

an intensive) signification; as appears from what here follows:] in the saying [of a poet],

• وَكَانَ ذُو الْعَرْشِ بِنَا أَرَأَيْي •

[app. meaning *And the Lord of the empyrean was, or is, to us, very merciful*], by the last word is meant أَرَأَيْي [أَرَأَيْي being] like أَحْمَرِي [and أَرِيحِي, q. v.]. (M.) = رَأْفٌ also signifies *Wine*; (O, K;) and رَافٌ is a dial. var. thereof. (TA in art. روف.)

رُؤْفٌ } see the next preceding paragraph.  
رَفَفٌ }

رُؤُوفٌ: see رَأْفٌ. — الرُّؤُوفُ is one of the epithets applied to God; meaning الرَّحِيمُ [The Merciful: or rather it has an intensive signification, i. e. The Very Merciful]. (T.)

رَأْفٌ } see رَأْفٌ.  
أَرَأَيْي }

[This art. is wanting in the copies of the L and TA to which I have had access.]

## رَال

10. اسْتَرَالَتِ الرِّثْلَانُ *The young ostriches became big, or advanced in age*; syn. كَبُرَتْ, (O,) or كَبُرَتْ, (so in one of my copies of the S, in the other كَثُرَتْ [which is a mistranscription],) or كَبُرَتْ أَسْنَانُهَا. (K: so in my MS. copy and in the CK.) — And [hence,] اسْتَرَالُ الثِّبَاتِ + *The plant, or herb, became tall*; likened to the neck of the young ostrich. (S, O, K.)

رَالٌ *The young one of the ostrich*: (T, S, M, K:) or a young ostrich in its first year, or a year old: (M, K:) it occurs in a verse of Imra-el-Kays written رال, without ة: (M:) fem. with ة: (S, M, K:) pl. (of pauc., TA) أُرُولُ (K, TA, [in the TT, as from the M, written رَال, probably for رَال,]) and (of mult., TA) رِثْلَانُ and رِثَالُ (S, M, K) and رِثَالَةٌ. (M, K.) — [Hence,] الرِّثَالُ [which seems to be the most common of the pls.] + *Certain stars*: (S, Sgh, K:) [probably certain small stars in the neighbourhood of those called النُّجُومَاتُ (in Cetus), and regarded as the young ones of these.] — [Hence also,] رَافٌ + *He was, or became, light of intellect, lightwitted, or irresolute*. (S and Z and TA in art. زف.) And زَفٌ رَأْيِي + *I was, or became, affected with sadness, or disquietude of mind, like the young ostrich by reason of fear, or fright*; a phrase like شَأَلَتْ نَعَامَهُمُ meaning "They were frightened, and fled." (M.) And زَفٌ رَأْيَهُمُ + *They perished, or died*. (TA.) And خَوَدٌ رَالَهُ + *He was, or became, frightened*. (Ham p. 179.)

رُؤَالٌ and رَأُولٌ, (A, T, M, K, [the latter in the CK رَأُول,]) with ة accord. to ISk, and without ة accord. to A'Obeyd, (M, TA,) *The slaver of a horse* (A, ISk, T, M, K, TA) or similar beast, (ISk, T,) that drops from him: (TA:) or his

froth, or foam: (K:) accord. to Lth, رُؤَالٌ [q. v. in art. رول, thus without ة,] signifies the spittle of a horse or similar beast. (T.) = Also the former, (M,) or † the latter, (K,) *A redundancy in [the number of] the teeth of a horse or similar beast*: (M, K:) but Aq denies that these two words have this meaning. (T. [See what next follows.])

رَائِلٌ and رَائِلَةٌ, accord. to Lth, signify *A tooth that grows to a horse or similar beast, preventing him from drinking [with ease] and from [eating in the manner termed] قَضَمٌ*: and accord. to En-Nadr, [the pl.] رَوَائِلُ signifies *small teeth that grow at the roots of the large teeth, and excavate the roots of the latter so that these fall out*: (T:) but Aq disallows this. (TA. [See also art. رول: and see the latter sentence of the next preceding paragraph.])

رَائِلَةٌ: see the next preceding paragraph.

رَأُولٌ: see رُؤَالٌ, in two places.

رِثَالٌ *An ostrich having رِثَالٌ [or young ones]*. (M, K.)

مَرَمَرَائِلًا *He (a man, S) passed along quickly*. (S, K.)

## رَام

1. رَمَتْ وَلَدَهَا, (T, S, M, K,) aor. ٤, (T,) inf. n. رَامًا, (T, S, M, K\*) and رَامٌ (M, K\*) and رَامَانٌ (TA,) *She (a camel) loved, (T, S,) or affected, or inclined to, and kept to, or claved to, (M, K,) her young one*. (T, S, M, K.) And تَرَامُ بِأَنْفِهَا is also said of a she-camel [as meaning *She makes a show of affection with her nose, by smelling her young one*; not having true love]. (S, M, K, all in art. ذار; &c. [See مَذَائِرُ, and see also مَعَارِضُ.]) A poet says,

• أَمُ كَيْفَ يَنْفَعُ مَا تُعْطِي الْعُلُوقُ بِهِ •  
• رِثْمَانٌ أَنْفٍ إِذَا مَا ضَنَّ بِاللَّبَنِ •

or رِثْمَانٌ or رِثْمَانُ, accord. to different relaters: [i. e. *Or how profits what she that smells a young one but refuses to yield her milk to it gives, (the ب in به being redundant,) showing affection with the nose, (accord. to the first reading,) or a showing of affection with the nose, (accord. to the second and third readings,) when there is niggardliness with the milk?*] he who says رِثْمَانٌ uses this word as an inf. n.: he who says رِثْمَانُ makes it a substitute for مَا: and he who says رِثْمَانٍ makes it a substitute for the ه [in به]. (M.) — [Hence,] رَمَرُ الشَّيْءِ + *He loved the thing, (S, K, TA,) and (S, K, TA) kept, or claved, to it*. (S, M, K, TA.) One says, رَمَمْتُ الْأَثَابِي الرُّمَادَ [The three stones whereon the cooking-pot was placed claved to the ashes]: as though the ashes were their young. (T, K, TA.) — And رَمَرُ الْجُرْحِ, inf. n. رِثْمَانٌ (AZ, T, S, M) and رَامٌ, (M, K,) + *The wound coalesced, or closed*; (AZ, T, S, TA;) *the mouth of the wound drew together, or closed, preparatively to healing*. (M, K, TA.) = رَامٌ, (T, S, M, K,) aor. ٤, (T, K,) inf. n. رَامٌ, (T, M,) *He repaired* (T, S,

M, K) a crack, or fissure, (M,) or a bowl, (T, K,) or a crack, or fissure, of a bowl: (S:) like رَابٌ: (T, M:) so says Esh-Sheybānee: and رَامَةٌ signifies the same; for] he cites the following verse:

• وَقَتْلَى بِحِفْظٍ مِنْ أَوَارَةٍ جَدَعَتْ •  
• صَدَعْنَ قُلُوبًا لَمْ تَرَامْ شُعُوبَهَا •

[And slain men in a winding tract of sand of Uwāreh, (a certain water, or mountain, of Temeem,) that had been mutilated, broke hearts of which the rifts have not been repaired]. (S, TA.) — And *He twisted a rope hard, or strongly*; as also رَامًا. (M, K.)

3: see the last sentence but one above.

4. ارَامَ النَّاقَةَ *He made the she-camel to affect, or incline to, (ISk, T, S, K,) her رَامٌ [q. v.], (ISk, T,) or the رَامُ, (S,) or one that was not her young one: (K:) or وَلَدَهَا + *he made her to affect, or incline to, her young one*. (M.) — [Hence,] ارَامَهُ عَلَى الْأَمْرِ, (ISk, T,) or عَلَى الشَّيْءِ, (M, K,) + *He compelled him against his will to do the thing*: (ISk, T, M, K:) and so ارَامَهُ إِلَى كَذَا + *He, or it, caused him to want such a thing*. (AA, TA in art. دمع.) — ارَامَ الْجُرْحَ, (inf. n. ارَامٌ, T,) + *He dressed, or treated curatively, the wound, (T, S, M, K,) in order that it might heal, or close, (S,) or so that it closed*. (M, K.) — See also 1, last sentence.*

5. تَرَامَتْ عَلَى وَلَدِهَا, said of a she-camel, i. q. تَعَطَّفَتْ عَلَيْهِ [app. meaning, as quasi-pass. of عَطَفَ عَلَيْهِ, *She was made to affect, or incline to, her young one*]. (TT, from the M. [There written تَرَامَتْ, which is, in my opinion, a mistranscription.]) — [I pitied, or compassionated, him; or did so much; or affected, or expressed, pity, or compassion, or much pity or compassion, for him; or expressed a wish that God would have mercy on him]. (K, TA.)

[8. ارَامَ, said by Golius to signify *It (a wound) closed, or became consolidated, as on the authority of the S and K, I do not find in any copy of either of those lexicons, nor in any other lexicon.*]

رَامٌ *A she-camel's young one*; (T, S;) accord. to IAqr: (T:) or a she-camel's young one which she affects, or to which she inclines: (M:) and, (S, M,) accord. to Lth, (T,) i. q. رُو [which has the former of the meanings above, but more commonly signifies a skin of a young unweaned camel stuffed with straw or with panic grass or with dry herbage, to which a she-camel is made to incline when her young one has died; it being brought near to the mother of a young camel that has died, in order that she may incline to it and yield her milk]: (T, S, M, K:) or a young one to which she that is not its mother is made to incline. (T.)

فَلَانٌ رُؤْمٌ لِلضَّيْرِ [evidently, I think, a mistranscription, for رُؤْمٌ, which is also written رُؤْمٌ,]