

dates, like honey, when it has been cooked [and so rendered thick]; before which it is called **صَقْر**: (Mṣb in the present art. and in art. **صَقْر**:) *what is prepared by coction from, or of, dates*: (TA:) *expressed juice of grapes, and of apples, &c., cooked and [so] thickened*: (KL:) and *dregs, (K,) or black dregs, (IDrd, M,) of clarified butter, (IDrd, M, K,) and of olive-oil: (IDrd, M:) pl. رَبَّوبٌ and رَبَابٌ (S) [and pl. pl. (i. e. pl. of رَبَّوبٌ) رَبَّوبَاتٌ, which means sorts, or species, of رَبَّوبٌ].* See also رَبِّي.

رَبَّة: see رَبٌّ, in three places. — **الرَّبَّة** was also the name of *A Kaqbeh [or square temple], (M, K,) in Nejrán, (M,) belonging to [the tribe of] Medh-hij (M, K) and Benu-l-Háarith-Ibn-Kaqb, who held it in honour. (M.)* In a trad. of 'Orweh (K, TA) Ibn-Mes'ood Eth-Thakafee, (TA,) it is applied to *El-Lát (اللات), (K, TA,) the rock which [the tribe of] Thakheef worshipped, at Et-Táif. (TA.)* And in another trad., it is said to be the name of *A temple of [the tribe of] Thakheef, which, when they became Muslims, was demolished by El-Mugheereh. (TA.)* — And **رَبَّة**, (K,) or **دَارُ رَبَّة**, (M,) signifies *A large house or mansion. (M, K.)* See also رَبِّي.

رَبَّة *A party, division, sect, or distinct body or class, of men: (M:) or a large assembly or company: (K:) or a myriad; i. e. ten thousand: (M, K:) or thereabout: (M:) and رَبَّةٌ signifies the same: (M, K:) or this signifies a company [of men]: (T:) the pl. of the former is رَبَابٌ (S, M:) and that of the latter is أَرْبَةٌ (T, K:) by Th [and in the K], the former pl. is said to be a pl. of رَبَّةٌ; but this is a mistake. (M.)* — [Hence, the pl.] رَبَابٌ signifies *Companions. (K.)* — And hence [also], i. e., as pl. of **الرَّبَّة**, (S, M,) **الرَّبَاب** is an appellation of *The [confederate] tribes of Dabbeh; (M, K, TA;) or Teym and 'Adee and 'Ohl; (T, TA;) or Teym and 'Adee and 'Owf and Thowr and Ashyab; (TA; [but for the orthography of the last of these names I have found no authority; it is written in the TA اشيب, without any syll. signs;]) and Dabbeh was their paternal uncle; (TA;) or five tribes which united in a confederacy, consisting of Dabbeh and Thowr and 'Ohl and Teym and 'Adee: (S:) they were thus called because of their division into distinct bodies; (M;) or because they collected themselves (Aṣ, Th, S, TA) in distinct bodies: (Th, M, TA:) or because they united in a confederacy against Temeem Ibn-Murr: (AO, M, TA:) or because they dipped their hands in some رَبٌّ, and formed a confederacy over it: (Aṣ, T, M, K:) or, as some say, because they congregated, and became like the رَبَابٌ [or bundle] of arrows [used in the game called **الْمَيْسِر**]: (TA:) the rel. n. is رَبِّي, formed from the sing., (Sb, S, M,) accord. to a rule generally observed except when a [single] man has a pl. word for his name, as **كَلَابٌ** &c. (S, TA.)* — The sing. **رَبَّة** also signifies *Plenty, or abundance, of the means of subsistence: (K:) and constant, or inseparable, prosperity. (Khálid Ibn-Jembah, TA.)* See also رَبِّي.

رَبَّة: see the next preceding paragraph, first sentence. — [Hence its pl.] **أَرْبَةٌ** signifies *Confederates; (S, IB, K;) [or] it is for ذُو أَرْبَةٍ having covenants; أَرْبَةٌ being said by AAF to be pl. of رَبَابٌ in the sense of عَهْدٌ. (IB, TA.)* — Also *A species of plant, (S, M, Mṣb, K,) of the [season called] صَيْفٌ, (M,) remaining in the end of the صَيْفٌ: (Mṣb:) or the name of a number of plants which do not dry up in the صَيْفٌ, remaining green in the winter and the صَيْفٌ [or summer]; among which are the حَلْبٌ and the رُجَامِي and the مَكْرٌ and the عَلَقِي or عَلَقِي: [see رَبَّلٌ:] or a certain soft, or tender, herb, or leguminous plant: (TA:) or any plant that is green in the hot season: or certain species of trees, or of plants, undefined: (M:) pl. رَبَابٌ. (S, Mṣb.) [In the dial. of Egypt, Alexandrian trefoil (بوسير, q. v.) of the second and third crops.] — Also *A certain tree: as some say, the tree of the حُرُوبٌ [an appellation generally applied to the carob, or locust-tree]. (M, K.)**

رَبَبٌ, (S, M, K,) or **مَاءُ رَبَبٌ**, (S, TA,) *Much water, (S, M, K,) collected together: (M:) or sweet-water: (S, K:) accord. to Th, it means مَا رَبَبَهُ الطِينُ [app. such (water) as the clay has collected; for تَرَبَّبٌ signifying تَجَمُّعٌ is probably quasi-pass. of رَبَّبٌ, so that this last seems to signify جَمْعٌ]. (M.)*

رَبَّتَا &c. and **رَبَّتَا** &c.: see رَبٌّ.

رَبَابٌ *Clouds: (M:) or white clouds: (S, K:) or clouds that one sees beneath other clouds, (S,) or clouds suspended beneath other clouds, (M,) sometimes white and sometimes black: (S, M:) this latter is said by IB to be the signification commonly known: (TA:) or clouds consisting of an accumulation of parts: (A'Obeyd, T:) n. un. with ة. (A'Obeyd, S, K.)* Hence **الرَّبَاب** as a proper name of a woman. (A'Obeyd, T, S.) — Also *A certain instrument of diversion, [meaning, of music,] (K,) having strings, (TA,) with which one plays [lit. beats]. (K.) [The رَبَابٌ in common use among the Arabs in the present day is a kind of viol. A specimen of it is figured and described in my work on the Modern Egyptians. Being an instrument of remarkable simplicity, it is probably similar to the ancient رَبَابٌ.]* Memdood Ibn-'Abd-Allah El-Wásitee Er-Rabábee became proverbial for his musical skill with the رَبَابٌ. (K.) See also رَبَّانٌ.

رَبَابٌ: see رَبِّي, of which it is an anomalous pl.: — and see also رَبَّانٌ.

رَبَابٌ: see رَبَابَةٌ, in two places. — Also *Tithes, or tenths; syn. عَشُورٌ. (S, M, K:) from the same word signifying "a covenant." (S.)* — In the phrase **يُعْطِيهَا الْأَمَانَ رَبَّابَهَا**, ending a verse of Aboo-Dhu-eyb, describing some asses, رَبَابٌ is said to signify *An oath, or a promise, which the owner of the asses takes of a people to permit those asses to water: or the poet means that the person giving those asses permission to water*

gives to their owner *an arrow, of those used in the game called **الْمَيْسِر**, [as a token,] to show that they have received permission to water, and that no one may offer them any opposition: (TA:) some say that رَبَابَهَا here means their owners: (M:) [holding this last opinion,] Sh says that رَبَابٌ in this verse is a pl. of رَبٌّ. (TA.)* — It is also a pl. of رَبَّةٌ; (S, M;) not of رَبَّةٌ, as it is said to be by Th [and in the K]. (M.) — See also 1, last sentence. — And see رَبَّانٌ.

رَبَّوبٌ: see رَبَّبٌ. — See also رَبٌّ, of which it is said in the M to be app. a quasi-pl. n.

رَبَّبٌ *Reared, fostered, brought up, fed, or nourished; [and taken good care of, until the age of puberty; (see 1;)] as also مُرَبَّبٌ; (S, M, K;) both applied to a boy: (S, M:) and in like manner applied to a horse: (M:) or the latter epithet, applied to a horse, †tended well, or taken good care of: (A:) the former is also applied to a gazelle; (IAṣr, K in art. دَخَلَ;) [as meaning †brought up in, or near, the house or tent, and there fed;] like أَهْلِي: (TA in that art.:*) and [its fem.] **رَبَّبَةٌ** is applied to a ewe or she-goat, (شاةٌ, K,) meaning *†brought up in the tent, or house, for the sake of her milk; (S, K; [see also رَبِّي:] pl. رَبَابَاتٌ (S;) this last being applied to sheep or goats that are tied near to the tents, or houses, and there fed, and that do not go forth to pasture; (M, TA;) of which it is said that none are to be taken for the poor-rate. (TA.)* — [Hence, *A step-son,] a man's wife's son (T, S, M, A, Mṣb, K) by another husband; (T, S, M, A, K;) as also رَبَّوبٌ: (T, K:) pl. أَرْبَابَةٌ. (Mṣb.)* And **رَبَّبَةٌ** [*A step-daughter;] a woman's husband's daughter by another wife: (S:) or a man's wife's daughter (T, M, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K) by another husband; (T, M, A;) because he rears her: (Mgh:) pl. رَبَابَاتٌ (A, Mgh, Mṣb) and sometimes رَبَّبَاتٌ. (Mṣb.)* — Also, and **رَبَابٌ** (T, M, K,) both syn., like **شَاهِدٌ** and **خَبِيرٌ** and **خَابِرٌ**, (TA,) or the latter, (T, S,) mentioned by IAṣr, is the correct term, (T,) [*A step-father;] the husband of a mother (T, S, M, K) who has a child by another husband. (T.)* And **رَبَّبَةٌ** and **رَبَابَةٌ**, (T,) or the latter [only], (S, K,) [*A step-mother;] the wife of a father (T, S, K) who has a child by another wife. (T.)* **رَبَّبَةٌ** also signifies [*A foster-mother;] a woman who has the charge of a child, who carries him, and takes care of him, and rears, or fosters, him; (Th, S, M, Mṣb, K;) like رَبَابَةٌ; the former being of the measure فَعِيلَةٌ in the sense of فَاعِلَةٌ. (Mṣb.)* **أَرْبَاءُ النَّبِيِّ** [meaning *The foster-fathers of the Prophet*] is an appellation given to the people [of the tribe of Saq̄d] among whom Mohammad was suckled; as though **أَرْبَاءٌ** were pl. of رَبَّبٌ [as it is said to be in one of the senses mentioned above]. (TA.) — And **رَبَّبٌ** signifies also *A confederate; a person with whom one unites in a confederacy, league, or covenant. (M, K.)* — And *A king. (M, K.)*