in xviii. 72.) And ارهقه, alone, He demanded of him a difficult thing. (S, Msb, K.) You say, Demand not thou of me a لَا تُرْهِقْنِي لَا أَرْهَقَكَ ٱللَّهُ difficult thing: may God not demand of thee a difficult thing. (AZ, S, K.) And إرهاق signifies also The inciting, or urging, a man to do a thing that he is not able to do. (Az, K, TA.) _ You say also, أَرْهَقْنَاهُمُ النَّهِيلُ We made the horsemen to overtake them, or come up with them: (TA:) or to be near doing so. (JK.)_And ارهق الصَّلَاة ! He delayed the prayer (JK, S, Mgh, Msb, K, TA) until it approached the other [next after it], (JK,) or until it almost approached the other, (Mgh, K, TA,) or until the time of the other approached. (S, Msb.) _ And اَرْهَقْتُهُ أَنْ يُصَلِّي i. q. أعَجَلْتُهُ عَنْهَا [i. e. I hurried him so as to prevent him from praying: see similar phrases in art. عجل]. (K.) _ See also 1, near the end of the paragraph, in two places: __ and see 3. __ زهق . see 4 in art ارهقت الدَّابَّةُ السَّرْجَ

The doing of forbidden things: (S, Mgh, Mab, K:) wrongdoing; wrongful, unjust, injurious, or tyrannical, conduct: (Fr, S, K:) it has this meaning in the Kur lxxii. 13, (S, TA,) accord. to Fr; or, as some say, the former meaning: (TA:) the doing evil: (AA, K:) and a subst. from إرهاق signifying the inciting, or urging, a man to do a thing that he is not able to do: (Az, K:) lightwittedness; or lightness and hastiness of disposition or deportment; (8, K;) and excessive disobedience : so in the Kur lxxii. 6, (S, TA,) accord. to some: (TA:) foolishness, or stupidity: lightness, or levity: (K:) or ignorance, and lightness of intellect: (JK:) and illnature, or evil disposition: (TA:) and haste: (K:) and lying: (Mgh, K:) in all these senses, [i. e. in all that have been mentioned above as from the K. and app. in others also, above and below,] its verb is , aor. - , [meaning He did forbidden things: acted wrongfully, unjustly, injuriously, or tyrannically: &c.:] (K, TA:) of which it is the inf. n.: (TA:) and the following meanings also are assigned to it [app. by interpreters of the passages in which it occurs in the Kur]: suspicion, or evil opinion: and sin: accord. to Katadch: lowness, vileness, or meanness; and weakness; accord. to Zj: error; accord. to Ibn-El-Kelbee: and bad, or corrupt, conduct: and pride: and so رُهْقَةٌ , in these two senses: and the commission of a sin or crime or fault; syn. and the act of reaching, or overtaking [app. of some evil accident]: and perdition. (TA.)

A man in whose conduct, or character, is رَهُقُ [expl. above: i. e. one who does forbidden things: &c.]: (O:) hasty: quick to do evil: and self-conceited; proud, or haughty. (TA.) And A vitious woman; or an adulteress, or a fornicatress. (TA.)

رَهُقُ see رَهُقَةً . رَهُقُ

his pursuer to do what is difficult or what is beyond his power (حَتَّى يُرْهِقَ طَالِبَهُ, or, as in the CK, عَتَّى يُرْهَقَ طَالِبُهُ [which is virtually the also 5.]

that covered him; syn. أَغْشَاهُ إِيَّاهُ. (Ksh and Bd same]): (M, K, TA:) or he runs quickly, so that in xviii. 72.) And أَغْشَاهُ إِيَّاهُ, alone, He demanded he almost reaches, or overtakes. (حتى يَكَادَ يَرْهُقُ of him a difficult thing. (S, Msb, K.) You say, the object of his pursuit. (JK.)

see what next follows. رُهْقَانُ مِائَة

رَهَاقُ مَائَةُ and رَهَاقُ مَائَةُ As many as a hundred; (AZ, ISk, JK, Ṣ, Ķ;) as also ثَانُةُ also ثَانُةُ (so in one of my copies of the Ṣ:) such are said to be a man's camels, (JK,) or such is said to be a company of men. (AZ, ISk, Ṣ.)

A wide-stepping, and quick, or excellent, she-camel, that comes upon him who leads her so as almost to tread upon him with her feet. (En-Nadr, K.)

رَهِينَ Wine: (K:) a dial. var. of رُهِينَ, like as

applied to a boy, and رَاهِقُ applied to a girl, From ten to eleven years old. (TA.) [See also مُرَاهِقٌ.]

رَيْهُقَانُ Saffron. (JK, IDrd, S, K.)

Reached, or overtaken, (JK, Ş, O, Ķ,) to be slain. (Ş, O.) __ Stroitened. (Ḥam p. 682.)

the time of the afternoon-prayer was drawing near; العُصْير العُرهَة being the dim. of العُصْير: see the phrase العُصْير اللَّيْلُ فَأَسْرِعُوا ser the first paragraph]. (TA.)

One to whom men come (Ṣ, Ķ, TA) often, (TA,) and at whose abode guests alight. (JK, Ṣ, Ķ, TA.) — Also One to whom رَهَى [q. v.] is attributed: (JK, Ķ.) [said in the TA to have no verb; but this is not the case: see 2:] one of whom evil is thought: (JK, Ṣ, Ķ.) or who is suspected of evil, or of lightwittedness: (TA:) one to whom ignorance is attributed; (Mgh;) an object of suspicion in respect of his religion: (Mgh, TA:) corrupt [in conduct]: one in whom is sharpness [of temper] and lightwittedness. (TA.)

. la

1. رَهُلُ لَحُهُمْ), (Ṣ, Ķ,) [aor. -,] inf. n. رَهُلُ لَحُهُمْ), (JK, TA,) His flesh was, or became, quivering, and flaccid, or flabby: (Ṣ, Ķ:) and (some say, TA) his flesh was, or became, inflated, or puffy, or swollen, (Ķ, TA,) in any part: (TA:) or it was, or became, swollen without disease; (JK, Ķ, TA;) he being flaccid by reason of fatness, (JK, TA,) and inclining to weakness. (TA.) [See also 5.]

2. رهائه, inf. n. ترهيل, it (flesh-meat) rendered it (i. e. his flesh) quivering, and flaccid, or flabby: (S, K:) or inflated, or swollen: or swollen without disease: (K: [see 1:]) or it (much sleep) rendered his face swollen, and the parts below, or around, his eyes puffy. (TA.)

5. ترمّل He was, or became, soft in the flesh: and it (the flesh of a limb or member) was, or became, soft. (KL.) [See also 1.]

رَهُلُ [in the Lexicons of Golius and Freytag] Thin clouds, resembling [falling] dem, (K, TA,) in the shy. (TA.)

المُثر Yellow water [or fluid] in the أَخْد [app. here meaning the membrane that encloses the fætus of a beast]. (IDrd, K.)

رَهُلُ Quivering, and flaccid, or flabby, flesh. (TA.) And رَهُلُ الصَّدْرِ A horse quivering, and flaccid, or flabby, in the breast. (S, TA.)

smollen (K, TA) in his face, by reason of much sleep. (TA. [See 2. In some copies of the K, is erroneously put, in this explanation, for

زهمر

1. رُهُمَت الأَرْض The land was rained upon [with such rain as is termed مُهُمَّة]. (Z, TA.)

4. السَّمَابُة (JK, K,) or السَّمَابُة (Ṣ,) The sky, or the cloud, shed the sort of rain, or rains, termed رهْمة. (JK, Ṣ, K.)

A drizzling and lasting rain; i.e. a lasting, or continuous, rain, consisting of small drops: (JK:) or meak and lasting rain, (Ṣ, Ķ,) said by AZ to be such as falls with more force, and passes away more quickly, than that which is termed زهند: (Ṣ:) pl. منام and مناه (JK, Ṣ, Ķ:) El-Amidee seems to have held that أَخَفَة ; for he likens these two words to أَخَفَة ; but this is at variance with what is held by the leading lexicologists. (TA.) [See an ex. of the pl. مناه نام a verse of Lebeed cited in the first paragraph of art.

termed أَرْضُ رَهْمَا اللهِ Land upon which rains such as are termed ماهم have fallen: (Ham p. 99:) and أَرْضُهُ مُرهُومُهُ أَنْ أَلُهُمُ مُرهُومُهُ مُرهُومُهُ مُرهُومُهُ مُرهُومُهُ لَا إِنْ اللهُ اللهُ

رَهُومٌ вее رُهُمَانُ

رهمان, in the going of camels, A bearing, and leaning, on one side, or sideways. (JK, K. [In the former, it is implied that the word is برهمان, which is at variance with an express statement in the K.])

أرهام † A sheep, or goat, [مُاهُ,] lean, or emaciated; (JK, K; [in the former written , but said in the latter to be like ;]) and so