

مَرْدَقُوشُ, (K) meaning "having a dead ear," (TA,) or "having a soft ear," [which is given in the K as one of the significations of the arabicized word,] (AHeyth, TA,) because what is flaccid is as though it were dead: (TA:) or [so accord. to the S, TA; but accord. to the K, and] saffron: (S, K:) and a certain perfume which a woman puts upon her comb, inclining to redness and blackness. (K.) The vulgar [generally] say مَرْدَقُوشُ. (TA.)

[مرز]

See Supplement.]

مرزجش

مَرْدَقُوشُ, (S, and so in the K in art. مردقش &c., in some copies of the K in the present art.,) or مَرزَجُوشُ, (so in some copies of the K in the present art.,) or both, the latter being of the measure فَعْلُولُ, like عَضْرُفُوطُ, (TA,) [Marjoram; sweet marjoram; called by the former name in the present day;] i. q. مَرْدَقُوشُ: (S, K:) an arabicized word, from [the Persian] مَرزَنگُوشُ [lit. "mouse-ear": but see مَرْدَقُوشُ: in [genuine] Arabic, سَمَسَقُ: beneficial for dysury, and colic, and the sting of the scorpion, and pains arising from cold, and melancholy, and inflation, or flatulence, and the disease called نَقْوَةٌ [which distorts one side of the face], and flow of saliva from the mouth, and it is strongly diuretic, and dries up humours of the stomach and bowels. (K.)

مرس

1. مَرَسَهُ, (S, M, A, Mṣb, K,) فِي الْهَاءِ, (S, M, A, K.) aor. َ, (M, A, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. مَرَسٌ, (M, Mgh, Mṣb,) He macerated, steeped, or soaked, it, (namely, a quantity of dates, S, K, or other things, S, or medicine, M, A, and bread, M,) in water, (S, M, K,) and mashed it with the hand: (S, K:) so says ISk: (TA:) he rubbed and pressed it, (namely, a quantity of dates,) with the hand, in water, so that it became mashed: (Mṣb:) he moistened it, (namely, bread, or the like,) in water, and rubbed and pressed it with the fingers until it became soft. (Mgh.) مَرَسٌ also signifies the rubbing and pressing with the hand: and mixing; or moistening with water or the like. (TA.) — مَرَسَ إِصْبَعَهُ, aor. َ, (S, K,) inf. n. مَرَسٌ, (TA,) He (a child) mumbled, or bit softly, his finger; i. q. مَرَسَهَا, (S, K,) of which it is a dial. form; or it is an instance of mispronunciation. (S.) See also مَرَسٌ — مَرَسَ يَدَهُ بِالْبِنْدِيلِ † He wiped his hand with the napkin. (ISk, S, K.) See also 5. — مَرَسَ الْحَبْلَ, (S, M,) aor. َ, (S,) inf. n. مَرَسٌ; (S, M;) or مَرَسَ, aor. َ, (K,) inf. n. مَرَسٌ; (TA;) The rope fell on one of the two sides of the sheave of the pulley: (S, K:) or fell

between the sheave of the pulley and the bent piece of iron which is on each side thereof and in which is the pin whereon the sheave turns. (M.) And مَرَسَتِ الْبَكْرَةُ, aor. َ, inf. n. مَرَسٌ, The sheave of the pulley had its rope sticking just between it and the قَعْوُ [or cheek]. (S, K.)

3. مَرَسَ, (M, TA,) inf. n. مُمَارَسَةٌ and مَرَسٌ, (S, M,) He laboured, exerted himself, strove, struggled, contended, or conflicted, to prevail, overcome, gain the mastery, or effect an object, syn. of the inf. n. مَعَالَجَةٌ: (S:) or he did so vehemently; as also مَرَسَ, [aor. َ,] inf. n. مَرَسٌ: (M, TA:) [and مَرَسَةٌ is also, perhaps, an inf. n. of the latter verb, though by rule its verb should be مَرَسَ.] You say, فَحَلَّ ذُو مَرَسٍ A stallion possessing strength: (K:) or possessing strength, or vehemence, of labour or exertion; (TA;) and مَرَسٌ, قَلَانٌ ذُو مَرَسٍ, and مَرَسٌ, Such a one is a possessor of hardness and strength, (A,) and المَرَسَةُ, (K, TA,) A man bearing evidence of strength: (K, TA:) or of strength, or vehemence, of labour or exertion. (S.) — مَرَسَهُ, (K,) inf. n. as above, (TA,) He laboured, exerted himself, strove, struggled, contended, or conflicted, with him, or it, to prevail, overcome, or gain the mastery or possession, or to effect an object: he laboured, or worked, at it, or upon it: syn. عَالَجَهُ, and زَاوَلَهُ. (K.) You say, مَرَسَ قَرْنَهُ He strove, contended, or conflicted, with his adversary; syn. عَالَجَهُ. (A.) And مَرَسَ عَمَلًا He exercised, or practised, diligently, or plied, a work, or an occupation; he laboured. (L, voce عَالَجَ.) And مَرَسَ الْأُمُورَ [He laboured, exerted himself, or exercised himself diligently, in the management, or transaction, of affairs]. (A.) And مَرَسَ ظَهْرًا [He plied, worked, or put to labour, a camel for riding, or carriage]. (L, art. عَلِجَ.) — مَرَسَ, inf. n. مُمَارَسَةٌ, also signifies He played, or sported, with another, or others; as, for instance, with women; used in this sense in a trad. (TA.) See also 5, in two places.

4. مَرَسَ الْحَبْلَ, (inf. n. مَرَسٌ, TA,) He restored the rope to the place [or groove of the sheave] in which it ran. (S, M, K.) — Also, He removed the rope from the place in which it ran; (TA;) he made the rope to stir fast between the sheave of the pulley and the قَعْوُ [or cheek]. (S, K, TA.) Thus it bears two contr. significations, on the authority of Yaḥkoob. (S.)

5. مَرَسَ It was, or became, strongly twisted and adhering. (M.) See مَرَسَةٌ — مَرَسَ بِهِ He kept to it constantly, or assiduously; he accustomed himself to it; syn. ضَرَبَهُ [app. for ضَرَبَ بِهِ]. (M.) — He rubbed, or scratched, himself against it; ((S, A, K;) as, for instance,

a camel against the trunk of a palm-tree, (A,) or any tree, on account of the mange or an itching; (TA;) as also مَرَسَ بِهِ. (S, K.) You say also, مَرَسَ الْبَكْرَةَ بِالشَّجَرِ The cow rubs her horns against the trees to sharpen them. (A. [In my copy of the A, I find here مَرَسَ; but this is evidently a mistake of the copyist for مَرَسَ, or its original form مَرَسَ.] — [Hence, app., † He made use of him.] You say, لَا يَمَرَسُ بِهِ † [No one makes any use of him; for he is hard: nothing, meaning no profit, or advantage, is reaped, or obtained from him]. (L.) [See also مَمَرَسٌ. — † He (a camel) ate of it (a tree) time after time. (A, TA.) It is said in a trad. respecting the signs of the resurrection يَمَرَسُ الرَّجُلُ يَدَيْهِ كَمَا يَمَرَسُ الْبَعِيرُ بِالشَّجَرَةِ (A, TA*) meaning, † The man will play, or sport, with his religion, [like as the camel cuts time after time of the tree; or, accord. to another explanation, like as the camel rubs, or scratches, himself against the tree:] or the meaning is, will strive and contend in dissensions or seditions. (TA.) — † He set himself against him to do evil, or mischief. (A, TA.) — † I. q. فَلَانٌ مَرَسَ بِالتَّوَائِبِ [app. meaning, † Such a one strove against calamities and contentions, to gain the mastery]. (A.) — † He besmeared himself with it; namely, with perfume. (A, TA.) — † He wiped himself with it. (TA.) — See also what next follows.

6. تَمَارَسُوا [They laboured, strove, struggled, contended or conflicted, one with another, to prevail, overcome, gain the mastery, or effect an object:] they contended together, smiting one another, syn. تَضَارَبُوا, (A, K,) فِي الْحَرْبِ in war: (A:) and [in like manner] you say also, تَمَرَسُوا فِي الْحَرْبِ, (K in art. دَعَكَ,) or, of two men, تَمَارَسَا الشَّرَّ — تَمَرَسَا فِي الْحَرْبِ بَيْنَهُمَا [They two laboured, or strove, each with the other, to do evil, or mischief]. (S, art. كَوَحَ.)

8. امْتَرَسَ الْأَلْسُنُ فِي — امْتَرَسَ بِهِ see 5. — امْتَرَسَتْ الْخُصُومَاتُ † The tongues persisted in wranglings, or contentions, (S, M,) and assailed one another. (M, A.) — امْتَرَسَتْ بِهِ, occurring in a poem of Aboo-Dhu-eyb, is said of wild asses that had drawn near to the hunter as one that would rub himself against a thing: (S, TA:) or, accord. to Es-Sukkaree, of a wild she-ass, and meaning, She began to strive with him to circumvent him and gain the mastery (وَعَالَجَهُ) [as written in the TA; but I doubt not that تَكَارَهُ is a mis-transcription for تَكَائِدُهُ, which is much like تَعَالَجَهُ in signification; and therefore I have thus rendered it]: or the meaning is, she had his arrow sticking fast in her. (TA.)