

by reason of leanness, or emaciation: (Ibn-'Abbád, TA:) or **ارمق** signifies *he perished, or died, by reason thereof.* (K.) — **ارمق الطریق** *The road was, or became, long.* (TA: but the verb is there written without the sheddeh.)

11: see 9, in two places.

رَمَقٌ *The remains of life, (Lth, K,) or of the spirit, (S, Mgh, Mṣb,) or of the soul; (IDrd, TA;) or the last breath: (TA:) and applied also to strength: (Mṣb:) pl. رَمَاقٌ. (K.)* It is said that a man in a case of necessity may eat of that which has died a natural death **رَمَقٌ** *مَا يَسُدُّ الرَّمَقَ*, i. e. [What will stay, or arrest, the remains of life; or] what will maintain, and preserve, the strength. (Mṣb.) [In like manner, also,] one says, of sustenance, **يُمَسِّكُ الرَّمَقَ** [It stays, or arrests, the remains of life; or maintains the strength]. (S, Mṣb, K.) — See also **رَمَقَةٌ**. = Also *A flock of sheep, or herd of goats: (S, K:) a Pers. word, (S,) arabicized, (S, K,) from رَمَه. (K.)*

رَمَقٌ *Sustenance that stays, or arrests, the remains of life; or that maintains the strength; expl. by يُمَسِّكُ الرَّمَقَ. (IF, Mṣb, K.)* = [And accord. to Golius, on the authority of a gloss in the KL, **رَمَقٌ** is used for **رَوْنَقٌ**, as signifying *Fairness, beauty, or brightness: and also as meaning Bright, and clear.*]

رَمَقٌ, a pl., signifying *Poor men, who are satisfied with little sustenance, such as suffices to stay, or arrest, the remains of life, or to maintain the strength: — and envying persons: sing. رَمَاقٌ and رَمَوَقٌ: (IAqr, K, TA:) which signifies one who looks at men from the outer angle of the eye and with envy. (IAqr, TA.)*

رَمَقَةٌ *مَا فِي عَيْشِهِ إِلَّا رَمَقَةٌ*, (JK, K,) with damm, (K,) or **رَمَقَةٌ**, (S, [so in both of my copies,]) and **رَمَاقٌ**, (S,) or **رَمَاقٌ**, (JK,) or both, and **رَمَقٌ**, (K,) *There is not in his means of subsistence save what is but just sufficient: (S, K:) or a small supply, that may stay, or arrest, the remains of life, or that may maintain the strength. (K.)* The Arabs said, **مَوْتٌ لَا يَجْرُ إِلَى عَارٍ خَيْرٌ** [Death that does not lead to disgrace is better than life with a bare sufficiency of sustenance]. (Yaḡkoob, TA.)

رَمَقَةٌ: see the next preceding paragraph.

رَمَاقٌ: see **رَمَقَةٌ**, in two places.

رَمَاقٌ, *Straitness, or narrowness, of the means of subsistence. (K.)* [In the CK, for **الرَّصِيقُ** is put **الرَّصِيقُ**, which makes the meaning to be “strait,” or “narrow,” as applied to the means of subsistence.] — See also **رَمَقَةٌ**.

رَمَقٌ: see **رَمَوَقٌ**.

رَمَقٌ *Weak; (K;) applied to a man. (TA.)*

رَمَاقٌ, applied to a man, i. q. **ذُو رَمَقٍ** [i. e. *Having, or retaining, remains of life: a possessive epithet, of the class of لَابِنٌ and تَامِرٌ &c.]. (TA.) — See also رَمَقٌ. [And see رَمَاقٌ.] =*

Also *The bird that the sportsman sets up in order that the falcon, or hawk, may alight upon it and so he may capture it; (K;) also called رَامِجٌ and مَلَوَاجٌ: he takes an owl, and ties something black to its leg, and sews up its eyes, and ties to its shanks a long string; and when the falcon, or hawk, alights upon it, he captures it from his lurking-place: mentioned by Lth and by IDrd; and thought by the latter to be not a genuine Arabic word. (TA.)*

حَبْلُ أَرَمَاقٍ [in which the latter word is a pl., like **حَبْلُ أَرَمَاقٍ** in the phrase **حَبْلُ أَرَمَاقٍ**] *A rope that is weak, (S, K, TA,) old and worn out. (TA.)*

عَيْشٌ مُرَمَقٌ and **مُرَمَقٌ** *Mean, paltry, or scanty, means of subsistence. (S, O.)* And **هُوَ مُرَمَقٌ الْعَيْشِ**, (A'Obeyd, K,) and **مُرَمَقَةٌ**, (IDrd, K,) *He is one who has mean, paltry, or scanty, means of subsistence: (A'Obeyd, K:) or he is straitened in the means of subsistence. (IDrd, K.) — مُرَمَقٌ also signifies Anything bad, or corrupt. (TA.)*

مُرَمَقٌ: see the next preceding paragraph, in two places.

مُرَمِيقٌ *One who is at the last gasp. (TA.)* [See also **رَامِيقٌ**.] — And † *One who has but little love, or affection, for thee remaining in his heart. (S, K.)*

يَرْمُقُ *A weak-sighted man. (IDrd, K.)*

رمك

1. **رَمَكَ بِالْمَكَانِ**, (S, Mṣb, K,) aor. 2, (S,) inf. n. **رَمَوْكُ**, (S, K,) *He remained, stayed, dwelt, or abode, in the place, (S, Mṣb, K,) not quitting it: or he did so being fatigued, or wearied, or distressed: (K:) or رَمَكَ signifies he (a man) made his home, or constant residence, in a country, or town. (AZ, TA.) — رَمَكَتِ الْمَاشِيَةَ, (O,) or **الرَّابِلُ**, (K,) inf. n. as above, (O,) *The cattle were confined, (O,) or the camels kept constantly, (K,) at the water, (O, K,) and were fed with fodder. (O.) — رَمَكَ فِي الطَّعَامِ, aor. and inf. n. as above, [app. *He kept constantly to the food;] he loathed nothing of the food: and so رَجَنَ, aor. 2, inf. n. **رَجُونٌ**: (L, TA:) both mentioned by Lh. (TA in art. رَجَن.) = **رَمَكَ**, said of a man, also signifies *He was, or became, lean, or emaciated, and what was in his hands went away. (O, TA.)* [See also 9: and see **رَمَقَةٌ**, as applied to a man.] — [It seems also that this verb is used in a similar sense in relation to a beast; like **ارمك** said of a camel: for it is immediately added in the O and TA without any explanation, that one also says, **هَذِهِ دَابَّةٌ رَامِكَةٌ**, as though meaning *This is a lean beast: and رَمَكَتِ, inf. n. **رَمَوْكُ**, as though meaning *It was, or became, lean.*]****

4. **أَرَمَكْتَهُ** *I made him-to remain, stay, dwell, or abide, in a place, (S, K,) not quitting it. (K.)* — And **ارمك الإبل** *He (a pastor) kept the camels constantly at the water, and fed them with fodder. (TA.)*

9. **ارمك** *He was, or became, of the colour*

termed **رَمَكَةٌ**: said of a camel in this sense [and in another expl. in what follows]. (S, K.) = *It (a thing, Ibn-'Abbád, O) was, or became, thin, or slender. (Ibn-'Abbád, O, K.)* And *He (a camel) was, or became, lean, lank, light of flesh; slender; or lean, and lank in the belly; and emaciated. (Ibn-'Abbád, O, K.)* [In the CK, **نَهَكٌ** is erroneously put for **نَهَكٌ**.]

10. **اسْتَرَمَكَ الْقَوْمُ** † *The people were deemed ignoble; (K, TA;) as being likened to the رَمَكَةٌ. (TA.)*

رَمَكٌ: see **رَمَكَةٌ**. — In the saying of Ru-beh,

* **يَبِيضُ فِي الرُّوْثِ كَبِرْدُونِ الرَّمَكِ** *
[That lies down upon his breast in the dung of horses, or similar beasts, like the jade, or hack, of the رَمَكِ, AA says, **الرَّمَكِ**, here, is from the Pers. **رَمَه** [which means a “herd,” “flock,” “troop,” or the like]; and he adds that the people's saying that it means **الرَّمَكَةٌ** is a mistake. (O, TA.) [Perhaps, however, AA knew not **رَمَكٌ** as a coll. gen. n. of which **رَمَكَةٌ** is the n. un.; for as such it seems to me more reasonable to regard it in this instance.]

رَمَكَةٌ *A certain colour of camels; accord. to A'Obeyd, a dun colour; i. e. a كَمِيَّةٌ [or brown hue] so intense as to have in it a blackness: (S:) thus explained by Aḡ: (TA:) or, in the colours of camels, brownness; i. e. redness intermixed with blackness: (K, TA:) or a colour more dusky, or dingy, than that which is termed **زُرْقَةٌ** [q. v.]: (Mṣb:) or the colour of ashes: (K:) or **وَرَقَةٌ** [which is a colour like that of ashes] inclining to blackness: or, as some say, **دُونُ الْوَرَقَةِ**: (TA:) it sometimes has for its pl. **رَمَكٌ**, with two dammels. (ISd, TA.)*

رَمَكَةٌ *A mare: and [particularly] a بَرْدُونَةٌ [or mare of mean breed], (Lth, Mgh, K,) the female of the بَرَادِينِ, (S, Mṣb,) that is taken for breeding: (Lth, Mgh, K:) pl. رَمَاقٌ, (S, Mgh, Mṣb,) accord. to rule, (Mgh,) and رَمَكَاتٌ, (S,) and **أَرَمَاقٌ**, (Fr, S, Mgh,) formed on the supposition of the elision of the ʾ, (Mgh,) or this is a pl. pl., and the pl. [or rather coll. gen. n.] is **رَمَكٌ**. (K.) — Also † *A weak man. (K.)**

رَامَكٌ: see the next paragraph, in two places.

رَامِكٌ *Remaining, staying, dwelling, or abiding, in a place, (Mṣb, K,) not quitting: or especially, when fatigued, or wearied, or distressed. (K.)* = See also 1, last sentence. = Also, and **رَامَكٌ**, (S, Mṣb, K,) the former of which is the more usual, or more approved, (TA,) *A certain thing, black, (S, Mṣb, K,) like pitch, (Mṣb,) that is mixed with mush, (S, Mṣb, K,) and is then called (يُجْعَلُ) mush. (Mṣb.)* [Freytag, as on the authority of the K, in which nothing more is said respecting it than what I have given above, describes it thus: “Res ex aliis rebus composita, nempe atramento sutorio, mali Punici cortice, gummi Arabico aliisque rebus, quibus admisceri solet muscus.”] A poet says, (S,) namely, Khalaf Ibn-Khaleef El-Aḡṡa', (O, TA,)