

at the enemy; app. such as was called by the Romans "onager," or the like thereof]: because, like the *مِرْمَاة* before mentioned, it is an instrument for casting, or shooting. (Mgh.) [See also *مِرْمَى*.] And [the pl.] *مَرَامٍ* also signifies † *Thunderbolts*; syn. *صَوَاعِقُ*. (Bd in xviii. 38.) — Also *A cloven hoof* (S, Mgh, K) of a sheep or goat; because it is of the things that are thrown away: (Mgh:) [or,] accord. to A'Obeyd, (T, S,) a thing that is between the two hoofs of a sheep or goat; (T, S, M, K;) as also *مِرْمَاة*: (A'Obeyd, T, M, K;) thus, he says, it is explained; but I know not what is its meaning: (T, S:) its dual occurs in the following trad.: *لَوْ أَنَّ أَحَدَهُمْ دُعِيَ إِلَى مِرْمَاتَيْنِ لَأَجَابَ وَهُوَ لَا يُجِيبُ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ*; (T, S; related also, with some variations, in the M and Mgh;) in which it is said to be the dual of *مِرْمَاة* in the former of these two senses; [i. e. *If any one of you were invited to partake of two hoofs of a sheep or goat, he would obey the invitation, but he will not obey the invitation to prayer*;] (S, Mgh;) or, accord. to A'Obeyd, it is here the dual of this word in the latter of the same two senses: (T, S:) accord. to IAqr, (T, TA,) or Abou-Su'ed, it here means the kind of arrow called *مِرْمَاة*: (T, Mgh, TA:) but in another, and similar, trad., *مِرْمَاتَيْنِ* is followed by *أَوْ عَرِيٍّ* [i. e. "or a bone with some meat remaining upon it"]. (T, Z, TA.)

مِرْمَى pass. part. n. of 1; *Thrown, &c.*: (TA:)

[*thrown at, or cast at, or shot at, or shot*:] see *رَمَى*. — [Hence, † *Smitten, or afflicted, with some bane, or malady, &c.*: † *assailed with reproach, &c.*: † *reproached, or upbraided, or stigmatized with an ill name*: † *accused, or suspected*.] You say *أَمْرًا مِرْمِيَّةً بِسُوءٍ* † *A woman accused, or suspected, of evil*. (TA in art. *رَطَمَ*.)

مُرْتَبٍ A scout (T, K) *لِقَوْمٍ* [to a people or party]: (T, K:*) and so *مُرْتَبِي*. (T.)

رن

1. *رَنَ*, aor. *رَيْنَ*, inf. n. *رَيْنٌ*; and *رَنَّ*; (Mgh, K;) *It (a thing) emitted a sound*: (Mgh:) or he cried aloud; (K;) or *رَنَّتْ*, aor. and inf. n. as above; and *رَأَتَتْ*; she cried aloud, said of a woman: (S:) or *رَنَّ* and *رَنَّ* signify he raised his voice in weeping: (Ham p. 11:) or *رَيْنٌ* signifies the crying aloud in weeping; (Lth, T;) or the uttering a plaintive, or mournful, voice or sound or cry: (M:) and *رَنَّانٌ*, [inf. n. of *رَنَّ*], the uttering a loud, or vehement, sound or cry; (Lth, T, M;) or the uttering of the sound of reiterating the breath with weeping: (IAqr, T:) or *رَيْنٌ* and *رَنَّانٌ* signify the crying out loudly, or vehemently; and the uttering a plaintive, or mournful, voice or sound or cry, in singing, or in weeping: (M:) you say of a woman, *رَنَّتْ*, inf. n. as above; and *رَأَتَتْ*; (T, M;) and *رَنَّتْ*, inf. n. *رَنَّتْ* and *رَنَّيَةً* [which is properly inf. n. of *رَنَّتْ* as belonging to art. *رَنَوُ*]; all meaning *she cried*

out loudly, or vehemently; and she uttered a plaintive, or mournful, voice or sound or cry, in singing or in weeping: (M:) and *رَأَتَتْ* † *التَّبَاةُ* [the women cried loudly, or vehemently, in their wailing]. (T.) See also 4. — *رَنَّ*, and *رَنَّ*, and *رَنَّ*, *He gave ear, hearkened, or listened, to him, or it*. (K.)

2. *رَنَّتُ الْقَبَسَ*, inf. n. *رَنَّيْتُ*, [I twanged the bow;] I made the bow to produce a sound [by pulling the string and letting it go suddenly]. (S.) — See also 1.

4. *رَنَّانٌ*, inf. n. *رَنَّانٌ*: see 1, in seven places. *رَأَتَتْ* is said of a woman in her wailing [as expl. above]; and of a pigeon (*حَمَامَةٌ*) in its cooing [app. as meaning *It uttered plaintive sounds*]; (M;) and of a bow (*قَوْسٌ*), (T, S, M, Mgh, TA,) on the occasion of its string's being pulled and let go, (T,) accord. to the K † *رَنَّتْ*, but this is a mistake, (TA,) meaning it [twanged, or] produced a sound, (S, M, Mgh,) accord. to AHn, above what is termed *حَنِينٌ*; (M;) and of a cloud (*سَحَابَةٌ*) in its thundering [app. as meaning *it resounded*]. (M.) And *رَنَّ* is also said of an ass in his braying; (T, M;) and of water in its murmuring, or gurgling, or running vehemently. (M.) — *رَنَّ* *فُلَانٌ كَذَا* *Such a one was cheered, or delighted, and pleased, or was diverted, by reason of such a thing*; as also *رَأَتَتْ لَهُ*, and *رَنَّ لَهُ*, and *رَنَّ* *إِلَيْهِ*: see 1, last sentence. (T.) — *رَنَّ* *إِلَيْهِ*: see 1, last sentence.

رَنَّةٌ A sound, voice, or cry, (IAqr, T, S, K,) [in an absolute sense, or] in joy or sorrow: (IAqr, T:) or a plaintive, or mournful, cry; whence one says *عُودٌ ذُو رَنَّةٍ* [a lute having a plaintive sound]: (Lth, T:) [or a moaning:] or a cry; (Mgh;) or a loud cry: (M, Mgh:*) and also a plaintive, or mournful, voice or sound or cry, in singing, or in weeping: (M:) pl. *رَنَاتٌ*. (IAqr, T.)

رَنَّ A certain thing that utters a cry [or sound] (*يَطِيحُ* [in one of my copies of the S] *يَطِيحُ*) in the water, (S, K,) or in still water, (so in one copy of the S,) in the *صَيْفُ* [i. e. spring or summer], (S,) or in winter. (K.) A poet says,

وَلَمْ يَصْخَحْ لَهُ الرَّنُّ

[And the رَنَّ did not raise its voice at him, or it]. (S.) — Also A small quantity of water. (TA.)

رَيْنٌ inf. n. of 1. (T, S, M, &c.) — [Accord. to Golius, El-Meydānee explains it also as meaning A woman afflicted and oppressed by misfortune; and Golius adds, as though moaning, or lamenting.]

الرَّنَى Mankind, or all created beings. (AA, T, K.) One says, *مَا فِي الرَّنَى مِثْلُهُ* [There is not among mankind, or all created beings, the like of him]. (AA, T.) — Also, (AA, T,) or *رَنَى*, without ال, (K,) The month *Jumáda*: (AA, T:) or a name of *Jumáda-l-Akhirah*; (K;) and so *رَنَةٌ*, [said to be from *رَنَوْتُ*, (see art. *رَنَوُ*), though app. belonging to art. *رَنَوُ*, being] without teshdeed: *رَنَى* pl. *رَنَّ*: Abou-Amr Ez-Záhid disallowed *رَنَى*,

and pronounced it to be a mistranscription: but accord. to Ktr and IAmb and Abu-t-Teiyib 'Abd-El-Wáhid and Abu-l-Kásim Ez-Zejjájee, it is *رَنَى* only; because in it were known the results of their wars; from *رَنَى* applied to a ewe or she-goat: and *الْحَنِينُ* was a name of *Jumáda-l-Oolá*: see also art. *رَبَّ*, in which is said what somewhat differs from the statement here. (TA.)

رَنَّ, like *رَمَّانٌ*, with teshdeed, accord. to Th, i. q. *طَرَبٌ*: (TA:) or so *رَنَّ*, without teshdeed, (M, TA,) accord. to A'Obeyd: the latter is mentioned in its proper place [in art. *رَنَوُ*, q. v.]. (TA.)

رَأَوْنَانٌ, an epithet applied to a day, meaning *Vehement in respect of anything*, is of the measure *أَفْوَاعِلُ*, from *الرَّيْنِ*, accord. to IAqr; but accord. to Sb, of the measure *أَفْعَلَالُ*, from *رَوْنَةٌ*, meaning "hardness," and "grievousness," of a thing, or an affair, or event: it is mentioned in art. *رَوْنُ*. (M.)

مِرْمَةٌ is applied as an epithet to birds [app. as meaning *Uttering plaintive sounds*]: (S:) and, as also *مِرْمَاتَانٌ*, as an epithet to a bow [as meaning *twanging*], and so to a cloud (*سَحَابَةٌ*) [app. as meaning *resounding with thunder*]: (M:) and each is applied to a bow [itself]; (S, K;) and the latter, to a cloud [itself]; as an epithet in which the quality of a subst. is predominant [so as to imply, app., the meaning of *resounding with thunder*, or because it is hoped that it will resound with thunder, or because it often does so]. (M.)

مِرْمَانٌ: see the next preceding paragraph.

رنب

رَأَبٌ [The hare; and now applied to the rabbit also;] a certain animal, (TA,) well known, (M, A, K, TA,) like the *عَنَاقُ* [?], having short fore legs and long hind legs, that treads the ground with the hinder parts of its [hind] legs: (TA:) a certain very prolific animal, called in Pers. *خَرَكُوشُ* [or *خَرَكُوشُ*]: it is said that it is one year a male and another year a female, and menstruates like women; and its fore legs are shorter than its hind legs: when it sleeps, it keeps its eyes open; and when it is sick, it eats green canes (*قَصَبٌ*), and its sickness ceases: (Kzw:) the word is a gen. n., (TA,) of the fem. gender, (Mgh, TA,) accord. to El-Jáhidh; (TA;) but (Mgh) applied to the male and the female; (M, A, K, TA;) as is also *رَأَبَةٌ*, (Mgh,) which is a dial. var.: (Mgh, Mgh:) or to the female [only]; the male being called *خَرَزُ*; (T, M, K, TA;) accord. to Lth; but others allow its application to the male: (T:) the female is also called *عَرَبِيَّةٌ*: and the young, *خَرَنِيٌّ*: (TA:) the pl. is *رَأَابٌ* (T, S, M, Mgh, K) and *رَأَابَانٌ*, (Lh, S, M, K,) the latter, like *رَأَابٌ* for *رَأَابٌ*, occurring in poetry, (S, M,*) and not allowed by Sb except in poetry. (M.) The l in *رَأَابٌ* is augmentative, accord. to Lth: accord. to most of the grammarians it is disjunctive, (so in a copy of the T and in the TA,) or radical: (so in another copy of the T:) Lth says that no word commences with a radical † but such as