

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.]

## ر

1. رَمَّة (S, M, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) aor. يَرُمُّ (T, S, M, Mṣb, K) and يَرُمُّ (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 يَهْرُ aor. يَهْرُ and يَهْرُ, and عَهْلُ aor. يَعْلُ and يَعْلُ (TA,) inf. n. رَمْرَمٌ (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 رَمْرَمَةٌ (S,) or رَمْرَمَةٌ 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 رَمْرَمٌ signifies the same in an intensive sense; [i. e. he repaired it, &c., much, or well:] (Mṣb;) and رَمْرَمٌ he repaired, or rectified, his affair, case, state, or condition. (TA.) The saying, كُنَّا أَهْلَ ثَجِهٍ وَرَمَّةٍ (T, S,) occurring in a trad., (S,) accord. to the relaters thereof ثَجِهٍ وَرَمَّةٍ, 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, رَمْرَمَةٌ meaning I [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.) — رَمْرَمٌ also signifies The act of eating; and so رَمْرَمَةٌ. (ISh, T.) You say, رَمْمَةٌ (T, S, K,) aor. يَرُمُّ (T, S,) inf. n. رَمْرَمٌ (TA,) He ate it. (T, S, K.) And it is said in a trad., عَلَيْكُمْ بِالْبَانَ الْبَقَرِ [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 رَمْرَمَةٌ. (TA.) رَمْرَمٌ aor. تَرْمَرٌ, inf. n. رَمْرَمٌ, means The sheep, or goat, took the dry herbage, or fodder, with its lips. (M.) And رَمْمَتِ الشَّاةُ and رَمْمَتِ الشَّاةُ, The sheep, or goat, ate from the land. (S.) And رَمْمَتِ الْبَهْمَةَ (M,) or رَمْمَتِ الْبَهْمَةَ (K,) inf. n. as above; (TA;) and رَمْمَتِ

i. e. [The lamb, or kid, or the heast, or quadruped,] reached and took the branches (M, K) with its mouth. (K.) And رَمْرَمٌ كُلُّ رَمَامٍ هُوَ يَتَرَمَّرُ كُلُّ رَمَامٍ [q. v.]. (T.) And رَمْمَتِ الْعَظْمِ He ate off the flesh from the bone; syn. تَعَرَّقَهُ: or he left the bone like the bone رَمَّة [q. v.]: in [some of] the copies of the K, رَمْرَمٌ is erroneously explained by تَعَرَّقَ; [in my MS. copy, by تَعَرَّقَ; 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 أُرْسَلَتْهَا تَرْمَرًا مِنْ خَشَائِشِ الْأَرْضِ, meaning [And I did not send her] for her to eat [of the creeping things of the earth]. (TA.) — رَمْرَمٌ, aor. يَرُمُّ (T, S, M, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. رَمْرَمٌ (T, M,) or رَمَّة (S,) or both, (K, TA, [the former written in the CK رَمْرَمٌ:] and رَمْمَةٌ (M, K;) and رَمْرَمٌ (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. بَلِي. (T, S, Mgh, Mṣb, K.) Accord. to IAqr, one says, رَمْمَتِ عِظَامُهُ and رَمْمَتِ عِظَامُهُ, meaning His bones became old and decayed; syn. بَلِيَتِ: but others explain رَمْمَتِ الْعَظْمِ differently, as below: see 4. (T.) In the saying, mentioned in a trad., يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ كَيْفَ تَعْرَضُ صَلَاتِنَا عَلَيْكَ وَقَدْ أُرْمِتْ, meaning بَلِيَتِ [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 أُرْمِمَتْ; one of the two م's being rejected; like as is done in أَحْسِنَتْ, for أَحْسِنَتْ: (IAth, K, TA: [in the CK, تَعْرَضُ is put in the place of تَعْرَضُ:] accord. to one relation, it is أُرْمِمَتْ; accord. to another, رَمْمَتِ; and accord. to another, أُرْمِمَتْ: but the first is the proper manner of relation. (TA.) And رَمْرَمٌ الْحَبْلِ The rope became [old and worn out or rotten, (see رَمْمَةٌ,) or] ragged, or dis-sundered. (M.)

2: see 1, first sentence.

4. رَمْرَمٌ, said of a bone, It had in it, or contained, رَمْرَمٌ, 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 يَرُمُّ مِنْهَا مَضْرُوبٌ (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 رَمْمَتِ 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. رَمْرَمٌ (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. رَمْرَمٌ:] or they (a company of men) were, or be-

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

5. رَمْمَةٌ 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. — رَمْرَمٌ 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. اسْتَرَمَّتْ 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. رَمْرَمٌ: see 1, in two places.

R. Q. 2. تَرْمَرٌ He moved his lips, (T,) or his mouth, (S,) to speak: (T, S;) or تَرْمَرُوا 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 تَرْمَرُوا فَلَانَ بِحَرْفٍ Such a one uttered not [a letter, or a word]: (T, TA:) or put not himself in motion [therewith]. (IDrd, TA.) And كَلِمَةً فَمَا تَرْمَرُوا [He spoke to him and] he returned not a reply. (M, TA.)

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

رَمْرَمٌ: see 1, second sentence: — and see also the paragraph next preceding this, in two places. — Also i. q. بَيْتٌ رَمْمَةٌ (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, مَرْمَةٌ 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 رَمْرَمٌ (ISk, T, S, M,) and مَا يَمْلِكُ ثَمًّا وَلَا رَمًّا (ISk, T, S,) i. e. He has not,