

an intensive) signification; as appears from what here follows:] in the saying [of a poet],

وَكَانَ ذُو الْعَرْشِ بِنَا أَرَايِي

[app. meaning *And the Lord of the empyrean was, or is, to us, very merciful*], by the last word is meant أَرَايِي [and أَحْمَرِي [and أَرَبِي, q. v.]. (M.) — also signifies *Wine*; (O, K;) and رَاف is a dial. var. thereof. (TA in art. روف.)

رُؤْفٌ : } see the next preceding paragraph.
رِفٌّ : }

رُؤُوفٌ : see رَافٌ. — الرَّؤُوفُ is one of the epithets applied to God; meaning الرَّحِيمُ [The Merciful: or rather it has an intensive signification, i. e. *The Very Merciful*]. (T.)

رَافٌ : } see رَافٌ.
أَرَايِي : }

[This art. is wanting in the copies of the L and TA to which I have had access.]

رأل

10. استرألت الرئالان *The young ostriches became big, or advanced in age*; syn. كَبُرَتْ, (O,) or كَبُرَتْ, (so in one of my copies of the S, in the other كَثُرَتْ [which is a mistranscription],) or كَبُرَتْ أَسَانَهَا. (K: so in my MS. copy and in the CK.) — And [hence,] استرألت النباتُ + *The plant, or herb, became tall*; likened to the neck of the young ostrich. (S, O; K.)

رَأْلٌ *The young one of the ostrich*: (T, S, M, K:) or a *young ostrich in its first year, or a year old*: (M, K:) it occurs in a verse of Imra-el-Kays written رال, without ة: (M:) fem. with ة: (S, M, K:) pl. (of pauc., TA) أَرُؤُلُ (K, TA, [in the TT, as from the M, written أَرَال, probably for أَرَالُ,]) and (of mult., TA) رِئَالٌ and رِئَالٌ (S, M, K) and رِئَالَةٌ. (M, K.) — [Hence,] الرِئَالُ [which seems to be the most common of the pls.] + *Certain stars*: (S, Sgh, K:) [probably *certain small stars in the neighbourhood of those called التَّعَائِيرُ, or of those called التَّعَامَاتُ (in Cetus), and regarded as the young ones of these.*] — [Hence also,] رَأْلَةٌ: † *He was, or became, light of intellect, lightwitted, or irresolute.* (S and Z and TA in art. زف.) And زَفٌ رَأْلِي + *I was, or became, affected with sadness, or disquietude of mind, like the young ostrich by reason of fear, or fright*; a phrase like شَأَلَتْ نَعَامَتَهُمُ meaning "They were frightened, and fled." (M.) And زَفٌ رَأْلِيهِمُ + *They perished, or died.* (TA.) And خَوَدٌ رَأْلَةٌ + *He was, or became, frightened.* (Ham p. 179.)

رُؤَالٌ and رَأْوُولٌ, (Aṣ, T, M, K, [the latter in the CK رَأْوُلُ,]) with ة accord. to ISk, and without ة accord. to A'Obeyd, (M, TA.) *The slaver of a horse* (Aṣ, ISk, T, M, K, TA) or *similar beast*, (ISk, T,) that drops from him: (TA:) or his

froth, or foam: (K:) accord. to Lth, رُؤَالٌ [q. v. in art. رول, thus without ة,] signifies the *spittle of a horse or similar beast*. (T.) — Also the former, (M,) or † the latter, (K,) *A redundance in [the number of] the teeth of a horse or similar beast*: (M, K:) but Aṣ denies that these two words have this meaning. (T. [See what next follows.]

رَائِلَةٌ and رَائِلَةٌ, accord. to Lth, signify *A tooth that grows to a horse or similar beast, preventing him from drinking [with ease] and from [eating in the manner termed] قَضْرٌ*: and accord. to En-Nadr, [the pl.] رِئَالٌ signifies *small teeth that grow at the roots of the large teeth, and excavate the roots of the latter so that these fall out*: (T:) but Aṣ disallows this. (TA. [See also art. رول: and see the latter sentence of the next preceding paragraph.]

رَائِلَةٌ: see the next preceding paragraph.

رَأْوُولٌ: see رُؤَالٌ, in two places.

رِئَالَةٌ *An ostrich having رِئَالٌ [or young ones]*. (M, K.)

مَرْمَرَانِلًا *He (a man, S) passed along quickly.* (S, K.)

رأم

1. رَمَتْ وَلَدَهَا, (T, S, M, K,) aor. ٤, (T,) inf. n. رَامًا, (T, S, M, K*) and رَامٌ, (M, K*) and رَامَانٌ, (TA,) *She (a camel) loved, (T, S,) or affected, or inclined to, and kept to, or clave to, (M, K,) her young one.* (T, S, M, K.) And تَرَامُ بِأَنْفِهَا is also said of a she-camel [as meaning *She makes a show of affection with her nose, by smelling her young one; not having true love*]. (S, M, K, all in art. ذار; &c. [See مَدَائِرُ, and see also مَعَارِضُ.]) A poet says,

أَمَّ كَيْفَ يَنْفَعُ مَا تُعْطِي الْعَلُوقَ بِهِ
رِئْمَانٌ أَنْفٍ إِذَا مَا صَنَّ بِاللَّبِينِ

or رِئْمَانٌ or رِئْمَانٌ, accord. to different relaters: [i. e. *Or how profits what she that smells a young one but refuses to yield her milk to it gives, (the ب in بِهِ being redundant,) showing affection with the nose, (accord. to the first reading,) or a showing of affection with the nose, (accord. to the second and third readings,) when there is niggardliness with the milk?*] he who says رِئْمَانٌ uses this word as an inf. n.: he who says رِئْمَانٌ makes it a substitute for ما: and he who says رِئْمَانٌ makes it a substitute for the ه [in بِهِ]. (M.) — [Hence,] رَمَّ الشَّيْءُ † *He loved the thing, (S, K, TA,) and (S, K, TA) kept, or clave, to it.* (S, M, K, TA.) One says, رَمَّتِ الْأَثَانِي الرَّمَادُ † [The three stones whereon the cooking-pot was placed clave to the ashes]: as though the ashes were their young. (T, K, TA.) — And رَمَّ الْجُرْحُ, inf. n. رِئْمَانٌ (AZ, T, S, M) and رَامٌ, (M, K,) † *The wound coalesced, or closed*; (AZ, T, S, TA;) *the mouth of the wound drew together, or closed, preparatively to healing.* (M, K, TA.) — رَامٌ, (T, S, M, K,) aor. ٤, (T, K,) inf. n. رَامٌ, (T, M,) *He repaired* (T, S,

M, K) a crack, or fissure, or a crack, or fissure (T, M:) so says Es signifies the same; for, verse:

بِ مِنْ أَوَارَةٍ جُدَعَتْ
وَبَا لَمْ تَرَامُ شُعُوبَهَا

[And slain men in a winding Uváreh, (a certain water, o Temeem,) that had been mutilated of which the rifts have not been (S, TA.) — And He twisted a re strongly; as also رَامًا. (M, K.)

3: see the last sentence but one above

4. ارَامَ النَّاقَةَ *He made the she-camel*

or *incline to, (ISk, T, S, K,) her رَامٌ (ISk, T,) or the رَامِ, (S,) or one that was young one*: (K:) or *وَلَدَهَا عَلَيَّ* *her to affect, or incline to, her young one.* (

— [Hence,] ارَامَهُ عَلَى الْأَمْرِ, (ISk, T,) or ارَامَهُ الشَّيْءَ, (M, K,) + *He compelled him against his will to do the thing*: (ISk, T, M, K:) and so ارَامَهُ عَلَيْهِ. (TA.) And ارَامَهُ إِلَيَّ كَذَا + *He, or it, caused him to want such a thing.* (AA, TA in art. دمع.) — ارَامَ الْجُرْحَ, (inf. n. ارَامٌ, T,) + *He dressed, or treated curatively, the wound, (T, S, M, K,) in order that it might heal, or close, (S,) or so that it closed.* (M, K.) — See also 1, last sentence.

5. تَرَامَتْ عَلَى وَلَدِهَا, said of a she-camel, i. q.

تَعَطَّفَتْ عَلَيْهِ [app. meaning, as quasi-pass. of عَطَفَ عَلَيْهِ, *She was made to affect, or incline to, her young one*]. (TT, from the M. [There written تَرَامَتْ, which is, in my opinion, a mistranscription.] — [I pitied, or compassionated, him; or did so much; or affected, or expressed, pity, or compassion, or much pity or compassion, for him; or expressed a wish that God would have mercy on him]. (K, TA.)

[8. ارْتَامٌ, said by Golius to signify *It (a wound) closed, or became consolidated, as on the authority of the S and K, I do not find in any copy of either of those lexicons, nor in any other lexicon.*]

رَامٌ *A she-camel's young one*; (T, S;) accord. to IAṣ: (T:) or *a she-camel's young one which she affects, or to which she inclines*: (M:) and, (S, M,) accord. to Lth, (T,) i. q. رُؤٌ [which has the former of the meanings above, but more commonly signifies *a skin of a young unweaned camel stuffed with straw or with panic grass or with dry herbage, to which a she-camel is made to incline when her young one has died; it being brought near to the mother of a young camel that has died, in order that she may incline to it and yield her milk*]: (T, S, M, K:) or *a young one to which she that is not its mother is made to incline.* (T.)

فَلَانَ رُؤْمٌ لِلصَّبِيرِ [evidently, I think, a mistranscription, for رُؤْمٌ, which is also written رُؤْمٌ.]