

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

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

أربعاءٍ One who fasts alone on the الأربعاء [or Wednesday]. (IAḡr.)

ربيع; see ربيع, in three places.

ربيع, 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 مربوع.

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

مربعة: see مربوع.

مربوع (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 مثلث.] — مربوع الحاجبين † *A man whose eyebrows have much hair; as though he had four eyebrows*. (TA.) — مربوع الجبهة [Having a square forehead; meaning] † *a slave*. (TA.)

يرابيع أرض مربوعة *A land containing, or having, يرابيع [or jerboas]*; (Ṣ, K;) as also أرض مربوع. (TA.)

مربوعة *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 مربوع: (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.]

ربيع: see ربيع: — and مربوع: — and ربيع: — *Rain that comes in the beginning of the [season called] ربيع*: [an epithet used in this sense as a subst.]: pl. مربيع. (Ṣ, *K, *TA, * [in which only the pl. is mentioned,] and EM p. 140.) Hence, مربيع النجوم, as used in a verse of Lebeed cited in the first paragraph of art. رزق; by the نجوم being meant the أنواء; (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] ربيع*. (K, TA.) — Applied to land (أرض): see ربيع. — Applied to a she-camel: see ربيع.

مربوع *Twisted of four twists, or strands*; (Ṣ, TA;) applied to a rope, (TA,) as also مربوع, (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 ربيع, in two places: (Ṣ, Mgh, L, &c. :) and [hence its pl.] مربيع, 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 مربوع; (Ṣ,

K;) and مربوع is said to be used in the same sense; but the Arabs say مربوع. (Az, TA.) — أرض مربوعة, and شجر مربوع, *Land, and trees, watered by the rain in the season called ربيع*. (Ṣ, TA.) — [Hence,] مربوع, 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.)

مربوع, pl. of مربوع [q. v.]: — and pl. of مربوع [q. v.].

مربوع: see ربيع, in three places.

مربوع, applied to a beast, *That has pastured upon the [herbage called] ربيع, and become fat, and brisk, lively, or sprightly*. (TA.) — See also ربيع: — and see مربوعة أرض.

تربيع في جلس مربوعاً *He sat cross-legged; i. q. في جلسه*. (TA.)

مستربع شيئاً *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, Sgh;) as when relating to an envier, meaning his envy*. (Sgh.) You say also رجل مستربع بعلمه *A man who is able by himself to execute his work, having power, or strength, to do it, and very patient*. (K.)

يربوع, in which the ي is augmentative, (Kr, Ṣ, Mṣb,) because there is not in the language of the Arabs any word of the measure فَعْلُول, (Kr, Ṣ,) except what is extr., such as صَعْفُوق, (K,) which is a foreign word [introduced into their language], (Ṣ in art. صعلق,) [The jerboa;] *a certain well-known beast; (K;) a small beast like the فأرة [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 زرافة [or giraffe]; called by the vulgar جربوع; (Mṣb;) a rat (فأرة) of which the burrow has four entrances; Az says, it is a small beast larger than the جرد, [q. v.; but in the L, in art. جرد, 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. يربيع. (Ṣ, Mṣb.) [See ذو الرميح, voce ربيع.] — Hence, (TA,) اليربوع also signifies لَحْمَةُ المِثْنِ † [The portion of flesh and sinew next the back-bone, on either side]; (Ṣ, *K;) as being likened to the فأرة [thus called]: (TA:) or this is with ḍamm [اليربوع]: (K:) or the يربيع of the مِثْنِ 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.)*

الجار اليربوعي *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 الجار البراقشي*. (IAḡr, TA in art. جور.)