

* إِنْ لَكَ الْفَضْلُ عَلَى صُحْبِي
* وَالْمُسْكُ قَدْ يَسْتَعْجِبُ الْأَرْمَكَا

[*Verily thou hast such excellence as renders thee above my companionship; but mush sometimes unites with ارمك.*] (S, O.) — [رَامَكْ] from the Pers. رَامَكْ, is also the name of *A certain astringent medicine, used as a remedy for dysentery &c.* In the printed edition of the “Káoon” of Ibn-Seená (Avicenna), book ii. p. 253, it is erroneously written رَمَكْ.]

* أَرْمَكْ Of the colour termed رَمَكَة: (S, Mṣb, K:) applied to a camel: fem. رَمَكَة. (S, Mṣb.) The رَمَكَة is said by Honeyf-el-Hanátim, who was one of the most skilled of the Arabs respecting camels, to be the most beautiful of she-camels. (TA.) The fem. is also applied, tropically, to a woman. (Th, TA.) — A poet says, [applying it to dust,]

* وَالْخَيلُ تَعْتَابُ الغَيَّارِ الْأَرْمَكَا

[*And the horses, or horsemen, cleave the dark brown, or ash-coloured, &c., dust.*] (TA.) — And it is said in a trad., [but to what it relates I know not,] The name of the higher, or highest, land is رَمَكَة; said by IAth to be fem. of الْأَرْمَكْ. (TA.)

رمل

1. رَمَلٌ as syn. with رَمَلَ: see the latter in two places. — رَمَلَ الحَصِيرَ = رَمَلَ اَرْمَلَهُ (نَسَجَ) A'Obeyd, T, or سَفَقَ A'Obeyd, S) the mat [of palm-leaves or the like]. (T, S.) [Or] رَمَلَ السَّرِيرَ, and [so in the M, but in the K “or”] رَمَلَ الحَصِيرَ, aor. ۚ, inf. n. رَمَلٌ, He ornamented the couch, and the mat, with جَوْهَرٌ [i.e. jewels, precious stones, gems, &c.], and the like. (M, K.) [Or] رَمَلَ الحَصِيرَ, and رَمَلَهُ, He made the weaving of the mat thin. (Har p. 55.) And رَمَلَ النَّسَجَ (M, K,) aor. and inf. n. as above; (TA;) and اَرْمَلَهُ, and رَمَلَهُ; (M, K; the last omitted in the TA;) He made the woven thing, or the weaving, thin. (M, K.) And رَمَلَ السَّرِيرَ, (S, K,) [aor. and] inf. n. as above; (TA;) and اَرْمَلَهُ; He wove (رَمَل) [or palm-leaves split and then plaited together], (S, O, K,) or some other thing, (S, O,) and made the same a back (جَعَلَهُ ظَهِيرًا) to the couch. (S, O, K.) [What is here called the “back” of the couch is app. so called as being likened to the back of a beast on which one rides: see رَمَل.] Accord. to IKt, رَمَلَتُ السَّرِيرَ [app. a mistranscription for السَّرِيرَ] and اَرْمَلَتُهُ [signify I move the سَرِير with a شَرِيطَه of leaves, or fibres, of the palm-tree. (TA.) — [Hence,] رَمَلَتُ الْقَوْلَ [اَوْلَفَ] [+] I rove, i.e. composed, the saying and the description]. (Phrases cited in the TA from two modern poets.) — رَمَلٌ, (T, S, M, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) aor. ۚ, (T, Mgh, Mṣb,) inf. n. رَمَلَانٌ [+] and رَمَلَ (S, M, &c.) and مَرْمَلٌ, (K,) said of a man, i. q. هَرْوَلٌ [i.e. He went a kind of trotting pace, between a walk and a run]; (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K; [in the M said to be “less than the المَشَى and above the العَدْوَى”] app.,

* as is remarked in the TT, through inadvertence of a writer;]) i.e. (TA) he was quick in his manner of walking, (T, TA,) and shook his shoulder-joints, (TA,) leaping, (so in the T accord. to the TT,) or not leaping, (so in the TA,) in doing so; (T, TA;) while performing the circuitings round the Ka'beh, (T, Mgh, TA,) but only in some of those circuitings, exclusively of others, (TA,) which one does in imitation of the Prophet and his Companions, who did thus in order that the people of Mekkeh might know that there was in them strength; (T, TA;) and in going between Es-Safá and El-Marweh. (S, TA.) [It is also said of a camel: see رَنَكْ.] — رَمَلَتُ السَّنَةَ or رَمَلَ الْعَامَرَ رَمَلٌ as an inf. n. [app. of رَمَلَ the year's having little rain. (KL.) — signifies The year's having little rain. (KL.) — رَمَلَتُ مِنْ زَوْجَهَا: see 4.

2. رَمَلَهُ, (M, TA,) inf. n. تَرْمِيلٌ, (TA,) He put [i.e. sand] into it; namely, food; (M, TA;) and (TA) so رَمَلَهُ, (Ibn-'Abbád, K, TA,) aor. ۚ, inf. n. رَمَلٌ; but the former verb is the more chaste. (TA.) Hence, in a trad. respecting [the eating of the flesh of] domestic asses, أَمْرَأٌ أَنْ تَكُنَّا, meaning [He ordered that the cooking-pots should be turned upside-down, and] that the flesh should be stirred about and mixed with dust, in order that no use might be made of it. (TA.) — And He defiled, or smeared, him, or it, with blood; (S, M, TA;) namely, a man, (S,) or a garment, and the like; (M, TA;) and (TA) so رَمَلَهُ; (K, TA;) but in this sense also the former verb is the more chaste. (TA.) And رَمَلَ فُلَانٌ بِالدَّمِ Such a one was defiled, or smeared, with blood. (T, TA.) [See also 4 and 5.] — In relation to speech, or language, (TA,) signifies i. q. التَّزَيِيفُ; (K, TA; [in the CK, erroneously, ۚ]) اَتَرْنَيْفُ [+] i.e. [as inf. n. of رَمَل, The adulterating it, corrupting it, or rendering it unsound, or untrue; and as inf. n. of رَمَل] its being [adulterated, corrupted, or] unsound, or untrue. (TA. [See the pass. part. n., below.]) — See also 1. — And see 4.

4. رَمَلٌ It (a place) became sandy; had in it or upon it. (Mṣb.) — [And He clave to the sand.] — And [hence,] + He became poor: (Mgh:) or + his provisions, or travelling-provisions, became difficult to obtain, and he became poor: (Mṣb:) or his travelling-provisions went: (Mgh:) and اَرْمَلوا [their provisions, or travelling-provisions, became exhausted, or consumed: (A'Obeyd, T, S, M, K, TA;) from the رَمَل; (Mgh, TA;) as though [he or] they clave to the sand; (TA;) like أَدْقَعُوا, (Mgh,) or أَدْقَعَوا, (TA,) from الدَّقَعَةِ: (Mgh, TA;) or from رَمَل meaning “little rain;” or from رَمَلهُ and رَمَلهُ meaning “he made the weaving of the mat thin;” (Har p. 55:) and اَرْمَلوا زَادَهُ They exhausted, or consumed, their provisions, or travelling-provisions. (K, * TA. [In the TT, as from the M, اَنْفَدُوا is erroneously put for اَنْفَدُوهُ is erroneously put for اَنْفَدُوهُ the explanation in the TA.]) — And [hence,] اَرْمَلَتُ, (Yz, T, S, Mṣb,) or, accord. to Sh, اَرْمَلَتَ مِنْ

زَوْجَهَا, or زَوْجَهَا; (T, accord. to different copies;) and رَمَلَتُ [alone], (K, TA, [said in the latter to be on the authority of Sh, and therefore it may perhaps be taken from a copy of the T,]) inf. n. تَرْمِيلٌ; (TA;) + She (a woman) became such as is termed رَمَلَة, (T, Mṣb, K, TA,) i.e. without a husband; (T, Mṣb;) because of her being in need of one to expend upon her; [for] Az says that she is not thus called unless she be also poor: (Mṣb:) or [she became a widow;] she lost her husband by his death. (S.) — And اَرْمَل said of an arrow, It became defiled, or smeared, with blood, (Ibn-'Abbád, K, TA,) and had the mark thereof remaining upon it; (Ibn-'Abbád, TA;) and so اَرْتَمَل. (TA. [See also 2 and 5.]) — Said of a poet, it is from الرَّجَزُ, like الرَّجَزُ from الرَّجَزُ; (TA;) i.e. He versified, or composed verses, in the metre termed الرَّمَلُ. (Ibn-Buzurj, L in art. قَصْدٌ.) — As a trans. v.: see 1, in five places. — Also He lengthened, or made long, a rope, or cord: (K:) and in like manner, he lengthened, and widened; or made long, and wide; a shackle, or shackles: you say, اَرْمَلَ لَهُ فِي قَيْدِه He lengthened, and widened, or made long, and made wide, for him his shackle, or shackles. (Ibn-'Abbád, TA.)

5. تَرْمَلٌ He became defiled, or smeared, (T, S,) with his blood, (T,) or with blood; as also اَرْتَمَل. (S. [See also 2 and 4.])

اَرْتَمَلَتْ فَلَانَةً فِي بَيْتِهَا Such a woman maintained, or undertook the maintenance of, her children, her husband having died. (O, TA. [But in both I find فِي بَيْتِهَا, an obvious mistranscription, for which I read فِي بَيْتِهِ; and in the explanation, in both, قَامَتْ عَلَيْهِ اِقْامَةً, for which I read اِقْامَةً عَلَيْهِ.])

[Sand;] a kind of dust or earth, (M,) well known: (Lth, T, M, Mṣb, K;) رَمَلَةُ is its n. un.; (M, K;) a more special term than the former; (S;) signifying a piece, or portion, [or tract, or collection,] thereof: (Lth, T, TA;) [and the former word is also sometimes used as meaning a tract, or collection, of sand:] the pl. [of mult.] is دِمَالٌ (Lth, T, S, M, Mṣb, K) and [of pauc.] اَرْمَلٌ (M, K;) [and اَرْمَلْ is used as a pl. pl., i.e. pl. of اَرْمَل; occurring in a verse cited in the TA, art. هَمْ.] — [Hence,] اَمْرِمَالٌ a name of The hyena. (ISk, S.) — [Hence also,] الرَّمَلُ, (TA in this art., [in the Lexicons of Golius and Freytag, erroneously, عَلْمُ الرَّمَل or رَمَلْ, i. q. اَعْلَمُ الرَّمَل, (IAqr, TA in art. خَطَّ,) [Geomancy,] a certain well-known science. (TA in the present art. [See a description of it voce خَطَّ.])

رَمَلٌ Weak rain: (IAqr, T:) or little rain: (Har p. 55:) or a small quantity of rain: (El-Umawee, T, S, M, K;) one says, اَصَابَهُ رَمَلٌ مَطْرُ اَصَابَهُ رَمَلٌ منْ مَطْرٍ A small quantity of rain fell upon them: (El-Umawee, T, M;) but Sh says, “I have not heard رَمَلٌ in this sense except on the authority of El-Umawee:” (TA:) the pl. is اَرْمَالٌ. (T, S, M.) — اَرْمَالٌ مَنْ اِبْلٌ A number of camels in a state of dispersion. (TA.) —