

the sense of هَلْ; (Mughnee;) or in the sense of the interrogative أَ; (Lth, T, K;) as in the saying, أَمْ عِنْدَكَ غَدَاةٌ حَاضِرَةٌ, meaning *Hast thou a morning-meal ready?* a good form of speech used by the Arabs; (Lth, T;) and allowable when preceded by another phrase. (T.)—And sometimes it is redundant; (AZ, T, S, Mughnee, K;) in the dial. of the people of El-Yemen; (T;) as in the saying,

- يَا ذَهْنُ أُمِّ مَا كَانَ مَشِيِي رَقَصَا •
- بَلْ قَدْ تَكُونُ مَشِيِي تَوَقَّصَا •

(T, S, \* [in the latter, يَا هِنْدُ, and only the former hemistich is given,]) meaning *O Dahnd*, (the curtailed form ذَهْنُ being used for دَهْنًا,) *my walking was not*, as now in my age, [a feeble movement like] *dancing: but in my youth, my manner of walking used to be a bounding*: (T:) this is accord. to the opinion of AZ: but accord. to another opinion, ام is here [virtually] conjoined with a preceding clause which is suppressed; as though the speaker had said, يَا ذَهْنُ أَكَانَ مَشِيِي رَقَصَا أَمْ مَا كَانَ كَذَلِكَ. (A'Hát, TA.)—It is also used (T, Mughnee) in the dial. of the people of El-Yemen, (T,) or of Teiyi and Himyer, (Mughnee,) in the sense of ال, (T,) to render a noun determinate. (Mughnee.) So in the trad., لَيْسَ مِنَ الْبِرِّ الصِّيَامُ فِي أَمْسَفِرٍ, (T, Mughnee,) i. e. *fasting is not an act of obedience to God*. (T, and M in art. بر.) So too in the trad., الْآنَ أَضْرَبُ طَابَ أَمَضْرَبٌ, as related accord. to the dial. of Himyer, for الضْرَبُ. (TA in art. طيب.) It has been said that this form ام is only used in those cases in which the ل of the article does not become incorporated into the first letter of the noun to which it is prefixed; as in the phrase, خُذِ الرُّمْحَ وَارْكَبِ الْفَرَسَ [Take thou the spear, and mount the mare, or horse], related as heard in El-Yemen; but this usage may be peculiar to some of the people of that country; not common to all of them; as appears from what we have cited above. (Mughnee.)—أَمَّا for أَمَّا, before an oath: see art. أَمَّا. —And أَمَّا اللَّهُ and أَمَّا اللَّهُ &c.: see أَيْمَنُ اللَّهُ in art. يمين.

أُمُّ A mother (T, S, M, Mṣb, K, &c.) [of a human being and] of any animal; (IAqr, T;) as also أُمُّرٌ, (Sb, M, Mṣb, K,) and أُمَّةٌ, (T, M, Mṣb, K,) and أُمَّةٌ, (S, M, Mṣb, K,) which last is the original form (S, Mṣb) accord. to some, (Mṣb,) or the ة in this is augmentative (M, Mṣb) accord. to others: (Mṣb:) the pl. is أُمَّاتٌ (Lth, T, S, M, Mṣb, K) and أُمَّاتٌ; (S, M, Mṣb, K;) or the former is applied to human beings, and the latter to beasts; (T, S;) or the former to rational beings, and the latter to irrational; (M, K;) or the former is much applied to human beings, and the latter to others, for the sake of distinction; (Mṣb;) but the reverse is sometimes the case: (IB:) IDrst and others hold the latter to be of weak authority: (TA:) the dim. of أُمُّ is أُمِّيَّةٌ (T, S, K) accord. to some

of the Arabs; but correctly, [accord. to those who hold the original form of أُمُّ to be أُمَّةٌ,] it is أُمِّيَّةٌ. (Lth, T, TA. [In a copy of the T, I find this latter form of the dim. written أُمِّيَّة.])—أُمُّ لَمْ لَا denotes dispraise; (S;) being used by the Arabs as meaning *Thou hast no free, or ingenuous, mother*; because the sons of female slaves are objects of dispraise with the Arabs; and is only said in anger and reviling: (AHeyth, T:) or, as some say, it means *thou art one who has been picked up as a foundling, having no known mother*: (TA:) [or] it is also sometimes used in praise; (A'Obeyd, T, S, K;) and is used as an imprecation without the desire of its being fulfilled upon the person addressed, being said in vehemence of love, [lit. meaning *mayest thou have no mother!*], like تَكَلَّمَكَ أُمَّكَ, and لَا أَبَا لَكَ, [and قَاتَلَكَ اللَّهُ] &c. (Ḥar p. 165.)—Some elide the ا of أُمُّ; as in the saying of 'Adee Ibn-Zeyd,

- أَيُّهَا الْعَائِبُ عِنْدَ زَيْدٍ •

[O thou who art blaming in my presence the mother of Zeyd]; meaning, عِنْدِي أُمُّ زَيْدٍ; the ي of عِنْدِي being also elided on account of the occurrence of two quiescent letters [after the elision of the ا of أُمُّ]: (Lth, T, S;) and as in the phrase وَيَلِيهِ, (S,) which means *وَيْلٌ لِأُمِّهِ*. (S, and K in art. وِيل, q. v.)—وَيْلٌ هُمَا أُمَّكَ means *They two are thy two parents: or thy mother and thy maternal aunt*. (K.) [But] قَدَّاهُ بِأُمِّهِ is said to mean [*He expressed a wish that he (another) might be ransomed with*] his mother and his grandmother. (TA.)—One says also, يَا أُمَّتِ لَا تَفْعَلِي [O my mother, do not thou such a thing], and [in like manner] يَا أَبَتِ أَفْعَلِي; making the sign of the fem. gender a substitute for the [pronominal] affix ي; and in a case of pause, you say يَا أُمَّة. (S.)—And one says, مَا شَأْنِي وَشَأْنُهُ, and مَا أُمِّي وَأُمَّةٌ, meaning [*What relationship have I to him, or it? or what concern have I with him, or it? or*] what is my case and [what is] his or its, case? because of his, or its, remoteness from me: whence, (T,)

- وَمَا أُمِّي وَأُمُّ الْوَحْشِ تَبَا •

- تَفَرَّعَ فِي مَفَارِقِي الشَّيْبِ •

[And what concern have I with the wild animals when hoariness hath spread in the places where my hair parts?]; (T, S;) i. e. مَا أَنَا وَطَلَبٌ: مَا أُمْرِي وَطَلَبُ الْوَحْشِ بَعْدَ مَا كَبُرْتُ in one copy of the S, وَطَلَبٌ, i. e. with وَ as a prep. denoting concomitance, and therefore governing the accus. case: both readings virtually meaning *what concern have I with the pursuing of the wild animals after I have grown old?*: he means, the girls: and the mention of أُمُّ in the verse is superfluous. (S.)—أُمُّ also relates to inanimate things that have growth; as in أُمُّ الشَّجَرَةِ [The mother of the tree]; and أُمُّ الْمَوْزَةِ [the mother of the palm-tree]; and

mother of the banana-tree; of which see an ex. in art. مَوْز; and the like. (M, TA.)—And it signifies also *The source, origin, foundation, or basis*, (S, M, Mṣb, K,) of a thing, (S, Mṣb, [in the former of which, this is the first of the meanings assigned to the word,]) or of anything; (M, K;) its *stay, support, or efficient cause of subsistence*. (M, K.)—*Anything to which other things are collected together, or adjoined*: (IDrd, M, K:) *anything to which the other things that are next thereto are collected together, or adjoined*: (Lth, T:) the *main, or chief, part* of a thing; the *main body* thereof: and that which is a *compriser, or comprehender*, of [other] things: (Ḥam p. 44:) the *place of collection, comprisal, or comprehension*, of a thing; the *place of combination* thereof. (En-Nadr, T.)—And hence, (IDrd, M,) *The head, or chief*, of a people, or company of men; (IDrd, S, M, K;) because others collect themselves together to him: (IDrd, TA:) so in the phrase أُمُّ عِيَالٍ [lit. *the mother of a household*], in a poem of Esh-Shenfarà: (IDrd, M:) or in this instance, it has the signification next following, accord. to Esh-Sháfí'ee. (T.)—*A man who has the charge of the food and service of a people, or company of men*; accord. to Esh-Sháfí'ee: (T:) or their *servant*. (K.)—*A man's aged wife*. (IAqr, T, K.)—*A place of habitation or abode*. (K.) So in the Kṣur [ci. 6], فَأَمُّهُ هَاوِيَةٌ *His place of habitation or abode [shall be] the fire [of Hell]*: (Bd, Jel, TA:) or, as some say, the meaning is *أُمُّ رَأْسِهِ هَاوِيَةٌ فِيهَا* [*his brain shall fall into it, namely, the fire of Hell*]. (TA.)—*The ensign, or standard, which an army follows*. (S.) [See أُمُّ الرُّمْحِ, below.]—It is said in a trad., respecting the prophets, أُمَّهَاتُهُمْ شَتَّى, meaning that, though their religion is one, *their laws, or ordinances, or statutes, are various, or different*: or the meaning is, *their times are various, or different*. (TA in art. شت.)—See also أُمَّة, in two places.—أُمُّ is also prefixed to nouns significant of many things. (M.) [Most of the compounds thus formed will be found explained in the arts. to which belong the nouns that occupy the second place. The following are among the more common, and are therefore here mentioned, with the meanings assigned to them in lexicons in the present art., and arranged in distinct classes.]—أُمُّ الرَّجُلِ *The man's wife*; and *the person who manages the affairs of his house or tent*. (TA.) And أُمُّ مَثْوَى الرَّجُلِ *The man's wife, to whom he betakes himself for lodging, or abode*: (T:) *the mistress of the man's place of abode*. (S, M.)—أُمُّ حَامِرٍ *The hyena, or female hyena*; as also أُمُّ عَمْرٍو; (TA;) and أُمُّ الطَّرِيقِ. (S, TA. [See also other significations of the first and last below.]) أُمُّ الْحَلْسِ [or الْحَلْسِ] (as in the S and K in art. حَلْس) *The she-ass*. (TA.) أُمُّ الْبَيْضِ *The female ostrich*. (S, K.)—أُمُّ الرَّأْسِ *The brain*: (T, M, K:) or *the thin skin that is upon it*: (IDrd, M, K:) or *the bag in which is the brain*: (T:) or *the skin that comprises the brain*; [*the meninx, or dura mater and pia mater*]; (S, Mgh;) which is called