

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

رَبْلٌ and رِبْلٌ and رَيْبٌ + A man in a state of confusion in respect of his affair, or case: (K:) the last is a possessive epithet. (TA.)

رِبْلٌ: see what next precedes.

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

رَيْبٌ: see the next paragraph: — and see also رِبْلٌ.

رَيْبَةٌ (S, K) and رِبْلٌ (K) Dates with clarified butter and [the preparation of dried curd called] أَقْط, (S, K,) kneaded together, and then eaten; [like رَبْلٌ, 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-Homáris, أَقْط and dates and clarified butter, made soft, not like what is called حَيْس: (S:) or (accord. to Ed-Dubeyreeyeh, S) flour and أَقْط (S, K) ground, and then (S) mixed with clarified butter (S, K) and رِبْلٌ [or inspissated juice]: (S:) or dates and أَقْط (K, TA) kneaded without clarified butter: (TA:) or inspissated juice (رِبْلٌ, K, TA) mixed (TA) with flour or سَوِيْق [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,] رَمَاهُ بِالرَّيْبَةِ i. e. † [He accused him of] a thing that stuck fast upon him. (TA.)

ربل

1. رَبَّلُوا, (T, S, M, K,) aor. 2 (T, S, K) and رَبَّلُوا, (K) inf. n. رَبَّلُوا, (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. — رَبَّلَتْ She (a woman) was, or became, fleshy; (M;) and so رَبَّلَتْ. (S.) And you say also رَبَّلَتْ نَحْمُهُ [app. meaning His flesh was, or became, abundant]. (M in art. رَبَّلٌ.) — رَبَّلَتْ الأَرْضُ, (IDrd, M, K,) inf. n. رَبَّلَتْ, (IDrd, TA;) and رَبَّلَتْ, (IDrd, M, K;) The land produced رَبَّلٌ [q. v.]: (IDrd, K:) or abounded with رَبَّلٌ: (M:) or the latter signifies it ceased not to have in it رَبَّلٌ. (T.) And رَبَّلَتْ المَرَاعِي The pasturages abounded with herbage. (T.) [See also 5.]

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

5: see 1, in two places. — رَبَّلَتْ الأَرْضُ The land had trees such as are termed رَبَّلٌ; i. e.

breaking forth with green leaves, without rain, when the season had become cool to them, and the summer had retired: (Aq, A'Obeyd, T:) or the land became green after dryness, at the advent of autumn. (S.) And رَبَّلَ الشَّجَرُ The trees put forth leaves such as are termed رَبَّلٌ. (M, K.)* — رَبَّلٌ also signifies He ate رَبَّلٌ; (Ibn-'Abbád, K;) said of a gazelle. (Ibn-'Abbád, TA.) And They (a company of men) pastured their cattle upon رَبَّلٌ. (M, K.) And He prosecuted a search after رَبَّلٌ. (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, خَرَجُوا يَرْبَلُونَ They went forth to take &c., or seeking to take &c., game &c. (M.)

8. رَبَّلَ مَالَهُ His cattle, or property, multiplied; (Ibn-'Abbád, K;) like رَبَّلٌ. (Ibn-'Abbád, TA.)

Q. Q. 2. رَبَّلٌ, originally رَبَّلٌ: see the latter, in art. رَبَّلٌ.

رَبْلٌ Fat, and soft, or supple: [perhaps, in this sense, a contraction, by poetic license, of رَبَّلٌ:] 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: (Aq, 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 رَبَّلَةٌ and رِبْلَةٌ and رَبَّةٌ: (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. رَبَّلٌ. (S, M, K.)

رَبْلٌ 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.)

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

رَبْلَةٌ: see what next follows.

رَبْلَةٌ (AZ, T, S, M, K) and رَبْلَةٌ (S, M, K,) the former said by Aq 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. رَبْلَات; (AZ, T, S, M, K;) which Th explains as meaning the roots of the thighs. (M, TA.)

رَبْلٌ Fleshiness and fatness. (IAq, T. [Thus in two copies of the T, without ة. See also رَبْلَةٌ.])

رَبْلٌ Fleshy; applied to a man: (T:) or corpulent, large in body, or big-bodied; so applied: (TA:) and with ة, fat; applied to a woman. (TT, as from the T; but wanting in a copy of the T. [See also رَبْلٌ.]) — [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 رَبْلٌ; and see Q. 2 in art. رَبَّلٌ.])

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

رَبْلَةٌ Fatness; (S, M, K;) and ease, or ample-ness of the circumstances, or plentifulness and pleasantness, or softness or delicateness, of life: (M, K: [in the CK, رَبْلَةٌ is erroneously put for رَبْلَةٌ:]) or the primary signification is softness, or suppleness, and fatness. (Ham p. 367.)

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

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

رَبْلٌ The lion; (A'Obeyd, T, S, M, K;) as also رَبْلٌ, (S,) which is the original form, (M in art. رَبَّلٌ, q. v.,) derived from رَبْلَةٌ signifying "wickedness," &c.: (TA in that art. :) Aboo-Sa'eed says that it is allowable to omit the ة [and substitute for it ي:] (S:) [and Az says,] thus I have heard it pronounced by the Arabs, without ة: (T:) or, accord. to Skr, it signifies a fleshy and young lion: (TA:) the pl. is رَبْلَات (T, TA) and رَبَائِل (S, TA:) and hence رَبَائِلُ العَرَبِ, meaning Those, of the Arabs, who used to go on hostile, or hostile and plundering, expeditions, upon their feet [and alone]. (TA. [See also رَبْلٌ; and see Q. 2 in art. رَبَّلٌ.]) 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.)

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

رَبْلٌ أَرْبَلٌ means, (M, K,) app., (M,) Good, or