solid-hoofed beast, and a camel,) became what is termed رِبْعًا; i. e., he shed the tooth called رِبَاعِيَّةٌ (S, Mṣb, K:) it is when they do this that the camel and the horse begin to be strong. (TA.) = اَرْبَعَ الْقَوْمَ The people, or company of men, entered the [season called] رَبِيعٌ: (S, K:) or [app. a mistake for "and"] it has the first of the significations mentioned in this paragraph. (K.) — And (so in the S, but in the K "or") The people, or company of men, remained in the place where they had alighted and taken up their abode in the [season called] رَبِيعٌ, abstaining from seeking after herbage; (S, K, TA;) the rain having been general, they remained where they were, because of the general fertility, not needing to remove for seeking after herbage. (TA.) [See also رُبِعَ بِالْمَكَانِ.] — And The people, or company of men, came to, or arrived at, land of seed-produce and fruitfulness, and water. (TA.) — اَرْبَعَ الْغَيْثُ The rain caused the [herbage called] رَبِيعٌ to grow: (TA:) or the rain confined the people in their رِبَاعٍ [or dwellings] by reason of its abundance. (Mṣb.) — اَرْبَعَتِ الْأَرْضُ The earth, or land, produced herbage. (Mṣb in art. جَمَدٌ.) — اَرْبَعَ said of a man, † He had offspring born to him in the prime of his manhood: (S, TA:) this being likened to the [season called] رَبِيعٌ. (TA.) — اَرْبَعَ اِبْنَهُ بِمَكَانٍ كَذَا He pastured his camels in the [season called] رَبِيعٌ in such a place. (S.) — اَرْبَعَتِ النَّاقَةُ The she-camel's womb was, or

became, closed, (اسْتَقْلَقَتْ رَحِمَهَا,) so that it did not admit the seminal fluid; (Lth, K;) [perhaps because this commonly takes place in the season called رَبِيعٌ, meaning either the spring or the season called الْكَلْبُ; the usual season of the coupling of camels being winter;] as also اَرْبَعَتْ. (TA.) = اَرْبَعَ لَهَا بِالْكَلامِ He made an abominable request to her; mentioned in the T in art. عَذَمَ; (TA;) meaning سَأَلَهَا الْوَطْءَ فِي الدُّبْرِ. (TA in art. عَذَمَ.) = See also a prov. mentioned in the latter part of the first paragraph.

5. تَرْبِعَ فِي جُلُوسِهِ (S, K) [He crossed his legs in his sitting; i. e. he sat cross-legged; because a person who does so puts himself in such a posture as to occupy nearly a square space;] contr. of اَفْعَى and اَفْعَى. (K.) = تَرْبِعَ said of a camel, (S, K,) and of a horse, (TA,) He ate the [herbage called] رَبِيعٌ, (S, K, TA,) and in consequence became brisk, lively, or sprightly, (TA,) and fat; (K, TA;) and اَرْبَعَ signifies the same: (S, K:) or اَرْبَعُوا and تَرْبَعُوا signify they lighted on, or found, [herbage called] رَبِيعٌ: or they lighted on it, or found it, and remained among it: and تَرْبَعَتِ الْإِبِلُ بِمَكَانٍ كَذَا The camels remained, or abode, in such a place. (TA.) You say also, تَرْبَعْنَا فِي الْحَزْنِ وَالصَّيْبَانِ We pastured upon the herbs, or leguminous plants, during the winter, upon the rugged ground and the hard and stony ground by the side of sand. (TA.) — تَرْبَعَتِ التَّخِيلُ The palm-trees had their fruit cut off; (TA, and in some copies of the K;) [because this is done in the autumn, which is called الرَّبِيعُ.] = See also 1, near the end of the paragraph. — تَرْبَعَتِ النَّاقَةُ نَاقًا طَوِيلًا [Hence,] The she-camel carried a tall hump. (K.)

6. تَرَابَعُوا حَجَرًا [They vied, one with another, in lifting a stone, for trial of strength: see رُبِعَ الْحَجَرِ.] (TA in art. جَدُو.)

8. اَرْبَعَ He (a camel) beat [the ground] with all his legs, in going along; (S;) and went quickly. (TA.) — See also 1, near the end of the paragraph. = He (a man) was of middling stature, neither tall nor short. (S.) = See also رُبِعَ بِالْمَكَانِ: — and see 5, in two places: — and 4, near the end of the paragraph: = see also رُبِعَ الْحَجَرِ, in two places, near the end of 1. = اَرْبَعَ أَمْرَ الْقَوْمِ He looked for, expected, or awaited, his being made commander, or lord, over the people, or party of men. (TA.)

10. اسْتَرْبَعَهُ He had power, or ability, for it, to do it, or to bear or endure it: (IAqr:) from اَرْبَعَ الْحَجَرِ. (Az.) — [Hence also,] اِسْتَرْبَعَ said of a camel, He was, or became, strong, اِسْتَرْبَعَ for journeying. (ISk, K.) — It (sand) became heaped up. (AZ, K.) — It (dust) rose; or rose high. (AZ, K.)

رُبِعٌ A place where people remain, abide, or dwell, in the [season called] رَبِيعٌ; (K, TA;) as also مَرْبَعٌ, (S, Mṣb, K,) and مَرْبَعٌ: (K, TA:)