the S.) And visit is said to be of the dial. of missest therein, and (sometimes) thou attainest Hudheyl. It is said that no pl. is formed from occurs as its pl. in the following مَرْؤُونَ but; but words of a trad.; مُسِنُوا أَمْلاَ الْمُرْوُونَ إِنَّهُا الْمُرْوُونَ [Amend your manners, O ye men !]; and in the saying of Ru-beli, أَيْنُ يُرِيدُ المِرؤون [Whither do the men desire to go?]. (TA.) It forms a dual; مِرْآنِ صَالِحَانِ they say مِرْآنِ مَارْآنِ (They are two just men] (S) in the dial. of Hudheyl. مُرَيْئَةُ fem. مُرَيْئَةُ, fem. مُرَيْئَةُ (S.) _ The fem. of مُرَاةً is مَرْاةً, A woman: [and a wife :] also written and pronounced مرة (S, K.) - also written with the conjunctive 1: you say أَمْراً in the nom., أَمْراً in the acc., and أَمْرُقًا in the gen.: also, آمُرُوُ in the nom., أَمْرُوُ in the acc., and آمُرُو in the gen. : also, آمُرُو in the in the gen.; أمرئ in the acc., and آمراً doubly declining the word. (S, K, TA.) [The last three forms are the most common in classical works: but in ordinary parlance, in the present day, the word is generally pronounced with fet-h to the , in each case. The final . is also often written without the 1 or or c.] Ks and Fr say, that the word is doubly declined, as to the , and ., because the final . is often omitted. (T, TA.) [When the disjunctive I is substituted for the conjunctive, i.e., when the word is immediately preceded by a quiescence, its vowel is kesr: thus you say أَمْرُو , أَمْرُو , أَمْرُا , &c.; and thus also in the fem. The name of the famous poet is commonly pronounced Imra-el-Keys and Imr-cl-Keys.] __ The fem. is A woman: [and a wife:] but with Jyou say [which is authorized by the K] الامْرَأَةُ : الْمَرْأَةُ is also said to be established by usage; but most of the expositors of the Fs reject this; and those who allow it to be correct judge it of weak authority: IO mentions also أَمُواةً, with soft after the j. (TA.) __ أَمْرُهُ is also used in a fem. sense; (Ṣ;) though this is extr.: ex. إِنَّهَا لَاَّصُورَة ا صدق [Verily she is an excellent noman: see is used, in a trad., [صَدْقَ as signifying a perfect woman : أَوْجُتُ آمْرَاةً Indeed thou hast married a perfect woman: like as you say فَلَانٌ رَجُلٌ, meaning "Such a one is a perfect man." (TA.) __ Also, أَمُرُو or أَمُرُو (S,) or مرز (K,) signifies A wolf: (S, K:) or, as Z and others assert, it is tropical in this sense. Yoo says, that the poet means, by آمرؤ, in the following verse, a wolf:

وَأَنْتَ آمْرُؤُ تَعْدُو عَلَى كُلِّ غِرَّة فَتُخْطِئُ فِيهَا مَرَّةً وَتُصِيبُ

[And thou art a wolf that assaultest on every occasion of carelessness; and sometimes thou (S, K:) or a land in which no herbage grows: or, man: (K:) or, accord. to A'Obeyd, مَرْثُ به Bk. I.

thine object]. (TA.) _ The rel. n. of أَمْرُهُ is (as in one copy of the S) or مُرَئِينَ (as in one copy of the S) another copy) and أَمَرِيُّ (Ṣ, and El-Aslimoonee and others.) [For the last, Golius, from a copy of the S, gives امْرَئِيٌّ and in one copy of the S, I find it written : أَمْرَئَى but I have not met with any confirmation of either of these two forms.] ; but is extr.; مَرْدُ seems to be formed from مَرَثَى the analogous form being مَرْنَى (TA.)

A giving of food on the occasion of building a house, or marrying. (TA.)

The esophagus, or gullet of a slaughtered مرى: camel, or sheep or goat, (S,) and of a man, (Zj, in his Khalk el-Insán,) the canal through which the food and drink pass; (S, K;) the head of the stomach; (K;) contiguous, (S,) or adherent (K) to the حُلْقُوم [or windpipe]; (S, K;) through which the food and drink pass, and by which they enter: (TA:) pl. [of pauc.] أَمْرِئَةُ (K) and [of mult.] مُرِيِّ S, K.) It is also written. It comes to] يَأْتينا في مِثْلِ مَرِيْءِ النَّعَامِ ... (TA.) us as it were through the gullet of the ostrich]: a proverbial expression, from a trad., alluding to paucity of food; the ostrich being particularized because of the slenderness of its neck, whence is inferred the narrowness of its gullet. (TA.) ___ Wholesome, &c. (See مَرْبُا _ (مَرْبُ اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ عَلَيْنًا مَرْبُا _ (see art. La and see 1 in the present art. [A rain productive of good result] غيث مرى: (TA.) كُلَّ مَرِي: Wholesome herbage. (K.) أرض مَريَّةُ A land salubrious in its air. (K.) (.مُرُوَّ Manly, &c. (See مَريُّ س

مَدِ أَهُ see أَمْرَاءَةً . مَرْ and مَرَاةُ and آمراةً act. part. n. of 4, Wholesome food. (S.) .مَرى: See 4, and]

1. مُرُوتَة , aor. مُرُوتَة , inf. n. مُرُوتَة , It (a tract, or امُرْت land,) was, or became, what is termed [See مُرَتَ __ .] مَرْتَ __ . , He rendered smooth. (A, K.) مَرْتُ الإبلَ aor. -, He removed the camels from their place. (K.) ____, [aor. -?] inf. n. مُرت بـ He broke [a thing]. (TA.) مرت نَمَرَدُ i.q. (Yaakoob:) or it is written مرث. (TA.)

A waterless desert in which is no herbage:

in which there is neither little [herbage] nor much: (TA:) or a land of which the soil does not become dry, and of mhich the pasture-grounds, or fields, do not produce herbage: (K:) or land in which is no herbage, even if it be rained upon: (TA:) as also and أَمْرَاتُ , مَرْتُ pl. of : أَرْضُ مَهْرُوتَةً and ; مُرُوتُ اللهِ رَمُكَانْ مَرْتُ (TA,) and أَرْضُ مَرْتُ ـــ (K.) .مُرُوتُ (S, TA,) A land, and a place, that is desert, without mater and without herbage. (TA.) You but land that : ارض مَرُوتٌ * and أُرْشُ مَرْتُ has been rained upon in the winter is not termed مرت, because the rain gives hope of its producing أَمْرَتُ الحَاجِبِ , (K,) or مَرْتُ (TA.) مَرْتُ (S,) A man having no hair upon his eyebrows. (S, K.) مُرْتُ الْجَسَد _ (Having no hair upon his body. (TA.)

. مُرُت sce مُرُوتُ

(a subst. K.) [The condition of a land, or tract, such as is termed مَرْتُ [or, K:) accord. to Ibn-Maaroof, as stated by Golius, it is an inf. n.: if so, its verb is مُرْتُ.

خرت . see art خرّيت مريت

A certain fallen angel,] the companion ماروت of غاروت: (TA:) a foreign word; or from الكَسُّرُ as signifying المَرْتُ (Ķ;) or from المُرُوتَة

مرمریت A calamity; a misfortune. (K.) Some say, that it is formed from مَرْمَريسٌ, by the .س for ت substitution of

1. مُرثُ , (aor. ع , inf. n. مُرثُ , Ṣ,) He steeped dates in water, and mashed them (S, K) with the hand; (Ṣ;) syn. مَرْنَ : (Ṣ, Ķ;) sometimes مَرْدُ is also used in this sense. (S.) ____, (aor. -, inf. n. مَرْتْ, TA,) He made a thing soft, (K,) so that it became of such a subsistence that it might be supped, and then supped it. (TA.) _____, (aor. -, and -, inf. n. مُرثُ , TA,) He steeped, souhed, or macerated, a thing in water: (K:) he souhed bread in water; as also مُرَدُ (Sh, As.) He steeped medicine &c. in water until it مرث hecame altered. (A.) مَرْتُ , [aor. ع] He (a child, S,) mumbled, or bit softly, his finger: (S, K:) he (a child) bit with his guins: he (a child) bit and suched a necklace, or string of beads, such as is called سُخَابٌ. (TA.) مَرَثَ مِرَثَ , aor. ع, and , (inf. n. مَرْتْ, TA,) He [a child] sucked the kind of shells called cowries. (K.) __ He sucked. (IAar.) _ He (a child) sucked his mother's breast. (IAar.) مرت مرت , aor. -, (inf. n. مُرتُ (I Aar,) He was mild and forhearing, or clement: and patient in bearing altercation. (K, TA.) مَرتُ, [nor. 2,] He beat, or struck, or smote, a