

* إِنَّ لَكَ الْفُضْلَ عَلَى صُحْبَتِي
* وَالْمِسْكَ قَدْ يَسْتَضِجِبُ الرَّامِكَا

[Verily thou hast such excellence as renders thee above my companionship; but musk sometimes unites with رامك]. (S, O.) — [رَامِكُ, from the Pers. رَامِكُ, is also the name of A certain astringent medicine, used as a remedy for dysentery &c. In the printed edition of the "Kánoon" of Ibn-Seenà (Avicenna), book ii. p. 253, it is erroneously written رمك.]

أَرَمَكُ Of the colour termed رَمَكَةٌ: (S, Mṣb, K:) applied to a camel: fem. رَمَكَةٌ. (S, Mṣb.) The رَمَكَةُ 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,]

* وَالخَيْلُ تَجْتَابُ الغُبَارَ الأَرَمَكَا *
[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 الرَمَكَةُ; said by IAth to be fem. of الأَرَمَكُ. (TA.)

رمل

1. رَمَلٌ as syn. with رَمَلَ: see the latter in two places. = رَمَلَ الحَصِيرُ, [aor. app. 2, and inf. n. رَمَلٌ;] and رَمَلَهُ; He wove (نَسَجَ, A'Obeyd, T, or سَفَّ, A'Obeyd, S) the mat [of palm-leaves or the like]. (T, S.) [Or رَمَلَ السَّرِيرِ, and [so in the M, but in the K "or" الحَصِيرِ, aor. 2, inf. n. رَمَلٌ, He ornamented the couch, and the mat, with جَوْهَرٍ [i. e. jewels, precious stones, gems, &c.], and the like. (M, K.) [Or رَمَلَ الحَصِيرِ, and رَمَلَهُ, He made the weaving of the mat thin. (Har p. 55.) And رَمَلَ النَّسِجِ, (M, K,) aor. and inf. n. as above; (TA;) and رَمَلَهُ, and رَمَلَهُ; (M, K; the last omitted in the TA;) He made the woven thing, or the weaving, thin. (M, K.) And رَمَلَ السَّرِيرِ, (S, K,) [aor. and] inf. n. as above; (TA;) and رَمَلَهُ; He wove (رَمَلَ) شَرِيطَ [or palm-leaves split and then plaited together], (S, O, K,) or some other thing, (S, O,) and made the same a back (جَعَلَهُ ظَهْرًا) 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 رَمَالٌ.]) Accord. to IKt, رَمَلْتُ السَّرِيرَ [app. a mistranscription for السَّرِيرِ] and رَمَلْتُهُ signify I move the سَرِيرَ [or the سَرِيرِ] with a شَرِيطَ of leaves, or fibres, of the palm-tree. (TA.) — [Hence,] رَمَلْتُ القَوْلَ and الوَصْفَ [+ I move, 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. 2, (T, Mgh, Mṣb,) inf. n. رَمَلَانٌ (T, S, M, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and رَمَلٌ (S, M, &c.) and رَمَلٌ (K,) said of a man, i. q. هَرَوَلٌ [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 العَدْوُ and above المشْيُ";] 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 Kaṣbeh, (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 Eṣ-Ṣafā and El-Marweh. (S, TA.) [It is also said of a camel: see رَمَلٌ.] = رَمَلْتُ السَّنَةَ or رَمَلْتُ العَامَ or رَمَلْتُ as an inf. n. [app. of رَمَلْتُ السَّنَةَ] signifies The year's having little rain. (KL.) — رَمَلْتُ مِنْ زَوْجِهَا: see 4.

2. رَمَلَهُ, (M, TA,) inf. n. تَرَمَيْلٌ, (TA,) He put رَمَلٌ [i. e. sand] into it; namely, food; (M, TA;) and (TA) so رَمَلَهُ, (Ibn-'Abbād, K, TA,) aor. 2, 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, أَمْرٌ أَنْ تُكْفَأَ القُدُورُ وَأَنْ يُرْمَلَ اللَّحْمُ بِالتُّرَابِ, 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 بَالِدَمٍ Such a one was defiled, or smeared, with blood. (T, TA. [See also 4 and 5.]) — In relation to speech, or language, (TA,) التَّرَمِيمُ signifies † i. q. التَّرْيِيفُ; (K, TA; [in the CK, erroneously, التَّرْيِيفُ;]) i. e., [as inf. n. of رَمَلٌ, The adulterating it, corrupting it, or rendering it unsound, or untrue; and as inf. n. of رَمَلٌ, its being [adulterated, corrupted, or] unsound, or untrue. (TA. [See the pass. part. n., below.]) — See also 1. = And see 4.

4. رَمَلَ It (a place) became sandy; had رَمَلَ 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 أَرَمَلُوا † their provisions, or travelling-provisions, became exhausted, or consumed: (A'Obeyd, T, S, M, K, TA:) from الرَّمَلُ; (Mgh, TA;) as though [he or] they clave to the sand; (TA;) like أَدَقَعَ, (Mgh,) or أَدَقَعُوا, (TA,) from الدَّقْعَةُ: (Mgh, TA:) or from رَمَلٌ meaning "little rain:" or from أَرَمَلَ الحَصِيرَ and رَمَلَهُ meaning "he made the weaving of the mat thin." (Har p. 55:) and أَرَمَلُوا زَادَهُمْ † They exhausted, or consumed, their provisions, or travelling-provisions. (K, TA. [In the TT, as from the M, أَخَذُوهُ is erroneously put for أَنْفَدُوهُ, the explanation in the TA.]) — And [hence,] أَرَمَلْتُ, (Yz, T, S, Mṣb,) or, accord. to Sh, أَرَمَلْتُ مِنْ

رَمَلْتُ, or رَمَلْتُ مِنْ زَوْجِهَا; (T, accord. to different copies;) and رَمَلْتُ [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. تَرَمِيمٌ; (TA;) † She (a woman) became such as is termed أَرَمَلَةٌ, (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 رَمَلَ said of an arrow, It became defiled, or smeared, with blood, (Ibn-'Abbād, K, TA,) and had the mark thereof remaining upon it; (Ibn-'Abbād, TA;) and so أَرَمَلَ. (TA. [See also 2 and 5.]) = Said of a poet, it is from الرَّمَلُ, like أَرَجَزٌ from الرَّجَزِ; (TA;) i. e. He versified, or composed verses, in the metre termed الرَّمَلُ. (Ibn-Buzurj, L in art. قصد.) = 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, رَمَلَ لهُ فِي قَيْدِهِ He lengthened, and widened, or made long, and made wide, for him his shackle, or shackles. (Ibn-'Abbād, TA.)

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

8: see 4 and 5. = You say also, أَرَمَلْتُ رَمَلًا + فَلَانَةٌ فِي بَنِيهَا Such a woman maintained, or undertook the maintenance of, her children, her husband having died. (O, TA. [But in both I find بيتها فِي, an obvious mistranscription, for فِي بَنِيهَا; and in the explanation, in both, أَقَامَتْ عَلَيْهِمُ, for which I read عَلَيْهِمُ.])

رَمَلٌ [Sand;] a kind of dust or earth, (M,) well known: (Lth, T, M, Mṣb, K:) رَمَلَةٌ 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 رَمَالٌ (Lth, T, S, M, Mṣb, K) and [of pauc.] رَمَلٌ; (M, K;) [and أَرَمَلٌ is used as a pl. pl., i. e. pl. of رَمَلٌ; occurring in a verse cited in the TA, art. هَج.] — [Hence,] أَرَمَلٌ a name of The hyena. (ISk, S.) — [Hence also,] الرَّمَلُ, (TA in this art., [in the Lexicons of Golius and Freytag, erroneously, رَمَلُ,]) or عِلْمُ الرَّمَلِ, i. q. عِلْمُ النِّخَطِ, (IAqr, TA in art. نِخَطُ,) [Geomancy,] a certain well-known science. (TA in the present art. [See a description of it voce نِخَطُ.])

Weak rain: (IAqr, T:) or little rain: (Har p. 55:) or a small quantity of rain: (El-Umawee, T, S, M, K:) one says, أَصَابَهُمْ رَمَلٌ مِنْ مَطَرٍ 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 أَرَمَالٌ. (T, S, M.) — [Hence, perhaps,] أَرَمَالٌ مِنْ إِبِلٍ A number of camels in a state of dispersion. (TA.) —