

مَرَسَ: see مَرَسَ, and 3.

مَرَسَ A strong man: (TA:) or a man (S) strong, or vehement, in labour or exertion: (S, M:) and strong, experienced in affairs, and who has laboured, or exerted himself, in the management, or transaction, thereof: pl. أَمْرَسَ. (TA.) You say also, إِنَّهُ لَمَرَسٌ حَذِرٌ, meaning, Verily he is strong in the waging of wars. (TA.) = هُم عَلَى مَرَسٍ وَاحِدٍ They are alike in dispositions. (S, TA.)

مَرَسَ, (S, K,) or مَرَسَ, (A,) or both, the latter being sometimes used as a sing., (M,) A rope: (S, M, K:) so called because of the strong twisting and adhering (تَمَرَسَ) of its strands, one upon another: (TA:) pl. [or rather coll. gen. n.] of the former, مَرَسَ; (S, M, K;) and pl. pl., (M, K,) [i.e.] pl. of مَرَسَ, (S, A,*). أَمْرَسَ. (S, M, A*, K.) — Also, the former, A dog's rope: pl. as above. (M.)

مَرَسِينِ The myrtle-tree; (شَجَرَةُ الْآسِ;) also called رِيحَانُ الْقُبُورِ: of the dial. of Egypt: but perhaps the ن is a radical letter. (TA.)

مَرُوسٌ A sheave of a pulley that is wont to have its rope stick fast between it and the قَعْو [or cheek]. (S,* M,* K,* TA.)

مَرِسٌ Dates macerated, or steeped, or soaked, and mashed with the hand, (A,* K,) or moistened, and rubbed and pressed with the fingers till soft, (Mgh,) in water or in milk. (A, O, Mgh.)

In the copies of the K, the words فِي الْهَاءِ are omitted; and immediately after their place follows أَوَالْتَبُنْ [as though meaning, "or it signifies milk."] (TA.) Also, i.q. ثَرِيدٌ. q.v. (K.)

مَرِيسَةٌ [in the modern Egyptian dial. مَرِيسَى] The south wind, that comes from the direction of مَرِيسَ, which, says AHn, is the lowest part of the country of the Nubians, next to the district of أَسْوَان. (M.)

فَحْلٌ مَرَسٌ A strong stallion: (K:) or a stallion strong, or vehement in labour or exertion. (M, Sgh.) — لَيْلَةٌ مَرَسَةٌ: A night's journey in which is no remissness or languor; (M;) i.e., (M,) a hard and fatiguing and long night's journey. (IAar, M, K.)

مَارَسَتَانِ A hospital for the sick: an arabicized word [from the Persian]: (Yaqkoob, S, K:) originally بِيْمَارِسْتَان: (Yaqkoob, TA.)

أَمْرَسَ [an imitative sequent and corroborative of أَخْرَسَ, as is shown in the M, art. مَرَسَ, see أَخْرَسَ.]

مُتَمَرَسٌ [originally A place where one rubs or scratches himself against a thing. Hence, app.,

the saying,] — مَا بِفُلَانٍ مُتَمَرَسٍ [Nothing can be done with, or got from, such a one]: said of him from whom the enemy can obtain no advantage: (A:) or of him who is hardy and strong, so that he who strives with him cannot withstand him, because he has striven against calamities and contentions: (TA:) and of the avaricious man, from whom he who is in want cannot obtain anything. (A, TA.)

مرض

1. مَرَضَ, (S, Mṣb, K,) aor. َ, inf. n. مَرَضٌ and مَرَضٌ, (Mṣb, K,) which latter is a dial. form rarely used, (Mṣb,) He (a man, S, or an animal [of any kind], Mṣb) was, or became, [diseased, disordered, distempered, sick, or ill; i.e.] in the state termed مَرَضٌ (S, Mṣb, K) denoting that change of the constitution or temperament which is described in the explanation of this term below; (K;) as also مَرَضٌ, expl. by صَارَ ذَا مَرَضٍ. (K, TA; but not in the CK.) — [Hence, مَرَضَتِ الْعَيْنُ: The eye became languid; or languishing; or weak: (see مَرِضٌ:) or, as Golius says, on the authority of Ibn-Maaroof, was weak from much, and too much, looking.] — And مَرَضَتِ اللَّيْلَةُ: The night became dark. (Th, O.) — [The verb probably has several other tropical significations agreeable with explanations of مَرَضٌ and مَرِضٌ which will be found below.]

2. تَمَرَضَ, (S, Mgh, Mṣb,) inf. n. تَمَرِضٌ, (S, Mṣb, K,) He took care of him in his sickness; (Sb, S, Mgh;) and treated him medically, to remove his disease; the measure فَعَلَ in this instance having a privative quality, though its quality is in most instances confirmative: (Sb:) or he took good care of him, namely a sick person: (K:) or he undertook, or managed, or superintended, the medical treatment of him. (Mṣb.) = مَرَضَ فِي الْأَمْرِ, (IDrd, A,) [and مَرَضَهُ, (O, K voce ضَمًّا)] inf. n. as above, (S, K,) † He fell short of doing what he ought to have done, or was remiss, in, or with respect to, the affair: (S, A:) or he did not exert himself to the full, or to the utmost, or beyond what is usual, in it: (IDrd:) or he did it weakly, or feebly, (K,* TA,) not firmly or soundly: (TA:) as also مَرَضَ فِيهِ. (TA.) [See also 5.] And مَرَضَ فُلَانٌ فِي حَاجَتِي † Such a one was deficient in activity in accomplishing my want. (TA.) And مَرَضَ فِي كَلَامِهِ † He was weak in his speech. (IDrd.) — حَكَاهُ بِصِغَةِ التَّمَرِضِ, probably a post-classical phrase, signifies † He mentioned it, or related it, in a manner implying that it was doubtful, or was a mere assertion; as when the word قِيلَ is used.]

3. مَارَضْتُ رَأْيِي فِيكَ: see 2. — مَارَضَ فِي الْأَمْرِ † I deceived myself, or endeavoured to deceive myself, respecting thee. (A, TA.)

4. امْرَضَ: see 1. — He had a bane, or murrain, (Yaqkoob, S,) or a disease, or distemper, (A, TA,) in his beasts, (Yaqkoob, S, A,) or camels. (TA.) = امْرَضَهُ He (God, S, Mṣb) rendered him مَرِضٌ [or diseased, &c.]. (Sb, S,* Mṣb, K.) You say also, أَكَلَ مَا تَرَى يَوَاقِفُهُ, فَأَمْرَضَهُ (A, TA) [He ate what did not agree with him, and] it caused him to fall into المَرَضَ [or disease, &c.]. (TA.) — [Hence,] إِمْرَاضُ الْأَجْفَانِ (S, voce اِسْتَجَادَ): The lowering of the eyelids [in a languid, or languishing, manner: see مَرِضٌ]. (TK, voce اِسْتَجَادَ) — امْرَضَهُ also signifies He found him to be مَرِضٌ [or diseased, &c.]. (K.) = Also امْرَضَ † He was near to being right in opinion, (S, L, K,*) though not altogether right. (L.) In the K, this signification is wrongly assigned to امْرَضَهُ. (TA.) A poet says, (S,) namely El-Uḳayshir El-Asadce, praising 'Abd-el-Melik Ibn-Marwān, (TA.)

• وَلَكِنْ تَحْتَ ذَاكَ الشَّيْبِ حَزْمٌ
• إِذَا مَا ظَنَّ أَمْرَضَ أَوْ أَصَابَا

[But beneath that hoariness is good judgment: when he forms an opinion, he is nearly right, or he is right]. (S, TA.) — Also, امْرَضَهُ فُلَانٌ † Such a one was near to attaining the object of his [another's] want. (A, TA.)

5. تَمَرَضَ † He was weak, or feeble, in his affair. (A,* K, TA.) [It seems to be indicated in the A that تَمَارَضَ also has this signification; like as مَارَضَ in nearly the same sense is syn. with مَرَضَ, q.v.: or perhaps تَمَارَضَ signifies † he feigned, or made a false show of, weakness, or feebleness, in his affair: it is said, in the A, to be used tropically as well as properly.]

6. تَمَارَضَ He feigned, or made a false show of, مَرَضَ [or disease, &c.] in himself. (S, A,*) — See also 5.

مَرَضٌ: see 1: and see what here next follows, in six places.

مَرَضٌ (IDrd, S, O, Mṣb, K) and مَرَضٌ (Mṣb, K:) see 1: i.q. سَقَرٌ [Disease, disorder, distemper, sickness, illness, or malady]; (IDrd, S;) which is the contr. of صِحَّةٌ; and affects man and the camel [&c.]: (IDrd:) or a certain state foreign to the constitution or temperament, injurious to the intellect; whence it is known that pains and tumours are accidents arising therefrom: or, as IF says, that whereby a man passes beyond the limit of health or soundness or perfection or rectitude, whether it be disease (عِلَّةٌ),