here follows: الجرمة (in the TK عظم يعنى جرمه وجسده [in the TK عظم يعنى جرمه وجسده] should be جرم , a triliteral; and the meaning is is and in like manner, the three significations here following, assigned in the K to اجرم الجرمة, belong to جرم (TA.) = It (his colour) was, or became, clear. (K,\* TA.) — He (a man, TA) was, or became, clear in his voice. (K,\* TA.) = It (blood) stuck to him, or it: (K,\* TA, and so in a marginal note in a copy of the S:) and in like manner, tar to a camel. (The same marginal note.)

2. [مَا جُرِّم He cut off vehemently, or much. (Golius, on the authority of a gloss in the KL.)] جُرُمناهُمْ , inf. n. تَجْرِيمُ , We went forth from them. (Lth, K.) جُرُمنا الشّتَاءُ We completed the winter. (TA.) [See also 5.]

4. اجرم التّهُور The dates attained to the time for their being cut off. (TA.) = See also 1, in six places.

[It became cut off. \_ And hence,] t It (a year, فحول became completed; (Az, K, TA;) as though it became cut off from the preceding year: (Az, TA:) it ended; (S;) and so the winter: (TA:) and it (a night) passed away, (S, K,) and became completed; (K;) it ended. (TA.) تجرم ثمانيا و , a phrase used by Sa'ideh Ibn-Ju-ciyeh, means He passed eight nights. (TA.) [See also 2] تبرّم عَلَيْه = Ile accused him of a sin, a crime, a fault, an offence, or an act of disobedience, (Abu-l-'Abbas, S, K,) which he had not committed, (Abu-l-'Abbas, S,) or though he had not committed any (K.) \_ And Ile guarded against the commission of sin, or crime, &c.; like تأثّر. (Ḥar p. 207.) \_\_ Sec also 1. = Also He called, cried out, shouted, or vociferated; from جرم meaning صُوْتُ. (Har p. 207. [But sec جرم .])

8: see 1, in five places.

المرز (K;) مرد (K;) مرد (K;) مرد (K;) contr. of صرد (Lth, TA;) a Persian word, (S,) arabicized; (S, K;) originally مرد (TA.) You say مرد (AHn, TA:) or a hot land: (IDrd, TA:) or a vehemently hot land: (K:) pl. جروم, (AHn, TA,) which, applied to countries, or regions, means the contr. of (قرورة) of El-Yemen; (K;) also called نقرة : (TA:) pl. as above. (K.) [In the dial. of Egypt, The largest kind of Egyptian boat used on the Nile for the conveyance of grain and merchandise in general, but used only when the river is high, and also in the coastingtrade, and generally carrying from 5,000 to 15,000 bushels of grain.]

act of disobedience, syn. زُنْب , (Ṣ, Mṣb,\* K,) whether intentional or committed through inadvertence; (Kull voce جُرِيمَةٌ (Ṣ, Mṣb, K;) and خَرَمَةُ (K:) transgression: (TA:) pl. [of pauc.]

here follows: اَجْرِيْمَةُ explained in the copies of (K,) both of جُرِيْمَةُ: the pl. of عَلَى is اَجْرِيْمَةُ the K by جَرَمُ فِجِسِده ﴿ (K,) both of عَلَى : see عَرَامٌ (TA.) = See also عَلَمُ عَلَى جَرِمه وجسِده ﴿ See also عَلَمُ عَلَى عَلَى

جُرْمُ The body; syn. جُرْمُ ; (Ṣ, Mṣb, K;) or جُرْمُانُ † (Th, TA;) as also بُدَنْ [q. v.] مُثْمَان q. v.] and لُوْح [q. v.] of the (Mşb, أَجْرَامُ (T, TA:) pl. (of pauc., TA) : جُسَد K,) which is also used as a sing., (TA,) and (of أَلْقَى عَلَيْهِ أَجْرَامَهُ (K.) .جُرْمُ and جُرُومٌ (K.) is a phrase mentioned, but not explained, by Lh: ISd thinks that it means He threw upon him the weight of his body; as though the term applied to each separate part of his body. (TA.) [heavenly] bodies الأَجْرَامُ الفَلَكِيَّةُ [Hence,] that are above the silon, of the orbs and stars. (K.) = The throat, or fauces; syn. حُلُق. (K.) The phrase يَضِينُ بِهِ الجِرْمُ, used by the poet Maan Ibn-'Ows, means +It is a great, or formidable, thing, or matter: [properly,] the throat (الحلق) will not easily swallow it. (TA.) \_\_ The voice; (S, K;) mentioned by ISk and others; (S;) and so explained as used in the phrase Verily such a one is good إِنَّ فُلَانًا لَحَسَنُ الجِرْم in respect of voice]: (TA:) or highness, or loudness, of the voice: (K, TA:) you say, ما عرفته إلا [I knew him not save by his voice, or his highness, or loudness, of voice]: but some disapprove this: (TA:) A Hút says that the vulgar are Such a one فَلَانٌ صَافِي الجِرْمِ ,addicted to saying is clear in voice, or in throat: but it is a mistake. (S, TA.) = Colour. (IAar, S, Mah, K.) One may say, of نَجَاسَة [or filth], الرَّ جِرْمُ لَهَا , meaning It has no colour. (Msb.) = الأجرام (app. as pl. of جرم, TA) The utensils, or apparatus, of the pastor. (K.)

رَمَ (إِلَّ ذَا جَرَمَ S, Msb, K, &c.) and أَ خَرَمَ (إِلَّ جَرَمَ (إِلَّ جَرَمَ K,) is being here a redundant connective as in several other instances, (I Aar, TA,) and ان ذا , (Ks, K, جَرَ and جَرَمَ (Ks, K, [in the CK مرم j,]) in which the م is elided in consequence of frequency of usage, as the & is in أَيْشَ and in ى and the حَاشَى لِلله for حَاشَى لله for أَيُّ شَيْءٍ (Ks, TA,) and آَيُّ شَيْءٍ (IAar, TA) and vois ) and vois ), (K,) originally i. q. and غَالَةُ Y and أَدُ مُحَالَةُ (There is no avoiding it; it is absolutely necessary; &c.]: then, by reason of frequency of usage, employed in the manner of an oath, as meaning Las [verily, or truly]; wherefore, as in the case of an oath, J is prefixed to its complement, (Fr, S, Msb, K,\*) so that they say, خَرَمُ لَاتَيْنُكُ [Verily I will come to thee], (Fr, S, K,) and اكْفُعَلَنَّ كُذَا [Verily I لاَ جَرَمَ لَقَدْ كَانَ كَذَا and الْأَجْرَمَ لَقَدْ كَانَ كَذَا will do thus], (S, Msb,\*) and and لَ ذَا جَرَمُ and لَا ذَا جَرَمُ [Verily it was thus, or verily such a thing happened]: (IAar, TA:) ISd says, Kh asserts that مجرم [or مجرم] is only a reply to something said before it; as when a man says, "They did such a thing," and you say, أَنَّهُ سَيْنُونُ كَذَا or إِذَا جَرَمَ أَنَّهُمْ سَيْنُدُمُونَ كَذَا and Az says that ال جرم is said to be a [mere] connective; and the meaning [of the | (TA.)

former of the last two phrases] is عملين التدم [It (their deed) will earn for them, or occasion them, repentance; and that of the latter, it will occasion that such and such things shall happen]: and some say that مَوْ means مِرْ , and that ) is a contradiction to the words preceding it, and that a new proposition then begins; as in the Kur [xvi. 64] where it is said, رُحْ مَوْ أَنْ لَهُمْ النَّار , i e., [Nay, or] the case is not as they have said: the fire [of Hell] is their due. (TA.)

اَ: see the paragraph next preceding.

People cutting off the fruit of palmtrees. (S, K, TA.) [In this sense it is app. a pl. of pauc., or a quasi-pl. n., of paic., q. v.] — Also Ripening dates cut off from the trees: and this sense, not the former as is implied in the S, is meant by Imra-el-Keys, where he says,

[They mounted, at Antioch, upon a variegated cloth, like the ripening dates cut off from palmtrees, or like the garden of Yethrib]: he likens the variegated cloth and wool upon the red and yellow ripening dates, or to the garden of Yethrib because it abounded with palm-trees. (TA.)

جُرْمُ see : جَرِمَةُ جِرْمُ see : جِرْمَانْ

[جرام erroneously said in the K to be [جرام] like جُرِيْر TA) and مُوَاب Dry dates : (AA, S, M, K:) mentioned by ISk among [syn.] words and مُعَالَّ like فَعَالٌ and وَعَالٌ of the measures , and بَجَالٌ and بُجِيلٌ, &c. (S.) \_\_ Also, both these words, (AA, S, K,\*) but the former not heard in this sense by ISd, (TA,) Datestones; (AA, S, K;) and so مجرم : (mentioned in one copy of the S, but not in the TA, [probably an interpolation in the copy of the S above mentioned:]) and مجريعة a date-stone; as in لَا وَٱلَّذِي أَخْرَجَ ,the saying of 'Ows Ibn-Haritheh No, by العَدْقَ مِنَ الجَرِيمَة وَالنَّارُ مِنَ الوَثِيمَة Him who has produced the palm-tree with its fruit from the date-stone, and fire from broken stones]. (TA.)

Dates (مَصْرُو ) cut off from the tree; (Ṣ, TA;) as also مُصُرُوهُ . (TA.) And مُصُرُوهُ جُريمة. (TA.) A cut tree. (TA.) — See also جُريمة, with which it is syn. in two senses: in the latter sense having for its n un. — Also A thing with which date-stones are brayed, or crushed. (TA.) — See also جُريمة. — Also Large-bodied; (Ṣ,\* K;) and so مُحْرُوهُ : (K:) pl. (of the former, Ṣ) مُحْرُوهُ . (Ṣ, K.) The fem. of the former is with ō: (K:) [but] one says also جُريمة , meaning Large-bodied camels advanced in age. (Ṣ.) — In El-Ḥijáz, The [measure commonly termed] مُحْرُهُ نَا اللهُ عَلَيْهُ مُوْرِهُ مُوْرِهُ لَا كُوْرُهُ مُوْرُهُ لَاللهُ لَا يَاكُونُ مُوْرُوهُ لَا لَا يَاكُونُ مُوْرُوهُ لَا لَا يَاكُونُ مُوْرُوهُ لَا يَاكُونُ مُوْرُوهُ لَا يَاكُونُ لَالْكُونُ لَا يَاكُونُ لَالْكُونُ لَا يَاكُونُ لَالْكُونُ لَا يَاكُونُ لَالْكُونُ لَا يَاكُونُ لَاكُونُ لَا يَاكُونُ لِي