

excellent, رَبْلٌ. (M, K, *) = رَبْلَةٌ [its fem.]: see رَبْلٌ.

أَرْضٌ مَرْبَالٌ A land that ceases not to have in it رَبْلٌ: (T:) or a land abounding therewith. (M, K.)

مُرَبَّلَةٌ, applied to a woman: see رَبْلٌ.

ربو

1. رَبًا, aor. يَرْبُو, (T, S, M, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. رَبْوٌ, (so in copies of the S, [in one of my copies of the S not mentioned,]) or رَبُو and رَبَاءٌ, (M, K, TA,) the latter erroneously written in [some of] the copies of the K رَبَاءٌ, (TA,) It (a thing, T, S, Mṣb) increased, or augmented. (T, S, M, Mṣb, K.) Said, in this sense, of property: (Mgh:) or, said of property, It increased by usury. (M, TA.) وَمَا آتَيْتُمْ مِنْ رَبًّا لِيَرْبُو فِي أَمْوَالِ النَّاسِ فَلَا يَرْبُو عِنْدَ اللَّهِ, in the Kṣur [xxx. 38], (T, Bḍ,) means And what ye give of forbidden addition in commercial dealing, [i. e. of usury,] (Bḍ,) or what ye give of anything for the sake of receiving more in return, (Zj, T, Bḍ,) and this is not forbidden accord. to most of the expositions, though there is no recompense [from God] for him who exceeds what he has received, (Zj, T,) in order that it may increase the possessions of men, (T, Bḍ,) it shall not increase with God, (T, Bḍ,) nor will He bless it: (Bḍ:) some (namely, the people of El-Hijáz, T, or Náfi' and Yaḡkoob, Bḍ) read تَرْبُوا, (T, Bḍ,) meaning, in order that ye may increase [the property of men], or in order that ye may have forbidden addition [or usury therein]. (Bḍ.) — Also It became high. (Mṣb, *TA.) — رَبًا, aor. as above; and يَرْبِي, aor. يَرْبِي; said of a child, He grew up. (Mṣb.) You say, رَبْوْتُ فِي رَبِّي, (S,) or فِي حَجْرِهِ, (S,) inf. n. رَبْوٌ, (M, K, TA) and رَبُو, (M, TA,) with ḍamm, (TA,) this latter on the authority of Lḥ, (M, TA,) accord. to the K رَبُو, with fet-ḥ, but correctly with ḍamm; (TA;) and رَبِيْتُ, (S, M, TA,) in the copies of the K erroneously written رَبِيْتُ, (TA,) inf. n. رَبِيٌّ and رَبِيٌّ, (M, K, TA; [the latter, accord. to the CK, رَبِي, which is a mistranscription;]) I grew up [among the sons of such a one, or in his care and protection]. (S, M, K.) — رَبَّتِ الْأَرْضُ The ground [being rained upon] became large, and swelled. (M, TA.) In the Kṣur xxii. 5 and xli. 39, for رَبَّتْ, some read رَبَّاتٌ: the former means and [becomes large, and swells; or] increases: the latter means "and rises." (T. [See art. رَبَا.] — رَبًّا السَّوِيقُ, inf. n. رَبْوٌ, The سويق [or meal of parched barley] had water poured upon it, and in consequence swelled: (M, TA:) in the copies of the K, رَبًّا السَّوِيقُ, expl. as meaning he poured water on the سويق, and it consequently swelled. (TA.) — رَبًّا said of a horse, (S, K,) aor. يَرْبُو, (TA,) inf. n. رَبْوٌ, (K,) He became swollen, or inflated, from running, or from fear, or fright. (S, K.) — He was, or became, affected with what is termed رَبْوٌ; (S, M, K;) i. e. he was, or became, out of breath; his breath

became interrupted by reason of fatigue or running &c.; or he panted, or breathed shortly or uninterruptedly; syn. انْبَهَرَ: (TA:) and so تَرَبَّى;

for you say, طَلَبْنَا الصَّيْدَ حَتَّى تَرَبَّيْنَا, i. e. [We pursued the chase until] we became out of breath; &c.; syn. نَهَرْنَا. (M.) — See also 4. — رَبْوْتُ رَبْوَةً I ascended, or mounted, upon the hill, or elevated ground. (S, K.)

2. تَرْبِيَةً, (S, M, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. تَرْبِيَةٌ, (S, K,) I reared him, fostered him, or brought him up; (M, Mṣb;) namely, a child: (Mṣb:) I fed, or nourished, him, or it; (S, Mgh, K;) namely, a child, (Mgh,) or anything of what grows, or increases, such as a child, and seed-produce, and the like; (S;) as also تَرْبِيَتُهُ: (Mgh, K:) the former is said to be originally رَبِيَتُهُ. (Er-Rághib, TA. [See 1 in art. رَب, in two places.]) [Thus رَبِيَتٌ signifies I reared, or cultivated, plants or trees.] And رَبِيٌّ is said of earth, or soil, meaning It fostered plants or herbage. (L in art. رَشَح, &c.) And يَنْوِرُ وَلَا يَرْبِي is said of a tree [as meaning It produces blossoms, but does not mature its produce]. (AḤn, M and L in art. مَط.) — رَبِيْتُ الْاِتْرَجَ بَعْسَلٍ [I preserved the citron with honey], and الْوَرْدَ بَسْكَرٍ [the roses with sugar: like رَبِيَتُهُ]. (TA.) — رَبِيْتُ [in the CK حَنَاقَهُ, which I think a mistranscription,] I removed, or eased, [his cord with which he was being strangled; app. meaning, his straitness;] (K;) mentioned by Z. (TA.) [See a similar phrase in art. رَخُو, conj. 4.]

3. رَابَاهُ, (K in art. مَجْر, as syn. of مَا جَرَهُ,) inf. n. مَرَابَاهَةٌ, (TA ibid.,) [He practised usury, or the like, with him: used in this sense in the present day.] — And رَابِيَتُهُ, (K,) inf. n. as above, (TA,) I treated him with gentleness, or blandishment; soothed, coaxed, wheedled, or cajoled, him. (K, *TA.)

4. أَرْبِيَةً (in [some of] the copies of the K, erroneously, اَرْبِيَتُهُ, TA) I increased, or augmented, it. (M, K, TA.) Hence, in the Kṣur [ii. 277], وَيَرْبِي الصَّدَقَاتِ, (M, TA) And He will increase, or augment, alms-deeds; (Jel;) will multiply the recompense thereof, (Bḍ, Jel,) and bless them. (Bḍ.) See also an ex. in the first paragraph. — أَرْبَيْتُ I took more than I gave. (S.) — [Hence,] اَرْبِي, said of a man, signifies [particularly] He engaged in, or entered upon, الرَّبَا [i. e. the practising, or taking, of usury or the like; he practised, or took, usury or the like; as also رَبًّا, aor. يَرْبُو; for] اَرْبِيًا and رَبْوًا, as inf. ns., both signify, in Pers., رَبَّا خورْدَن. (KL. [In the TA, رَبَّا, said of a man, is expl. by the words رَبْوَةٌ: but I think that the right reading must be رَبْوًا فِي رَبْوًا, or مِنْ رَبْوًا; and the meaning, He acquired in the practice of usury or the like, or he acquired of usury or the like.]) See, again, an ex. in the first paragraph. — اَرْبِي وَنَحْوَهَا, (M, Mṣb,) اَرْبِي عَلَى الْخَمْسِينَ, (M, Mṣb,) He exceeded [the age of fifty, and the like]. (M, Mṣb.) — اَرْبِي said of the عَرْفَج, in a copy of the

S, in art رَقَط is a mistranscription for اَرْبِي, with dāl.]

5. تَرَبَّى, said of a child, (Mgh, Mṣb,) He was, or became, fed, or nourished; (Mgh;) or reared, fostered, or brought up. (Mṣb.) — See also 1, near the end of the paragraph. — تَرْبِيَتُهُ: see 2.

رَبْوَةٌ: see رَبْوَةٌ. — Also A company (IAḡr, T, K, TA) of men: (IAḡr, T, TA:) pl. اَرْبَاءٌ: (IAḡr, T, K, TA:) and رَبْوَةٌ likewise signifies a company; or, as some say, ten thousand; as also رَبِيَّةٌ; (M, TA;) or the former of these two words, (i. e. رَبْوَةٌ,) accord. to the A, signifies a great company of men, such as ten thousand. (TA.) It is said in the K that رَبْوَةٌ signifies Ten thousand dirhems; as also رَبِيَّةٌ: but in this assertion are errors; for the former of these two words signifies as explained in the foregoing sentence; and the latter of them is with teshdeed, belonging to art. رَب, and signifies a company [or great company] of men. (TA.) — Also, (T, S, M, K, TA,) and رَبْوَةٌ, (M, TA,) The state of being out of breath; interruption of the breath by reason of fatigue or running &c.: or a panting, or breathing shortly or uninterruptedly: syn. انْبَهَرَ, (T, M, TA,) and اِنْبَهَارٌ: (TA:) or a loud (lit. high) breathing: (S;) and a state of inflation of the جَوْف [or chest]. (M, TA.) [The former word is now often used as signifying Asthma.]

رَبًّا, (T, M, Mṣb, K,) or رَبْوًا, (S, Mgh,) [for it is often thus written, and generally thus in the copies of the Kṣur-ān,] with the short ! accord. to the pronunciation best known, (Mṣb,) [which implies that it is also pronounced رَبِيًا,] An excess, and an addition: (Mṣb:) an addition over and above the principal sum [that is lent or expended]: but in the law it signifies an addition obtained in a particular manner: (Er-Rághib, TA:) [i. e. usury, and the like; meaning both unlawful, and lawful, interest or profit; and the practice of taking such interest or profit:] it is in lending, (Zj, T,) or in buying and selling, (S,) and in giving: and is of two kinds; unlawful, and lawful: the unlawful is any loan for which one receives more than the loan, or by means of which one draws a profit; [and the gain made by such means:] and the lawful is a gift by which a man invites more than it to be given to him, or a gift that he gives in order that more than it may be given to him; [and the addition that he so obtains:] (Zj, T:) [it generally means] an addition that is obtained by selling food [ḡc.] for food [ḡc.], or ready money for ready money, to be paid at an appointed period; or by exchanging either of such things for more of the same kind: (Bḍ in ii. 276:) or the taking of an addition in lending and in selling: (PṢ:) [it is said to be] i. q. عَيْتَةٌ: (M, K:) [but although رَبًّا and عَيْتَةٌ are both applicable sometimes in the same case, neither of them can be properly said to be generally explanatory of the other, or syn. therewith: رَبًّا النَّسِيئَةِ is a term specially employed to signify profit obtained in the case of a delay of payment: and رَبًّا الْفَضْلِ, to signify profit obtained by the superior value of a thing received over that of a