

الرَّبِيعَةُ, [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 الأربَعَاءُ, (Aḡ, Ṣ, Mḡb, K,) the latter on the authority of some of the Benoo-Asad, (Ṣ, Mḡb,) and الأربَعَاءُ, (Aḡ, Mḡb, K,) which is a form of the word seldom used, (Mḡb,) and الإربَعَاءُ, and الإربَعَاءُ, 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, Mḡb,) except أَرْمِدَاءُ, (AZ, O,) the name of *A certain day*; (Ṣ, Mḡb, K;) [namely *Wednesday*]; *the fourth day of the week*; (L;) as also الرُّبُوعُ; but this is post-classical: (TA:) the dual of أربَعَاءُ is أَرْبَعَاوَانِ; (L;) and the pl. is أَرْبَعَاوَاتُ, (Ṣ, L,) [accord. to those who make the sing. fem.]; or the dual is أَرْبَعَاتَانِ, and the pl. is أَرْبَعَاتَاتُ; (K;) thus says Aboo-Jukhádir, regarding the noun as masc.: (Fr:) Aboo-Ziyád used to say, مَضَى الأربَعَاءُ بِمَا فِيهِ, [*Wednesday passed with what (occurred) in it*], making it sing. and masc. [because he meant thereby *يوم الأربَعَاءُ*]; but Abu-l-Jarráḥ used to say, مَضَتْ الأربَعَاءُ بِمَا فِيهِنَّ, making it fem. and pl., and employing it like a n. of number: (Lḡ:) Th is related to have mentioned أَرْبَاعِيٌّ as a pl. of الأربَعَاءُ; but ISd says, I am not sure of this. (TA.) The word has no dim. (Sb, Ṣ in art. امس.)

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

أَرْبَعَاءُ *One who fasts alone on the Wednesday*. (IAḡr.)

مَرْبِيعٌ; see رُبُوعٌ, in three places.

مَرْبِيعٌ, 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.

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

ginning of the breeding-time: (Aḡ, Ṣ, 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 رُبُوعٌ, (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 رُومِيٌّ. (AA, TA.)

مَرْبِيعَةٌ: see مَرْبِيعٌ.

مَرْبِيعٌ (Ṣ, 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 مُتَلَثٌّ.] — مَرْبِيعُ الْحَاجِبِينَ: † *A man whose eyebrows have much hair; as though he had four eyebrows*. (TA.) — مَرْبِيعُ الْجَبْهَةِ [*Having a square forehead; meaning*] † *a slave*. (TA.)

بِرَابِيعِ أَرْضٍ مَرْبِيعَةٌ *A land containing, or having, بِرَابِيعِ [or jerboas]*; (Ṣ, K;) as also مَرْبِيعٌ. (TA.)

مَرْبِيعَةٌ *A staff, (K,) or small staff, (Ṣ,) of which two men take hold of the two ends in order to raise a load (Ṣ, K) and put it upon the back of the camel, (Ṣ,) 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.]

رُبُوعٌ: see رُبُوعٌ = and مَرْبُوعٌ = and مَرْبِيعٌ = *Rain that comes in the beginning of the [season called] رُبُوعٌ*: [an epithet used in this sense as a subst.]: pl. مَرْبِيعٌ. (Ṣ, *K, *TA, * [in which only the pl. is mentioned,] and EM p. 140.) Hence, مَرْبِيعُ النُّجُومِ, as used in a verse of Lebeed cited in the first paragraph of art. رُزْقٌ; by the مَرْبِيعُ being meant the أَنْوَاءُ; (Ṣ;) 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 supr.) — Applied to a place, *That produces herbage in the beginning of the [season called] رُبُوعٌ*. (K, TA.) — Applied to land (أَرْضٌ): see مَرْبِيعٌ. — Applied to a she-camel: see مَرْبِيعٌ.

مَرْبِيعٌ *Twisted of four twists, or strands*; (Ṣ, TA;) applied to a rope, (TA,) as also مَرْبِيعٌ, (Ibn-'Abbád, TA,) and to a bow-string, and a bridle. (Ṣ, TA.) — Applied to a spear, *Four cubits in length*: (TA:) or *neither long nor short*; (Ṣ, TA;) and in like manner applied to a man: see رُبُوعٌ, in two places: (Ṣ, Mḡb, L, &c. :) and [hence its pl.] مَرْبِيعٌ, 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; (Ṣ,

K;) and مَرْبِيعٌ is said to be used in the same sense; but the Arabs say مَرْبِيعٌ. (AZ, TA.) — مَرْبِيعَةٌ *أَرْضٌ مَرْبِيعَةٌ*, and شَجَرٌ مَرْبِيعٌ, *Land, and trees, watered by the rain in the season called رُبُوعٌ*. (Ṣ, TA.) — [Hence,] مَرْبِيعٌ, 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.)

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

مَرْبِيعٌ: see رُبُوعٌ, in three places.

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

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

مُسْتَرَبِعٌ *Having power, or ability, for, or to do, a thing; as, for instance, war, or battle*; (IAḡr;) or *to bear, or endure, a thing*; (IAḡr, Ṣgh;) as when relating to an envier, meaning his envy. (Ṣgh.) You say also رَجُلٌ مُسْتَرَبِعٌ 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, Ṣ, Mḡb,) because there is not in the language of the Arabs any word of the measure فَعْلُولٌ, (Kr, Ṣ,) except what is extr., such as صَعْفُوقٌ, (K,) which is a foreign word [introduced into their language], (Ṣ 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 زَرَفَاةُ [or giraffe]; called by the vulgar جَرَبُوعٌ; (Mḡb;) a rat (فَارَةٌ) of which the burrow has four entrances; Az says, it is a small beast larger than the جَرَدٌ, [q. v.; but in the L, in art. جَرَدٌ, 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. مَرْبِيعٌ. (Ṣ, Mḡb.) [See ذُو الرَّمِيحِ, voce رَمِيحٌ.] — Hence, (TA,) مَرْبِيعٌ also signifies لَحْمَةُ الْمَتْنِ † [*The portion of flesh and sinew next the back-bone, on either side*]; (Ṣ, *K;) as being likened to the فَارَةٌ [thus called]: (TA:) or this is with damm [الرَّبِيعُ]: (K:) or the مَرْبِيعُ of the مَتْنِ are its portions of flesh; (T, Ṣ, K;) and the word has no sing.: (K:) Az says, I have not heard any sing. thereof. (TA.)*

الجَارُ الْمَرْبِيعِيُّ *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 الجَارُ الْبَرَاقِشِيُّ*. (IAḡr, TA in art. جَرُور.)