

tropically applied to one of this last description in a trad. of 'Aisheh, (MF,) used as an *إزار*, [i.e. a waist-wrapper,] (S, Mgh, Mṣb,) in former times, (S,) and sometimes a woman throws it over her head, (Mgh,) and wraps herself in it: (Mgh, Mṣb:) or a green [perhaps meaning gray as is often the case] garment: or any garment that is not sewed: (TA:) [see 2:] pl. *مُرُوط*. (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K.)

*مُرُوط*: see *أَمْرُط*, in two places.

*مِرْطَاوَان*: see *مِرْطَاة*.

*مِرْطَاة*: }  
*مِرْطَاة*: } see *أَمْرُط*.

*مِرْطَاة* What falls, of hair, when it is plucked out; (S, K,\*) or when it is combed: (K, \*TA:) or what is plucked out from the arm-pit. (Lh.)

*مِرْطَاة* The uvula. (Hr, K.) — See also the next paragraph, in two places.

*مِرْطَاة*; so accord. to Aṣ (S, TA) and AO; accord. to El-Aḥmar, *مِرْطَاة*; but Aṣ disputed this with him, and overcame him; (TA;) [dim. of *مِرْطَاة*, fem. of *أَمْرُط*]; only used in the dim. form; (TA;) or it has the form of the dim. of *مِرْطَاة*: (Mgh:) The part between the navel and the pubes: (Aṣ, S, Mgh, K:) or between the breast and the pubes: (Lth, K:) or a thin skin between the navel and the pubes, (IDrd, K,\*) on the right and left, where the hair is plucked out, extending to the groins; (IDrd;) as also *مِرْطَاة*: (TA:) or a thin skin in the belly: (Mgh:) or [the dual] *مِرْطَاوَان* signifies the two sides of the pubes of a man, which have no hair upon them: (Mgh, TA,\*) or the sing., (accord. to the K,) or the dual, (accord. to the TA,) two veins (K, TA) in the soft parts of the belly, (TA,) upon which he who cries out vehemently bears: (K, TA:) and (the dual, accord. to the TA) the bare part of the lower lip, over which is the *سَبَلَة* (K, TA) next the nose: (TA:) and (the dual again, accord. to the TA) the parts on either side of the tuft of hair between the lower lip and the chin; as also *مِرْطَاوَان*, with kesr. (K.) — The arm-pit. (K.) = A thing with which one ties, binds, or makes fast. (Hr, TA.)

*مِرْطَاة*: see *أَمْرُط*, in two places.

*مِرْطَاة* A man having little, or scanty, or thin, hair upon the sides of his face, or of his cheeks; (S;) or upon his body, and eyebrow, and eye, in consequence of a weakness of this last, and of frequent shedding of tears; (K, TA;) [in the CK, the word *شعر* is omitted in this explanation;] or upon his body and breast; when all the hair has gone, he is said to be *أَمْلُط*: (TA:)

pl. *مُرُط* and *مِرْطَة*; (K;) the former regular; the latter, extr., and thought by ISd to be a quasi-pl. n. (TA.) [The fem.] *مِرْطَاة* signifies A woman having no hair upon her pubes and what is next to it. (IDrd.) You say also *هِيَ مِرْطَاة* *الْحَاجِبِينَ* She has little, or scanty, or thin, hair in the eyebrows: the mention of the eyebrows being indispensable. (TA.) And *حَاجِبُ أَمْرُط* An eyebrow of which most of the hair has fallen off. (Mgh.) See also *أَطْرُط*. — A wolf of which some of the hair has fallen off; (Az, TA;) or whose hair has been plucked out. (K) — And hence, as being likened thereto, (Az, TA,) † A thief, or robber; (Aṣ, AA, T, S, K;) as also *عَمْرُوط*. (Aṣ, T.) — An arrow of which the feathers have fallen off: (S:) or an arrow having no feathers; (K;) as also *مِرْطَاة* and *مِرْطَاة* (K) and *مِرْطَاة* (L, TA) and *مِرْطَاة* (S, K,) as in the phrase *مِرْطَاة الْقِدَازِ*, in a verse [cited voce *مَصْنَع*, wrongly asserted to be] of Lebeed, though we may read *مِرْطَاة*, which is pl. of *أَمْرُط*, as this may be correctly applied as an epithet to the sing. because of the pl. which follows it: (S:) the pl. of *مِرْطَاة* is *مِرْطَاة* and *مِرْطَاة*; (L, TA;) and the pl. of *مِرْطَاة* is *أَمْرَاة* [a pl. of pauc.] (K, TA) and *مِرْطَاة*. (S, K.) — *شَجَرَة مِرْطَاة* † A tree having no leaves upon it. (TA.)

*مِرْطَاة* *نَخْلَة* A palm-tree dropping, or letting fall, its ripe dates (Jm, K) in a juicy, or sappy, state. (Jm.) And *مِرْطَاة* One that usually does so. (Jm, K.) = *نَاقَة مِرْطَاة* A she-camel casting her foetus in an imperfect state, with no hair upon it. (Jm.) And *مِرْطَاة* One that usually does so. (Jm.) [See *مَمْرُج*.]

*مِرْطَاة*: see *مَمْرُج*, in two places.

[مرع, &c.,

See Supplement.]

مز

1. *مَزَة*, [sec. pers. *مَزَت* aor. *ز*,] inf. n. *مَزَاة*, It had, or acquired, a taste between sweet and sour. (TA; but only the inf. n. of the verb in this sense is there mentioned.) AZ also mentions, as heard from the Kilábees, the saying, *المَزَاة المَزَاة أَقْبَحُ شَرَابِكُمْ* and *المَزَاة*, as meaning, [Your beverage, or wine,] hath become very sour. (TA.) = *مَزَة*, (S, A, K,) aor. *ز*, (S,) inf. n. *مَزَاة*, (S, TA,) [and accord. to one copy of the S, *مَزَاة*, but this I regard as a mistake of a copyist,] He sucked it; i.q. *مَصَه*. (S, A, K.)

5: [He sipped:] see 10 in art. *دبر*.

R. Q. 1. *مَزَمَزَة*, (S, K,) inf. n. *مَزَمَزَة*, (S,) He put him, or it, in motion, or into a state of commotion; or shook him, or it; (S, K;) and moved him, or it, forwards and backwards: (S, TA:) or he put him, or it, in violent motion, or into a state of violent commotion; or shook him, or it, violently: (Mgh, art. *تر*; and TA:) as, for instance, a drunken man, in order that he might recover from his intoxication. (S, \*TA.) See also *تَرْتَرَة*.

R. Q. 2. *تَمَزَمَز* He ate, and drank, what had a taste between sweet and sour. (TA.) = He, or it, was, or became, put in motion, or in a state of commotion, or shaken, (K, TA,) and moved forwards and backwards: or in violent motion, or into a state of violent commotion, or shaken violently. (TA.) — *تَمَزَمَزَ لِلْقِيَامِ* He raised himself, (K,) or put himself in motion, (TA,) to stand. (K, TA.)

*مَزَة*: see its fem. *مَزَة*.

*مَزَة*, applied to beverage, or wine, (S, K,) and to a pomegranate, (Lth, S, K,) Having a taste between sweet and sour: (Lth, S, K:) fem. with *ة*. (A.) AZ mentions its signifying Very sour beverage or wine; as heard from the Kilábees. (TA.) You say also *مَزَة مَزَة*, meaning, Wine, or a wine in which is a taste between sweet and sour; said to be from mixing unripe and ripe dates [in making it]: (TA:) or wine in which is a sour taste, (S, K,) and in which is no goodness. (S.) See also *مَزَة*.

*مَزَة قَهْوَة مَزَة* Wine having a pleasant, delicious, or sweet, taste: (S, K, \*TA:) so called because it bites, or burns, the tongue; (S, TA;) as also *مَزَة*, (K, TA,) which, however, is [not an epithet but] a subst.: (TA:) or the former signifies لذیذة المقطع [app. meaning having a pleasant sharpness, or acidity]: (so in the L, TA:) J says, that one should not say *مَزَة*, but this form is said to occur in one relation of a verse or El-Aḥshà. (TA.) See also *مَزَة*. = Also *مَزَة* A single suck or sucking. (S, A, K.) It is said in a trad. *لَا تُحَرِّمُ الْمَزَّةَ وَلَا الْمَزَاتَانَ* [The sucking once will not render marriage unlawful, nor will the two suckings], meaning, in drawing milk from the breast. (S.) [See a similar saying voce *عَيْفَة*.]

*مَزَة*: see *مَزَة*.

مزج

1. *مَزَج*, (S, K,) aor. *ز*, (L Mṣb,) [not *ز*, as in the lexicons of Golius and Freytag,] inf. n. *مَزَج*, (K, &c.,) He mixed, mingled, incorporated, or blended, (S, K,) a thing with (ب) water; (Mṣb;) or beverage, or wine, (شَرَاب) with