

مَرْدَقُوش (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 مَرْدَقُوش. (TA.)

[مرز]

See Supplement.]

### مرزجوش

مَرْدَقُوش (S, and so in the K in art. مَرْدَقُوش &c., in some copies of the K in the present art.,) or مَرْدَقُوش (so in some copies of the K in the present art.,) or both, the latter being of the measure عَصْرُفُوط, like عَصْرُفُوط, (TA,) [Marjoram; sweet marjoram; called by the former name in the present day;] i.q. مَرْدَقُوش: (S, K:) an arabicized word, from [the Persian] مَرْدَقُوش [lit. "mouse-ear": but see مَرْدَقُوش: in [genuine] Arabic, سَمَق: 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 لَقْوَة [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. مَرَسَ (S, M, A, Mgh, K,) فِي الْمَاءِ (S, M, A, K,) aor. ٢, (M, A, Mgh, K,) inf. n. مَرَسٌ (M, Mgh, Mghb,) 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: (Mghb:) 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. ٢, (S, K,) inf. n. مَرَسٌ (TA,) He (a child) mumbled, or bit softly, his finger; i.q. مَرَسًا (S, K,) of which it is a dial. form; or it is an instance of mispronunciation. (S.) See also مَرَدٌ. — مَرَسَ يَدَهُ بِالْيَنْدِيلِ † He wiped his hand with the napkin. (ISk, S, K.) See also 5. — مَرَسَ الْحَبْلَ (S, M,) aor. ٢, (S,) inf. n. مَرَسٌ (S, M;) or مَرَسَ, aor. ٢, (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. ٢, inf. n. مَرَسٌ, The sheave of the pulley had its rope sticking fast between it and the قَعْو [or cheek]. (S, K.)

3. مَرَسَ (M, TA,) inf. n. مَرَسَةٌ 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. مُعَالَجَةٌ (S:) or he did so vehemently; as also مَرَسَ, [aor. ٢,] 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 مَرَسٍ, and فُلَانٌ ذُو مَرَسٍ, Such a one is a possessor of hardness and strength, (A,) and المَرَاةِ (S, TA,) and رَجُلٌ بَيِّنُ الْمَرَسِ (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. عَالَجَ.) — مَرَسَ, inf. n. مَرَسَةٌ, 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 stick fast between the sheave of the pulley and the قَعْو [or cheek]. (S, K, TA.) Thus it bears two contr. significations, on the authority of Yaakooob. (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 الْبَكْرَةُ 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 يَتَمَرَسُ 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 مَرَسَ. — † 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 يَتَمَرَسُ الرَّجُلُ بِدِينِهِ كَمَا يَتَمَرَسُ الْبَعِيرُ بِالشَّجَرَةِ (A, TA\*) meaning, † The man will play, or sport, with his religion, [like as the camel eats 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. فُلَانٌ تَمَرَسَ بِالتَّوَائِبِ مَرَسَهُ; whence the saying, تَمَرَسَ 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. تَمَرَسُوا [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,) in war: (A:) and [in like manner] you say also, † تَمَرَسُوا, (K in art. دَعَكَ,) or, of two men, تَمَارَسَا الشَّرَّ — (S in that art.) تَمَرَسَا فِي الْحَرْبِ [They two laboured, or strove, each with the other, to do evil, or mischief]. (S, art. كَوَح.)

8. اِمْتَرَسَ الْأُنْسُ فِي — see 5. — اِمْتَرَسَ بِهِ The tongues persisted in wranglings, or contentions, (S, M,) and assailed one another. (M, A.) — اِمْتَرَسَ 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 (جَعَلَتْ تَكَارُهُ وَتُعَالَجُهُ) [as written in the TA; but I doubt not that تَكَارُهُ is a mis-transcription for تَكَادِيَهُ, which is much like تَعَالَجُهُ in signification; and therefore I have thus rendered it]: or the meaning is, she had his arrow sticking fast in her. (TA.)