

which is with the Persians the ربيع, on the fifth of آذار [March O. S.]; and the قَيْظ which is with the Persians the صيف, on the fourth of حزيران [June O. S.]: and Aboo-Yahya adds, the ربيع of the people of El-'Irak agrees with the ربيع of the Persians, which is after the شتاء [or winter], and which is the season of the flowers, or roses, and is the most temperate of the seasons: the people of El-'Irak, he says, have rain in all the winter, and have abundance of herbage in the الربيع الاوّل, which the Arabs call الربيع الاوّل, and Az says, the quarter of the خريف is called خريف because the fruits are gathered therein; and the Arabs call it ربيع because the first rain [which is called الوَسْمِيّ] falls therein. (TA.) The pl. of ربيع is اَرْبَعَةٌ [a pl. of pauc.] and اَرْبَعَاءُ [a pl. of mult.] (S, Mṣb, K) and رِبَاعٌ; (AHn, K;) or the first of these is pl. of ربيع الكلال (Fr, Yaḥkoob, S, Mṣb, K) and of the ربيع of the months; (Fr, Mṣb;) but the second is pl. of ربيع in the sense of جَدْوَلٌ, to be explained below. (Fr, Yaḥkoob, S, Mṣb, K.) Hence the phrase in a supplication, mentioned in a trad., اللهم اجعل القرآن ربيع قلبي, [O God, make Thou the Kur-án to be the life, or ease, of my heart]; because the heart of man becomes lively, or at ease, in the season called ربيع. (TA.) Hence also, (TA,) أبو الربيع The هُدُودُ [or hoopoe]; (K;) because it appears with the [season called] ربيع. (TA.) [See also, respecting the seasons &c., the word زَمَنٌ] — Also The rain in the [season called] ربيع [as meaning the half-year commencing at the autumnal equinox, (which includes what is really the spring of Arabia, called “the rabea of the herbage,”) accord. to a statement of AHn cited above, and accord. to what is stated on the authority of AZ voce نُؤُؤُ: (S, K:) or [only, accord. to some,] the rain which is after the وَسْمِيّ, and after which is [that called] the صَيْف, and then the حَمِيم: or, accord. to AHn, rain whenever it comes: Az says, I have heard the Arabs call thus the first rain falling upon the earth in the days of the خريف [or autumn]: (TA:) the pl. [of pauc.] is اَرْبَعَةٌ and [of mult.] رِبَاعٌ. (AHn, TA.) [See also, respecting the rains, the word زَمَنٌ] — Also Herbage; green herbage which the beasts eat; (TA;) [properly] the herbage that is produced by the first rain in the quarter which is called the ربيع, and which is commonly called the خريف [or autumn], (Mṣb in art. زَمَن,) [continuing its growth during the winter-quarter, which is also called the ربيع, and which includes, as stated above, what is really the spring of Arabia, called “the rabea of the herbage,” wherein, as AHn says, the herbage attains to its last stage: it seems generally to mean the spring-herbage, which is earlier or later in different latitudes:] pl. اَرْبَعَةٌ. (TA.) [Hence,] a poet says,

* يَدَاكَ يَدُ رَبِيعِ النَّاسِ فِيهَا *
* وَفِي الْأُخْرَى الشُّبُورُ مِنَ الْحَرَامِ *

meaning † [Thy two hands are such that] one hand has in it the means of the plentiful subsistence of mankind, [and in the other are the sacred months, i. e.] in the other is [that which causes] security, and safeguard, and the preservation of what is to be regarded as sacred and inviolable. (TA.) [Compare Proverbs iii. 16.] — Also † A rivulet, or streamlet; (Mṣb, K;) i. q. جَدْوَلٌ: (S, Mṣb, K;) or i. q. نَهْرٌ: (Mgh:) or نَهْرٌ صَغِيرٌ: (Har p. 402:); a rivulet, or streamlet, that runs to palm-trees: and رِبْعِ السَّقِيّ, a subst. prefixed to its epithet, occurring in a trad., † the river [or rivulet] that waters seed-produce: (TA:) pl. اَرْبَعَاءُ (Fr, Yaḥkoob, S, Mṣb, K) and رِبْعَانٌ. (TA.) A poet says, describing one drinking much,

* فَوَهُ رَبِيعٌ وَكَفَّهُ قَدَحٌ *

† His mouth is a river [and his hand is a bowl]. (TA.) — Also A share, or portion, of water for [irrigating] land, (IDrd, K, TA,) whatever it be: or, as some say, a share, or portion, thereof for the quarter of a day or night; but this is not of valid authority. (TA.) You say, لِفُلَانٍ مِنْ هَذَا رِبْعٌ (K, TA,) or, as in some copies of the K, رِبْعِيّ, instead of مِنْ, i. e. To such a one belongs a share, or portion, of this water [for irrigating land]. (TA.) — The dim. of رِبْعِيّ is رِبْعِيَّةٌ. (Mṣb.)

رِبْعِيّ: see رِبَاعٌ: — and see also رِبْعِيّ, last sentence.

رِبَاعَةٌ: see رِبْعَةٌ, in two places.

رِبَاعَةٌ: see رِبْعَةٌ, in four places. — It also signifies A kind of حَمَالَةٌ [meaning obligation, or responsibility, that must be discharged, or performed, taken upon himself by a person for others; and here, particularly, such as is taken upon himself by the head, or chief, of a people]. (S, K.) You say, هُوَ عَلَى رِبَاعَةِ قَوْمِهِ, [properly He is over the affairs of his people, as indicated above, voce رِبْعَةٌ, last sentence,] meaning He is the head, or chief, of his people. (TA.) Abul-Kásim El-Iṣbahánee says, رِبَاعَةٌ is metaphorically used to signify † The being a head, or chief; or the office of head, or chief; in consideration of the taking of the مَرْبَاعِ [or fourth part of the spoil, which was the share of the chief]: and hence one says, لَا يُقِيمُ رِبَاعَةَ الْقَوْمِ غَيْرَ فُلَانٍ † [None will act vigorously in the office of head, or chief, of the people, except such a one]. (TA.)

رِبْعِيَّةٌ A stone that is raised, or lifted, (S, K, TA,) for trial of strength: (K, TA:) applied only to a stone. (Az, TA.) — A helmet of iron. (Lth, S, K.) — A meadow; or a garden; syn. رَوْضَةٌ. (IAar, K.) — A [leathern water-bag, such as is called] مَزَادَةٌ. (K.) — A kind of receptacle for perfume and the like; syn. عَتِيدَةٌ, q. v. (K.)

رِبَاعِيٌّ A boy four spans (أَشْبَار) in height. (S and Mṣb voce حُمَاسِيٌّ, q. v.) It is also applied to a camel, like سَبَاعِيٌّ; [app. meaning Four cubits in height:] fem. with ة. (TA in art. سَبَع.) —

[Also A word composed of four letters, radical only, or radical and augmentative.]

رَبَاعِيَّةٌ The tooth that is between the ثَنِيَّة [or central incisor] and the نَاب; (S, Mṣb, K;) i. e. each of the four teeth which are next to the ثَنِيَّة, (Mgh, TA,) pertaining to man and to others: (TA:) pl. رِبَاعِيَّاتٌ: (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K:) a man has, above, [two teeth called] ثَنِيَّتَانِ, and [two called] رِبَاعِيَّتَانِ, after them, and [two called] اَرْحَاءَ, and [two called] ضَاحِكَانِ, and six اَرْحَاءَ, on each side [three], and [two teeth called] نَاجِدَانِ; and the like below: (As, TA:) and the solid-hoofed animal has, after the ثَنِيَّة, four رِبَاعِيَّاتٍ, and four قَوَارِحَ, and four اَنْبَابَ, and eight اَضْرَاسَ. (AZ, TA.) — Also fem. of رِبَاعٌ [q. v.]. (S, K.)

رِبَاعٌ One who often buys, or sells, رِبَاعٌ, meaning houses, or places of abode. (IAar, K.)

رَابِعٌ [act. part. n. of رَبَعَ]. — The chief who used to take the fourth part of the spoil, in the Time of Ignorance. (Ham p. 336.) — هُوَ رَابِعٌ He is [the fourth of four, or] one of four. (TA.) — رَابِعَةٌ عَشْرَةٌ and رَابِعٌ عَشْرٌ, the former masc. and the latter fem., meaning Fourteenth, are subject to the same rules as ثَالِثٌ and its fem., expl. in art. ثَلَاثٌ, q. v. — اِبِلٌ رَوَابِعٌ [Camels coming to water, or being watered, on the fourth day, counting the day of the next preceding watering as the first: pl. of رَابِعَةٌ]: from رَبَعَتِ الْاِبِلَ, meaning وَرَدَتِ الرَّبْعَ. (S, K.)

In like manner, also, رَوَابِعٌ is applied, metaphorically, to birds of the kind called قَطَا, as an epithet denoting their coming to water, by El-'Ajjáz. (TA.) — رِبْعِيٌّ رَابِعٌ A fruitful, or plentiful, رِبْعِيٌّ [meaning the season so called]. (ISK, K.) — One does not say يَوْمٌ رَابِعٌ like as one says يَوْمٌ قَائِظٌ &c., because there is no corresponding verb, like قَاطَظَ, &c., for such a verb would have no meaning of heat nor of cold. (IB.) — هُوَ رَابِعٌ عَلَى حَالِهِ He is abiding, or continuing, in his state, or condition. (TA.)

هِيَ اَرْبَعَةٌ لِقَاحًا — اَرْبَعَةٌ: see اَرْبَعَةٌ: She is the quickest of them in conceiving, or becoming pregnant. (Th.)

اَرْبَعَةٌ [Four;] a masc. n. of number; fem. اَرْبَعٌ. (S, K.) [Respecting a peculiar pronunciation of the people of El-Hijáz, and a case in which اربعة is imperfectly decl., see ثَلَاثَةٌ. See also سِتَّةٌ.] — ذَوَاتُ الْاَرْبَعِ The quadrupeds. (The Lexicons passim.) — جَاءَتْ عَيْنَاهُ بِاَرْبَعَةٍ † His two eyes shed tears running from their four sides: or it means, accord. to Z, he came weeping most vehemently. (TA.) [See another ex. voce ثَمَانِيَّةٌ.] — اَرْبَعَةٌ عَشْرٌ [indecl. in every case, meaning Fourteen,] is pronounced by some of the Arabs اَرْبَعَةٌ عَشْرَةٌ: and [the fem.] اَرْبَعٌ عَشْرَةٌ, thus in the dial. of El-Hijáz [and of most of the Arabs], is pronounced اَرْبَعٌ عَشْرَةٌ in the dial. of Nejd. (S in art. عَشْر.)