

رمح

1. رَمَحَهُ, (S, A, L, K,) aor. ٤, (L, K,) inf. n. رَمَحَ, (L,) *He thrust him, or pierced him, with a spear, or lance.* (S, A, L, K.) — And رَمَحَ, aor. and inf. n. as above, *He* (a solid-hoofed animal) *struck with his hind leg.* (Mṣb.) You say, of a horse, (S, A, K,) and of an ass, and of a mule, (S, A,*) or any solid-hoofed animal, (TA,) رَمَحَهُ, (S, A, K,) aor. as above, (K,) and so the inf. n., (TA,) *He kicked him; (K;) or struck him with his hind leg, (S, A, TA,) or with both his hind legs: (TA:) and accord. to Az, it is sometimes metaphorically said of a camel, (Mṣb, TA,) and رَمَحَتْ is sometimes said of a she-camel. (TA.) — [In the vulgar modern language, it means He (a horse or the like) galloped.] — [Hence,] said of the [locust termed] جُنْدَب, † *It struck the pebbles: (so in three copies of the S:) or it struck the pebbles with its hind leg, (L and A, and so, accord. to the TA, in the S,) or with its two hind legs. (K.) — And, said of lightning, † It gleamed (A, K) with gleams slight and near together. (A.)**

3. رَامَحَهُ, inf. n. مَرَامَحَةٌ, *He contended with him in thrusting, or piercing, with the spear, or lance.* (A, TA. [The meaning is indicated in both, but not expressed.])

6. تَرَامَحُوا *They contended, one with another, in thrusting, or piercing, with the spear, or lance.* (A, TA. [The meaning is indicated in both, but not expressed.])

رَمْحٌ *A certain weapon, (L, TA,) well known; (L, Mṣb, K;) [i. e. a spear, or lance; one with which one thrusts, not which one casts; accord. to El-Hareere, (cited by De Sacy in his "Chrest. Ar," sec. ed., ii. 332, not so called unless having its iron head mounted upon it:] pl. رَمَاحٌ and أَرْمَاحٌ, (S, L, Mṣb, K,) the former of mult. and the latter of pauc. (L.) [Hence the saying,] كَسَرُوا بَيْنَهُمُ رَمْحًا [lit. *They broke a spear between them, or among them; meaning] † evil, or mischief, [or enmity, or contention,] happened between them, or among them. (A, TA.) And هُرِعَ عَلَيَّ الرَّمْحُ † *We were tried with a long and distressing day. (A, TA.) And هُرِعَ عَلَيَّ هُرِعَ عَلَيَّ † [They are in league against the sons of such a one as one man]. (A, TA.) And كَانَتْ عَيْنَاهُ فِي رَمْحَيْنِ [As though his two eyes were upon two spears] is said of one in fear and fright, and looking hardly, or intently; and sometimes of one in anger. (TA.) [The dim. is رَمِيحٌ. And hence the saying,] أَخَذَ رَمِيحٌ أَبِي † *He (a man, K, TA, or an old man, TA) stayed himself upon a staff by reason of extreme old age, or decrepitude: by ابو سعد is meant Luḡmán the Sage, (K, TA,) who is mentioned in the Kur-án: (TA:) or Marthad Ibn-Sa'ad: or it is a surname applied to old age, and decrepitude. (K, TA.) — See also رَامِحٌ. — [As a measure in astronomy, accord. to modern Arabian astronomers, it is Four degrees and a half; the eightieth part of a great circle; and accord. to****

various works on practical law, it consists of twelve أَشْبَار (or spans): but there is reason to believe that ancient usage differed from the modern, with respect to both these measures, and was not precise nor uniform: in an instance mentioned voce زَبَانِي, it appears to be about twice the measure stated above; i. e., about nine degrees; and to consist of five cubits, a measure perhaps equal to twelve spans.] — أَخَذَتْ رَمَاحًا, said of the [species of barley-grass called] نَهْمِي, (T, S, A, TA,) and of any similar pasture, (T, TA,) † *It assumed, or put forth, its prickles, (A,* TA,) or became dry in its prickles, (T, TA,) and thus (T, A, TA) resisted the attempts of animals to pasture upon it. (T, S, A, L, TA.) Also, said of camels, † They became fat, (S, K, TA,) or yielded milk plentifully; (S, TA;) as though they prevented one's slaughtering them; (K;) or because their owner is prevented from slaughtering them: (S:) or they became goodly in the eye of their owner so that he was prevented from slaughtering them; (A,* TA;) and so أَسْلَحَتْهَا. (TA.) One says also نَاقَةٌ ذَاتُ رَمِيحٍ † *A fat she-camel; and إِبِلٌ ذَوَاتُ رَمَاحٍ † fat camels; because their owner, when desiring to slaughter them, looks at their fatness and their goodly appearance, and is prevented from slaughtering them. (A,* TA.) — الطَّاعُونَ [The pestilence termed] رَمَاحُ الْجِنِّ (A, K.) [See the following verses.] — رَمَاحٌ i. q. شَوْلَاهَا [evidently a mistranscription for شَوْلَاتُهَا, i. e. † The stings of scorpions, with which they strike; العقرب being here used, as it seems to be in some other instances, as a coll. gen. n.: that such is the case is shown by the verses here following, quoted in the TA as an ex. of رَمَاحُ الْجِنِّ. (K.) A poet, cited by Th, says,**

لَعَمْرُكَ مَا خَشِيتُ عَلَى أَبِي
رَمَاحُ بَنِي مُقَيْدَةِ الْحِمَارِ
وَلَكِنِّي خَشِيتُ عَلَى أَبِي
رَمَاحُ الْجِنِّ أَوْ إِيَّاكَ حَارِ

[By thy life, or by thy religion, I feared not, for Ubeí, the stings of the scorpions; but I feared, for Ubeí, the pestilence, or thee, O Harith; حَارِ being for حَارِثُ; by بنى مقيدة الحمار he means the scorpions. (TA.) — [The dim.] رَمِيحٌ is a proper name of † The penis; (K,* TA;) like as شُرَيْخٌ is a proper name for "the vulva of a woman." (TA.) — † ذُو الرَّمِيحِ means † A species of jerboa, (K, TA,) long in the hind legs, in the middle [?] of each وَطِيف [here meaning metacarpus] having a nail in excess [of those of the hind feet; for the fore feet have each five toes of which one only has no nail, and the hind feet have each but three toes, all of which have nails]: or it means any jerboa: and its رَمِح [evidently a mistranscription for رَمِيحٌ] is its tail. (TA. [It is there added, ورماحه شولاتها; another mistranscription, and an obvious solecism; or probably some words which should have preceded these have been omitted by the copyist.]

رَمَحَةٌ: see رَمَاحٌ: — and see also the paragraph here following.

رَمَاحٌ a pl. of رَمِيحٌ. (S &c.) — Also [The vice of kicking, or striking with the hind leg or with both the hind legs;] a subst. from رَمَحَ said of any solid-hoofed animal: (Mṣb, TA:) it is a vice for which an animal that has been sold may be returned. (TA.) One says, هُوَ ذُو رَمَاحٍ [He has a vice of kicking]. (A.) And أَبْرَأُ إِلَيْكَ مِنَ الْجَمَاحِ [I am irresponsible to thee for the vice of overcoming the rider and running away with him, and the vice of kicking]. (TA.) [And † رَمَحَةٌ, in like manner, signifies A trich of kicking: see an ex. voce جَمَحَةٌ.]

رَمَاحٌ and رَمِيحٌ [A horse, or the like, that has a habit of kicking]. You say دَابَّةٌ رَمِيحٌ عَضُوضٌ and رَمَاحَةٌ عَضُوضَةٌ [A kicking, biting, beast]. (A.) And نَاقَةٌ رَمِيحٌ † *A kicking she-camel. (TA.)*

رَمِيحٌ: see رَمَاحٌ, [of which it is the dim.], in three places.

رَمَاحَةٌ The art of making رَمَاح [spears, or lances]. (S, A,* K.) See the next paragraph.

رَمَاحٌ A maker of رَمَاح [spears, or lances]. (S, A,* Mṣb, K.) You say, هُوَ رَمَاحٌ حَادِقٌ لِي [He is a maker of spears or lances, skilful in the art of making them]. (A.) — See also رَامِحٌ. — See also رَمِيحٌ, in two places. — رَمَاحَةٌ قَوْسٌ *A bow that propels [the arrow] vehemently. (K.)* The word رَمَاحَةٌ used [app. in this sense, without a subst.,] by Tufeyl El-Ghanawee is expl. by some as meaning *A thrust, or piercing, with the رَمِيح; but no way of resolving this is known, unless it be used in the place of † رَمَحَةٌ, as the inf. n. of un. of رَمَحَ. (L.) — Also † Poverty, need, or want. (K, TA. [This meaning is erroneously assigned in Freytag's Lex. to رَمِيحٌ.]*

رَامِحٌ Thrusting, or piercing, another with a رَمِيح [i. e. spear, or lance]. (S, Mṣb.) — Also رَمِيحٌ [in the Mṣb "or"] A man having a رَمِيح [spear, or lance]; (S, Mṣb, K;) and so رَمَاحٌ: (L:) the former an epithet [of the possessive kind,] similar to لَامِرٌ and تَامِرٌ, having no verb. (S.) — السِّمَّاءُ الرَامِحُ is the name of † [The star Arcturus;] a certain star, before, or preceding, الفَلَكَةُ [or Corona Borealis], preceded by another star, [the star η in the left leg of Bootes,] which is called its رَمِيحٌ [or spear, i. e. السِّمَّاءُ رَمِيحٌ, and simply الرَّمِيحُ, (S, K,) whence its name: it is one of two stars which are together called السِّمَّاءَانِ; and is not one of the Mansions of the Moon: (S:) it is also called السِّمَّاءُ المَرْزُومُ: (Az, TA:) the other سَمَّاءُ [is Spica Virginis, the Fourteenth Mansion of the Moon, and] is called الأَعْرُزُ, because it has no star [near] before