

مر Bitter; (S, A, Mṣb, K;) contr. of حلو; (K;) as also مرير and مبر: (A:) fem. مرة: (Mṣb, TA:) pl. masc. أمراء, (T, S, M,) and pl. fem. مرائر, contr. to rule, (Mṣb,) because مرة means خبيثة الطعم [bad-tasted; and the pl. of خبيثة is خبائث]. (Mṣb, voce حر.) You say هذه بقلة مرة [A bitter leguminous plant]: and هذه البقلة من أمراء البقول [This leguminous plant is one of the bitter leguminous plants]. (T.) And شجرة مرة [A bitter tree]: pl. شجر مرائر: the only instance of the kind except حوائير as pl. of حرة. (Suh, in Mṣb, art. حر.) — [Hence the saying,] رعى بنى فلان المرتان (so in two copies of the S,) or المران, (as in the K,) The pasturage of the sons of such a one is the [bitter tree called] شيح الآم and the [bitter plant called] شيح (S, K.) [For another application of المران, see أمر.] — Hence also, المر [Myrrh;] a certain medicine, (K,) like الصبر [or aloes], (TA,) useful for cough, (K,) when sucked (إستحلاباً) in the mouth, (TA,) and for the sting of the scorpion, (K,) when applied as a plaster, (TA,) and for worms of the intestines, (K,) when taken into the mouth in a dry state, or licked up from the palm of the hand: (TA:) also said to be the same as الصبر: (TA:) pl. أمراء. (K.) — عيش مر [A bitter life]: like as one says [of the contr.], حلو. (TA.) — Afflictions or calamities [came upon him]. (TA.) — A loathing mind, or stomach; syn. خبيثة كارهة. (TA.) — أبو مرة A surname of Iblees, (S, K,) said to be from a daughter of his named مرة [Bitter]. (TA.)

مرة A time; one time; [in the sense of the French fois;] syn. تارة: (Mṣb:) one action; a single action or act; (M, K;) as also مر: (M, K; [but see what follows:]) [a bout; an instance; a case; and a single temporary affection or attack; a fit; as, for instance, of hunger, thirst, disease, and the like:] pl. مرات (A, Mṣb) and مرار (S, M, A, Mṣb, K) and مرر and مر [or rather this is a coll. gen. n. of which مرة is the n. un.] and مرور; (M, K;) the last on the authority of Aboo-Alee, and occurring in the following verse of Aboo-Dhu-eyb:

- تَنَكَّرَتْ بَعْدِي أَمْرًا صَابَكَ حَادِثٌ
- مِنْ الدَّهْرِ أَمْرٌ مَرَّتْ عَلَيْكَ مَرُورٌ

[Hast thou become altered since I saw thee, or hath an accident of fortune befallen thee, or have vicissitudes come upon thee?] but Es-Sukkaree holds that مرور is an inf. n.; and IJ says, I do not think this improbable, and that the verb is

made fem. because the inf. n. implies muchness and genus. (M.) You say فَعَلْتَهُ مَرَّةً [I did it once], (A, Mṣb,) and مرّات ومراراً [several times]. (A.) [And بِالْمَرَّةِ At once.] And لَقِيَهِ ذَاتَ مَرَّةٍ [He met him once]: only used adverbially: (M, K:) so says Sb. (M.) And لَقِيَهِ ذَاتَ الْجِرَارِ He met him many times: (M, K:) [or this has a different signification; for] you say فَلَانَ يَصْنَعُ ذَلِكَ الْأَمْرَ ذَاتَ الْجِرَارِ meaning Such a one does that thing sometimes, and sometimes he leaves it undone. (ISk, S.) Also, مَرَّةً أَوْ مَرَّتَيْنِ, i.e., جِئْتُهُ مَرًّا أَوْ مَرَّتَيْنِ [I came to him once or twice]. (M, K.)

مرّة: see مر.

مرة a subst. from مرّ, and مرّيه and مرّيه, and مرّية, [The act of passing, passing by or beyond, going, going away, passing away, &c.] El-Aashà says,

أَلَا قُلْ لِيَأْتِيَ قَبْلَ مَرَّتِهَا أَسْمِي

[Now say to this damsel, or this little female, (see تآ,) before her passing, Be thou safe]. (M.) — A firm, or strong, twisting. (TA.) — Hence, (TA,) † Strength: (ISk, S, A, K:) strength of make: (K:) pl. مرر (ISk, K) and أمراء. (K.) In the Kur, [liii. 6,] ذُو مَرَّةٍ is applied to † [The angel] Jibreel [or Gabriel]: (Fr, K, TA:) whom God hath created endowed with great strength. (TA.) You say also رَجُلٌ ذُو مَرَّةٍ † A strong man. (A.) And it is said in a trad., † لَا تَحِلُّ الصَّدَقَةُ لِغَنِيِّ وَلَا لِذِي مَرَّةٍ سَوِيٍّ † The giving of alms to one who possesses competence, or riches, is not allowable, nor to him who has strength and is sound in limbs. (TA.) — [Hence also,] † Intellect: (K:) or strength of intellect: (S:) and sound judgment: and firmness; syn. إِحْكَامٌ, (K,) and مَتَانَةٌ. (TK.) You say إِنَّهُ لَذُو مَرَّةٍ † Verily he is possessed of intellect and sound judgment and firmness. (TA.) — Also, A strand, or single twist, of a rope; and so مَرِيْرَةٌ: (L, TA:) pl. مرر. (TA.) = الجيرة [The gall, bile, or choler;] one of the humours of the body; (M, Mṣb, K;) which are four; (S, TA;) what is in the مَرَارَةَ: (S:) or [rather] المرّتان denotes two of the four humours of the body; [namely, the yellow bile (الصّفْرَاءُ) and the black bile (السّودَاءُ)]; the other two humours being the blood (الدّم) and the phlegm (البَلغم): (TA, art. مزج:) pl. مرار. (Mṣb.)

مرار [a coll. gen. n.] A kind of tree; (Mṣb;) a kind of bitter tree; (S, A, K;) or a kind of sour tree; (TA;) of the best and largest of herbs; (K;) when camels eat of it, their lips become con-

tracted, (S, Mṣb, K,) and their teeth appear: (K:) n. un. with ة. (S.)

مريرة A rope that is slender (S, K) and long and strongly twisted: pl. مرائر: (ISk, S:) or that is twisted of more than one strand; as also † with ة: pl. of both as above: (TA:) or مَرِيْرَةٌ signifies a strongly twisted rope: or a long and slender rope: (K:) and a strand, or single twist, of a rope; as also مَرَّة. (K, TA.) [See an ex. voce سَحَل.] See also ممر. — [Hence also,] رَجُلٌ مَرِيْرٌ † A strong man. (S.) — [Hence also,] مَرِيْرَةٌ † Resolution, or determination: (S, K;) and † the latter, strength (عِزَّة) of mind. (K.) See also 10. = See also مر.

مرارة (a subst., Mṣb) Bitterness. (S, Mṣb.) — Hence, مَرَارَةُ النَّفْسِ † A loathing (خَبْثٌ وَكَرَاهَةٌ) of the mind or stomach. (TA.) = [The gall-bladder;] that in which is the مَرَّة; (S;) a certain thing adhering to the liver, (K,) and serving to render the food wholesome, or quickly digestible; (TA;) pertaining to every animal except the camel (A, Mṣb, K) and the ostrich (K) and some few others, as is well known: pl. مرائر. (Mṣb.) [The camel is really destitute of a gall-bladder, as are several other animals; but] one says of the camel لَا مَرَارَةَ لَهُ meaning † He has no daring. (S, O voce طحال, q. v.)

مريرة: see مرير.

مرى A certain kind of seasoning, or condiment, eaten with food to render it pleasant or savoury; (S, Mṣb, K;) like كَامِخ: (K;) or also called كَامِخ; (Mṣb;) pronounced by the vulgar without teshdeed. (S.)

مران A certain kind of tall tree [or plant of the cane-kind]; (K;) a certain kind of tree [or cane] of which spears are made: (S;) and spears made of canes; (K;) made of this kind of tree [or cane]: (TA:) but the word belongs to art. مرن (S, L,) being of the measure فُعَال. (L.)

مرمر [Marble: or alabaster: in the present day, more commonly the latter:] i. q. رُخَامٌ: (S, A, Mgh, K;) i.e., a kind of soft white stone: (Mgh:) or a hard kind of رُخَام: (TA:) or a kind of رُخَام, but harder and clearer [than what is commonly so called]. (Mṣb.) = See also مرمار.

مرمور and مرمور [in the L, TA written مرمور, which is app. a mistake, as صَعْفُوقٌ is said to be the only Arabic word of good authority that is of this measure, and the fem. is expressly said in the K to be with damm,] and مرامر (M, K) A body (M) soft, (K,) and that quivers, or quakes, [by reason of its fleshiness,] (M, K,)