

trough is called جرموز, and such is the case, or that مَرَكُو also signifies a small جرموز, agreeably with what here follows, and with an explanation of this word in the TA voce حَوِي: Az, after mentioning AA's explanation given above, says, but what I have heard from the Arabs is, that the مَرَكُو is a small watering-trough or tank, which a man makes, or forms, or fashions, in a suitable manner, with his hands, at the head of the well, when he has not, and cannot procure, a vessel in which to give water to a camel or to two camels: and that which is large is not thus called. (TA.) [But see an ex. voce سَلَس.]

رر

1. رَمَّة, (S, M, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) aor. يَرْمُ (T, S, M, Mṣb, K) and يَرْمُ (S, Mṣb, K,) the latter [irreg. as aor. of a trans. v. of this class, and] said by MF to be unknown, but there are other instances of the same kind, as هَرَّة, aor. يَهْرُ and يَهْرُ, and عَلَّة, aor. يَعْلُ and يَعْلُ (TA,) inf. n. رَمٌّ (Lth, T, S, M, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and مَرَمَةٌ (Lth, T, S, Mgh, K,) He repaired it; or put it into a good, sound, right, or proper, state; (Lth, T, S, M, Mgh, Mṣb, K;) after a part thereof had become in a bad state; (Lth, T;) namely, a thing, (Lth, T, S,) as, for instance, a rope becoming old and worn-out, or a house, (Lth, T,) or a building, (Mgh,) or a wall, &c.; (Mṣb;) as also رَمَّ شَانَهُ (S,) or رَمَّ شَانَهَا referring to a house (دَار): (Lth, T;) and in like manner, he rectified it, namely, an affair, after it had become disorganized, or disordered: (Lth, T;) and رَمَّمْ signifies the same in an intensive sense; [i. e. he repaired it, &c., much, or well:] (Mṣb;) and رَمَّمْ he repaired, or rectified, his affair, case, state, or condition. (TA.) The saying, كُنَّا أَهْلَ نَيْبِهِ وَرَمَمَهُ (T, S,) occurring in a trad., (S,) accord. to the relaters thereof رَمَمَهُ وَنَيْبَهُ, but A'Obeid holds the former reading to be the right, (T, S,) means, accord. to AA, We were the fit persons to put it into a good, sound, right, or proper, state: (T;) or, accord. to A'Obeid, to put it into such a state, and to eat it. (T, S. [See another explanation of the verb in what follows.]) — You say also, رَمَّمْهُ, meaning [He made his arrow even, or straight, by means of his eye; or] he looked at his arrow until he made it even, or straight. (TA.) — رَمَّمْ also signifies The act of eating; and so رَمَّمْهُ. (ISh, T.) You say, رَمَمَهُ (T, S, K,) aor. يَرْمُ (T, S,) inf. n. رَمٌّ (TA,) He ate it. (T, S, K.) And it is said in a trad., عَلَيْكُمْ بِالْبَانِ الْبَقْرِ فَإِنَّهَا تَرْمُ مِنْ كُلِّ الشَّجَرِ [Keep ye to the milk of cows, for they eat of all the trees]; (T, S, TA;) i. e. تَأْكُلُ: or, accord. to one reading, it is تَرْمُ. (TA.) رَمَّتِ الشَّاةُ الْحَشِيشَ, aor. تَرْمُ, inf. n. رَمٌّ, means The sheep, or goat, took the dry herbage, or fodder, with its lips. (M.) And رَمَّتِ الشَّاةُ مِنَ الْأَرْضِ, and رَمَّتْ, The sheep, or goat, ate from the land. (S.) And رَمَّتِ الْبَهْمَةَ (M,) or رَمَّتْ (K,) inf. n. as above; (TA;) and رَمَّتْ

i. e. [The lamb, or kid, or the heant, or quadruped,] reached and took the branches (M, K) with its mouth. (K.) And رَمَّمْهُ أَكُلَ رَمَامٍ He eats every [kind of] رَمَامٍ [q. v.]. (T.) And رَمَّمْهُ الْعَظْمَ He ate off the flesh from the bone; syn. تَعَرَّقَهُ: or he left the bone like the رَمَّة [q. v.]: in [some of] the copies of the K, رَمَّمْهُ is erroneously explained by تَعَرَّقَ; [in my MS. copy, by تَعَرَّفَ; and in the CK, by تَعَرَّقَ;] the right reading being تَعَرَّقَ, as in the A. (TA.) And it is said in a trad., respecting the she-cat, وَلَا أُرْسَلْتُهَا تَرْمَرُ مِنْ خَشَائِبِ الْأَرْضِ, meaning [And I did not send her] for her to eat [of the creeping things of the earth]. (TA.) — رَمَّمْ الْعَظْمَ, aor. يَرْمُ (T, S, M, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. رَمٌّ (T, M,) or رَمَّة (S,) or both, (K, TA, [the former written in the CK رَمَّرَ.]) and رَمِيمٌ; (M, K;) and رَمَّرَ; (M, K;) [but see what follows;]) The bone became such as is termed رَمَّة; (M, TA;) [i. e.] became old and decayed; (MA, KL;) syn. بَلِيَ. (T, S, Mgh, Mṣb, K.) Accord. to IAqr, one says, أَرَمَّتْ عِظَامُهُ and رَمَّتْ عِظَامُهُ, meaning His bones became old and decayed; syn. بَلَيْتَ: but others explain رَمَّرَ الْعَظْمَ differently, as below: see 4. (T.) In the saying, mentioned in a trad., يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ كَيْفَ تَعَرَّضَ صَلَاتُنَا عَلَيْكَ وَقَدْ أَرَمَّتْ, meaning بَلَيْتَ [i. e. O Apostle of God, how shall our blessing be offered, or addressed, to thee when thou shalt have become decayed in the grave?], the last word is originally أَرَمَّتْ; one of the two رَم being rejected; like as is done in أَحَسَّتْ, for أَحَسَّتْ: (IAth, K, TA: [in the CK, تَعَرَّضَ is put in the place of تَعَرَّضَ:] accord. to one relation, it is أَرَمَّتْ; accord. to another, رَمَّتْ; and accord. to another, أَرَمَّتْ: but the first is the proper manner of relation. (TA.) And رَمَّ الْحَبْلُ The rope became [old and worn out or rotten, (see رَمَّة,) or] ragged, or dis-sundered. (M.)

2: see 1, first sentence.

4. رَمَّرَ, said of a bone, It had in it, or contained, رَم, i. e. marrow, (T, S, K,) running therein. (S.) One says of a sheep or goat (S, M) that is lean, or emaciated, (S,) and of a she-camel, (M,) مَا يَرْمُ مِنْهَا مَضْرِبٌ (S, M,) meaning Not a bone of her that is broken and from which the marrow is [sought to be] extracted [contains any marrow]: (M:) i. e., if any of her bones be broken, no marrow will be found in it. (S.) And رَمَّتْ is said of a she-camel in the first stage of fatness when becoming in good condition of body, and in the last stage thereof when becoming lean; (M, TA;) meaning She had in her somewhat of marrow. (TA.) — See also 1, in the latter part of the paragraph, in four places. — Also, (T, S, M, K,) inf. n. رَمَّمْ (T,) He (a man, T) was, or became, silent; (T, M, K;) in a general sense; or, as some say, from fear, or fright: (M:) [and in like manner a bird: see its part n. مَرَمٌ:] or they (a company of men) were, or be-

came, silent. (S.) [See also R. Q. 2.] — رَمَّرَ إِلَى اللَّهِ He inclined to diversion, sport, or play. (IAqr, M, K.) — And رَمَّرَ لَكَذَا He was cheered, or delighted, and pleased, or was diverted, by reason of such a thing; like أَرِنَ لَهُ (T in art. رن.)

5. رَمَّمَهُ He proceeded gradually, by degrees, step by step, or time after time, with the repairing of it; or with the putting it into a good, sound, right, or proper, state. (TA.) — See also 1, near the middle of the paragraph, in two places.

8: see 1, in the middle portion of the paragraph, in four places. — رَمَّرَ is also said of a young camel as meaning He began to be in that state in which one could feel his hump: (K.)

10. اسْتَرَمَّ It (a wall, S, MA, Mgh, K, or a building, KL) needed, or required, its being repaired; (M, MA, K, KL; expl. in the M and K by دَعَا إِلَى إِصْلَاحِهِ;) having become old: (MA:) or attained to the time in which it should be repaired; (S, Mgh;) a long period having elapsed since it was plastered with mud. (S.)

R. Q. 1. رَمَّرَ: see 1, in two places.

R. Q. 2. تَرَمَّرَ He moved his lips, (T,) or his mouth, (S,) to speak: (T, S;) or تَرَمَّرُوا they put themselves in motion to speak, but spake not: (M, K;) but it is said to be mostly used in negative phrases. (TA.) One says, مَا تَرَمَّرَ فُلَانٌ بِحَرْفٍ Such a one uttered not [a letter, or a word]: (T, TA:) or put not himself in motion [therewith]. (IDrd, TA.) And رَمَّرَ فَمَا رَمَّرَ كَلِمَةً [He spoke to him and] he returned not a reply. (M, TA.)

رَمَّ an inf. n. of 1 [q. v.]. (Lth, T, S, &c.) — One says, مَا لِي مِنْهُ حَمٌّ وَلَا رَمٌّ There is not for me any avoiding it, or escaping it: (S;) or مَا لَهُ عَنْ ذَلِكَ الْأَمْرِ حَمٌّ وَلَا رَمٌّ There is not for him any avoiding, or escaping, that thing, or affair: (TA:) and some say حَمٌّ وَلَا رَمٌّ: (S;) so says Lth. (T:) [accord. to ISd,] in the saying مَا عَنْ ذَلِكَ حَمٌّ وَلَا رَمٌّ, meaning There is no avoiding, or escaping, that, رَمٌّ is an imitative sequent; (M;) and so says Lth. (T. [But see the next paragraph.]) — See also another signification assigned to رَمٌّ in the last sentence but one of the next paragraph. — [And see the last sentence also of that paragraph.]

رَمَّرَ: see 1, second sentence: — and see also the paragraph next preceding this, in two places. — Also i. q. مَرَمَةٌ بِبَيْتٍ (ISk, T, S, M,) i. e. Household-goods; or the utensils and furniture of a house or tent. (M. [This explanation, from the M, I have found, in the TT, since I composed art. ثمر; in which I have said that, accord. to analogy, مَرَمَةُ الْبَيْتِ app. signifies the means by which a house, or tent, is put into a good state; and therefore good furniture and utensils.]) So in the saying, مَا لَهُ ثَمْرٌ وَلَا رَمٌّ (ISk, T, S, M,) and مَا يَمْلِكُ ثَمًّا وَلَا رَمًّا (ISk, T, S,) i. e. He has not,