

cunning, ingenuity, or skill, in the management of affairs: (IDrd, K:) a possessive epithet. (IDrd.)

ربك and ربيك and ربيك † A man in a state of confusion in respect of his affair, or case: (K:) the last is a possessive epithet. (TA.)

ربك: see what next precedes.

ربوك Dates kneaded with clarified butter and [the preparation of dried curd called] أقط, after which it is eaten. (Sgh, TA.) [See also ربيكة.]

ربيك: see the next paragraph: — and see also ربيك.

ربيك (S, K) and ربيك (K) Dates with clarified butter and [the preparation of dried curd called] أقط, (S, K,) kneaded together, and then eaten; [like ربوك, as explained above;] and, as ISk says, sometimes water is poured upon it, and it is drunk: or, he adds, accord. to Ghaneeyeh Umm-El-Homaris, أقط and dates and clarified butter, made soft, not like what is called حيس: (S:) or (accord. to Ed-Dubeyreeyeh, S) flour and أقط (S, K) ground, and then (S) mixed with clarified butter (S, K) and رب [or inspissated juice]: (S:) or dates and أقط (K, TA) kneaded without clarified butter: (TA:) or inspissated juice (رب, K, TA) mixed (TA) with flour or سويق [i. e. meal of parched barley]: (K, TA:) or a cooked compound of dates and wheat. (K.) — Also the former word, A portion of fresh butter from which the milk will not separate, (Sgh, K,) so that it is mixed [therewith]. (Sgh.) — And Water mixed with mud. (Sgh, K.) — [Hence,] رماه بالربكة i. e. † [He accused him of] a thing that stuck fast upon him. (TA.)

ربل

1. ربوا (T, S, M, K,) aor. † (T, S, K) and , (K,) inf. n. ربوا (T,) They multiplied; became many in number: (T, M, K:) they increased and multiplied: (S:) and their children multiplied, and their cattle, or property. (M, K.) See also 8. — ربنت She (a woman) was, or became, fleshy; (M;) and so ربنت. (S.) And you say also ربنت [app. meaning His flesh was, or became, abundant]. (M in art. رابل) — ربنت الأرض (IDrd, M, K,) inf. n. ربنت (IDrd, TA;) and ربنت (IDrd, M, K;) The land produced ربل [q. v.]: (IDrd, K:) or abounded with ربل: (M:) or the latter signifies it ceased not to have in it ربل. (T.) And ربنت المراعي The pasturages abounded with herbage. (T.) [See also 5.]

4: see above. — Also ربل He was, or became, wicked, crafty, or cunning; [like رابل; see art. رابل;] and lay in wait for the purpose of doing evil, or mischief. (TA.)

5: see 1, in two places. — ربنت الأرض The land had trees such as are termed ربل; i. e.

breaking forth with green leaves, without rain, when the season had become cool to them, and the summer had retired: (Aḡ, A'Obeyd, T:) or the land became green after dryness, at the advent of autumn. (S.) And ربنت الشجر The trees put forth leaves such as are termed ربل. (M, K.) — Also signifies He ate ربل; (Ibn-'Abbád, K;) said of a gazelle. (Ibn-'Abbád, TA.) And They (a company of men) pastured their cattle upon ربل. (M, K.) And He prosecuted a search after ربل. (Ibn-'Abbád, K.) — Also He took, captured, caught, snared, or trapped; or sought to take &c.; game, or wild animals, or the like. (M, K.) You say, ربلوا They went forth to take &c., or seeking to take &c., game &c. (M.)

8. ربل ماله His cattle, or property, multiplied; (Ibn-'Abbád, K;) like ربل. (Ibn-'Abbád, TA.)

Q. Q. 2. ربنت, originally رابل: see the latter, in art. رابل.

ربل Fat, and soft, or supple: [perhaps, in this sense, a contraction, by poetic license, of ربل:] an epithet applied to a man. (Ham p. 630.) — Also A sort of trees which, when the season has become cool to them, and the summer has retired, break forth with green leaves, without rain: (Aḡ, A'Obeyd, T, S:) or certain sorts of trees that break forth [with leaves] in the end of the hot season, after the drying up, by reason of the coolness of the night, without rain: (K:) accord. to Aboo-Ziyád, a plant, or herbage, that scarcely, or never, grows but after the ground has dried up; as also ربنة and ربنة (TA:) [and] leaves that break forth in the end of the hot season, after the drying up, by reason of the coolness of the night, without rain: (M:) pl. ربول. (S, M, K.)

ربل A certain plant, intensely green, abounding at Bulbeys [a town in the eastern province of Lower Egypt, commonly called Belbeys or Bilbeys,] (K) and its neighbourhood: (TA:) two drachms thereof are an antidote for the bite of the viper. (K.)

ربل, applied to a man, Fleshy: (A'Obeyd, S, TA:) or fleshy and fat. (TA. [See also ربيل]) And [in like manner the fem.] ربلة, as also ربيطة, Fleshy (M, K) and fat; applied to a woman. (M.) And ربلة applied to a woman signifies also Large in the ربلات [pl. of ربلة, q. v.]; (Lth, T, M, K;) as also ربلية: (M, K:) or both signify رفاة; (O, K;) [in the CK, erroneously, رفاة;] i. e. narrow in the أرقاع [or groins, or inguinal creases, or the like], as expl. in the 'Eyn: (TA:) or you say ربلية رفاة, meaning [app., as seems to be implied in the context, large in the ربلات and] narrow in the أرقاع. (Lth, T.)

ربنة: see what next follows.

ربنة (AZ, T, S, M, K) and ربنة (S, M, K,) the former said by Aḡ to be the more chaste, (S,) The inner part of the thigh; (AZ, T, S, M, K;) i. e., of each thigh, of a man: (AZ, T:) or any

large portion of flesh: (M, K:) or the parts (M, K) of the inner side of the thigh [or of each thigh] (M) that surround the udder (M, K) and the vulva: (K:) pl. ربلات; (AZ, T, S, M, K;) which Th explains as meaning the roots of the thighs. (M, TA.)

ربال Fleshiness and fatness. (IAḡ, T. [Thus in two copies of the T, without ḍ. See also ربالة.]

ربيل Fleshy; applied to a man: (T:) or corpulent, large in body, or big-bodied; so applied: (TA:) and with ḍ, fat; applied to a woman. (TT, as from the T; but wanting in a copy of the T. [See also ربل]) — [Also] A thief who goes on a hostile, or hostile and plundering, expedition, (M, K,) against a party, (M,) by himself. (M, K.) [See also ربيال; and see Q. 2 in art. رابل.]

ربالة Fleshiness, (A'Obeyd, S, M, K,) and some add and fatness. (TA. [See also ربال]) — ربالة ذات ربال A well of which the water is wholesome and fattening to the drinkers. (Ham p. 367.)

ربيلة Fitness; (S, M, K;) and ease, or amplex of the circumstances, or plentifulness and pleasantness, or softness or delicateness, of life: (M, K:) [in the CK, النعمة is erroneously put for النعمة:] or the primary signification is softness, or suppleness, and fatness. (Ham p. 367.)

ربيل, applied to a woman, Soft, or tender: (O, TA:) or fleshy: (TA:) or soft, or tender, and fleshy. (K. [In the CK, الناعمة is erroneously put for الناعمة.]

رابلة The flesh of the shoulder-blade. (Ibn-'Abbád, TA.)

ربال The lion; (A'Obeyd, T, S, M, K;) as also ربال (S,) which is the original form, (M in art. رابل, q. v.,) derived from رابلة signifying "wickedness," &c.: (TA in that art.) Aboo-Sa'eed says that it is allowable to omit the . [and substitute for it ي]: (S:) [and Az says,] thus I have heard it pronounced by the Arabs, without .: (T:) or, accord. to Skr, it signifies a fleshy and young lion: (TA:) the pl. is ربالية (T, TA) and ربالية (S, TA:) and hence ربال العرب, meaning Those, of the Arabs, who used to go on hostile, or hostile and plundering, expeditions, upon their feet [and alone]. (TA. [See also ربال; and see Q. 2 in art. رابل]) It is also applied as an epithet to a wolf: and to a thief: (T, S:) accord. to Lth, because of their boldness: (T:) or as meaning Malignant, guileful, or crafty. (TA.) Applied to an old, or elderly, man, (M, K,) it means Advanced in age, (M,) or weak, or feeble. (K.) Also One who is the only offspring of his mother. (Ibn-'Abbád, TA.) — Applied to herbage, Tangled, or luxuriant, or abundant and dense, and tall. (Fr, T, K.)

ربالة A cunning, or crafty, lion. (TA.)

ربل أربل means, (M, K,) app., (M,) Good, or