
 the throat of the sheep, or goat. (Mub.) _ [Also, twisted it tightly; namely, a rope, (S, A, Msb,) It (a period of time) passed over hiin, or it : and and a thread. (Mạb.) - [Hence,] الدّهرٌ it (a calamity) came upon him: see an ex. of
 as syn. with "أَمرَرْ, trans. of aor. = and s: : вee 4. - مرَرة, as trans. of of which the aor. is I : see 2. - F His bile, or gall, became roused. (A.) You say مُرْرِتُ [ $I$ sufferel an attark of bile], from (T,) or
 , (Lh, T, M, K, ) the latter of which [in the CK written مَرْ, but in the T, M, \&c. مرَّ , and expressly said in the TA to be with kesr,] is also a simple subst., ( $T$, ) or, as Lh says in one place,
 TA,) Isile, or gall, overcame me [by reason of it; app. reterring to food]. (K.)


 first verl, has an intensive signification [he, or it, mude it very bitter]. (Mosb.)
 passed, pussel by or beyond, went, went away, or passed aray, $(\underset{\sim}{\circ} \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{O})$ with him. (K.) $=$ See also 4, in five phaces.
4. إمرّ, (inf. u. إمرَّ, TA,) Me made him, or it, to pass, pass by or bryoud, go, go amay, or pass

 especially, with fluenry]. ( $\mathbf{K}$, art. ذر.) امرّرْ بـهِ (in some copies of the K, امتَّ به , but the former is the right reading, TA) [and عَتَيْه $]$ He made him, or it, to plass, or go, by him, or it.
 or go, alung, or wver, the bridge, or dyke. (Lh, K.) [Me passed his haval vver

 عَنَى عَلْقِ الشَّاةٍ $I$ passed the knife across the throat of the sheep, or goat. (Mṣb.) It is said in a trad., respecting the sound that is heard by the angels when a revelation is sent down, , كَإمْرارِ الـَبِيدِ عَلْى الطَّشْبَ ilragying, or draminy, (in a trans. sense,) of the iron over the copper basin: and in another trad., [the sound of the dragying, "r drawing, of the chuin]: or, accort. to the more cunuon relation, مَوْتَ بِرَارِ السَنْسِبَة عَلْى الصَّفُ, meaning, the soum of the drayging, (in an intrans. sense) and rontinuous runniny, of the rhain upon the [smwoth] rocks: (IAth, TA:)
 untwists and twists tightly]. (A, TA.) [See art.
 strove, with hin, (S, A,) and twisted about him, (S,) or twisted his nerk, (A,) to throw him down;
 he twisted himself about him, and turned him round, to throw him donn: ( $\mathbf{K}$ :) [for "يُريرِّ, in the $\mathbf{K}$, we find in the L ' $\mathrm{\prime}$, whene, which latter is preferred by ṢM; but I prefer the former; for it also signifies] he turned him round, (namely, a camel,) in order to throw him
 or strove, with him, and twisted his nerk, (A,) to throw hion down, (A Heyth, T, A,) (AHeyth, T, A,) the latter desiring to do the

 tnists herself about hin: (A, TA :) and "مرآر, الحَرْبِ 1 is explained by Aṣ as signifying the striving to oltain the victory in nar. (M.) $=$

 S, M, A, Msp, K, ) but this was not known by Ks, and 'Th says that the former is the more common, (M,) aor.: (S, M, Mṣb, K) and : , ( $\mathrm{T} / \mathrm{h}, \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{K}$, ) [whence it seems that the sec. pers. of the pret. is both مَرِرْتر and ${ }^{\circ}$,

 You say, قَدْ أَهرَّ مَذَا الطَّعَامُ فِى تَهِى This food hus become bitter in my mouth: and in like manner you say of anything that becomes bitter. (TA.) You say also, أمرَ عَلْيْه العُعْشُ مَرْ And Th cites,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { تُهِرُ عَلْينّا الأرْضُ مِنْ أُنْ نَرْى بِهَا }
\end{aligned}
$$

[! The land is displeasing to us from our seeing in it man, and the desolate country is pleasing to $\left.u_{*}\right]$ : the poet makes عُتِّ because it implies the meaning of تُضِيق [which is made trans. by means of the same particle]. (M, TA.) You say also, أَرْرُ ,ؤُوْ meaning : I am litter at one time, and I an sreet at one time. (IAar, M.) [Sce also
 : IIe said not, ( A arr, S, M, ) and he did not, (IA,r, M,) a bitter thing, and he said not, ( $1 \mathrm{Aạr}, \mathrm{~S}, \mathrm{M}$, ) and he did mut, (IAarr, M,) a ineet thing. (I Aạr, s, M.) You say, شتْمَنْى
: Such a one reviled me, and I did not say a bitter thing, nor did I say a sweet thing. (Lḥ, T.) And فُلّْنْ مُا يُهُّر

 see 2.
6. They two struygled, or strove, each with the other, and each tnisted the other's neck, to throw him down. (A, TA.)

## 

10. استهر: see 1 , first signification, in three places. - Also, It (a thing, M) went on in one [uniform] course or manner: ( $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{K}$ :) it (an affair, A, or anything, Mgh ) had a continuous course, or manner of .being, fe.; (A, Mgh;) it continued in the saine state: ( $\mathrm{Mgh}_{\mathrm{gh}}$ ) it (a thing) continued, or obtained: ( $M$ stb:) it (said of blood) continued in a regulur, uniform, or constant, course. (Mgh.) [And it is often said of a man.] $=[\mathrm{It}$ also seems to signify It (a rope) became tightly twisted. _ And hence, + He, or it, became strong, or firm, like a rope tightly twisted: as in the following phrases.] + IIe became strony to bear the thing. (M, K. [See an ex. in a verse cited
 as also استهرَتر مَرِبرَتُهُ : (A :) or his resulution, or determination, lecame firm, or stromg: (S:) or he became strony, after beiny weak: and
 firm. (TA.) You say also, استْرَت مَرِيرْتُهُ عُلَيْهِ : He became firm against him, or it: and his resistance ( (Hُكِيْمَ) against him, or it, became strong: ( $\mathbf{K}$, TA :) and he became urcustomed, or habituated, [or inurel,] to him, or it : a tropical signification, from the twisting of a rope. (TA.) — [And bence, app., ] استهر also signifies + His case, or stute of affiuirs, became right, after having been bad or corrupt: (ISli, T', T'A :) he repented, and became good, righteous, or virtuous. (A [but not given as tropical].) $=$ As syn. with مَرّ
R.Q.1. مَرْمر, [inf. n. He murmured;
 and probably the primary signification:] he was angry. ( $\mathrm{IA} \mathrm{A} \mathrm{r}, \mathrm{K}.)=$ He made water to pass, or go, upon the surface of the ground. (K.)
R.Q.2. تَهرمر: : see 1. $=I t$ (the body of a woman, TA) shueh; (S, K ; ) quiverell; quaked: ( K :) or became in a state of commotion: ( $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{gh}}$ :) or became smouth like [the kind of marble culled]
 side, or to and fro. (A, K.)
