

مَا لَهُ أَمْرٌ وَعَامَرٌ, meaning [What aileth him?] *May his wife and his cattle die, or perish, so that he shall have no wife (حَتَّى يَمِيرَ) and be vehemently desirous of milk (يَعِيمِر).* (S, K; [in the CK, erroneously, *عَامَرٌ*; and in a MS. copy of the K, *عَامَرٌ*].)

2. *تَأَيَّرَ* inf. n. *تَأَيَّرَ*, *God made him to have no wife.* (K, \*TK.) And *أَيَّتِ الْمَرْأَةَ*, inf. n. as above; (Ham p. 11, and TA;\*) or *أَيَّتِهَا*, like *أَعْمَتِهَا*; (T, S;\*) *I made the woman to be a widow, by slaying her husband.* (T, S, and Ham ubi supra.) Taäbata-sharrà says,

فَأَيَّتِ نِسْوَانًا وَأَيَّتِ أُمَّةً

[And I have made women widows, by slaying their husbands; and children fatherless]. (TA.)

4. *أَمَّتِ الْمَرْأَةَ*: see 2.

5. *تَأَيَّرَ* and *تَأَيَّرَ*: see 1, in three places. The former is also explained as signifying *She became forlorn (تَحَوَّشَتْ) of her husband.* (K in art. حَوْش.) And also, (TA,) or *تَأَيَّرَ زَمَانًا*, (ISK, T, S;\*) *She remained some time without marrying.* (ISK, T, S, TA.) And *تَأَيَّرَ*, (Mṣb, K;\*) or *تَأَيَّرَ زَمَانًا*, (ISK, T, S;\*) *He remained some time without marrying.* (ISK, T, S, Mṣb, K.)

8. *أَتَاتَمَّتْ*, written with the disjunctive alif *أَتَاتَمَّتْ*: see 1. *أَتَاتَمَّتْهَا*, (M, K;\*) like *أَعْتَمَّتْهَا*, (TA,) *I took her as my wife, she being what is termed أَيْمَرٌ [without a husband].* (M, K;\*)

*أَيْمَرٌ* is a contraction of *أَيْمَرٌ*, meaning *أَيْمَرٌ*: it is thus in the saying, *أَيْمَرٌ هُوَ يَا فُلَانُ* [What thing is it, O such a one?]: and *أَيْمَرٌ تَقُولُ* [What thing sayest thou?]. (TA.) *أَيْمَرٌ* [for *أَيْمَرٌ*]: see in art. *يَمِين*. (K;\*)

أَيْمَرٌ, for *أَيْمَرٌ*: see art. *أَيْمَرٌ*.

أَيْمَرٌ: see *أَيْمَرٌ*: and *أَيْمَرٌ*.

أَيْمَرٌ: see *أَيْمَرٌ*.

*أَيْمَرٌ* A man whose wife has died: and *أَيْمَرٌ* A woman whose husband has died: pl. *أَيْمَرٌ*, of both; like as *سَكَرَانٌ* is pl. of *سَكَرَانٌ*: accord. to ISK, *أَيْمَرٌ* is originally *أَيْمَرٌ*. (Mṣb.) [See also *أَيْمَرٌ*.] *أَيْمَرٌ عَيْمَانٌ* are epithets applied to a man, (M, K, TA,) meaning *Whose wife [and cattle] have died or perished [so that he has no wife and is vehemently desirous of milk; as shown above; see 1, last signification]: (TA:\*) the former relates to wives; and the latter, to milk: (S, K, TA:\*) fem. أَيْمَرٌ عَيْمَى, applied to a woman. (M, K;\*)*

*أَيْمَرٌ* A woman having no husband; (Lth, T, S, M, Mgh, Mṣb, K;\*) *whether she be a virgin or not; (IAḡr, T, S, M, Mgh, K;\*) or whether she have married before or not; (Sgh, Mṣb;\*) as also أَيْمَرَةٌ; (Mṣb;\*) [said to be] applied to one who has not married: (IAḡr, T:\*) or if not a virgin; accord. to [the Imám] Moḥammad; agreeably with a reading of a trad. by which the *أَيْمَرٌ* is distinguished from the virgin: (Mgh:\*) also, the former, a man having no wife; (S, M,*

Mgh, Mṣb, K;\*) *whether he have married before or not: (S, Sgh, K:\*) or who has not married: (IAḡr, T:\*) pl. أَيْمَرٌ (S, M, K) and أَيْمَرٌ; (M, K;\*) the latter of which is the original form: (S, M:\*) [or both, accord. to the Mṣb, are pls. of أَيْمَرٌ, q. v.:] and أَيْمَرُونَ is a pl. applied to men, and أَيْمَرَاتٌ applied to women: and أَيْمَرَةٌ, also, signifying men having no wives, is pl. of أَيْمَرٌ for أَيْمَرٌ. (TA.) — Also A free woman: (K:\*) pl., in this sense also, أَيْمَرٌ, used in this sense in the Kur xxiv. 32, (T, TA,) accord. to some. (TA.) — And A female relation; (K;\*) in which sense also أَيْمَرٌ is pl.; (T, TA;\*) meaning *such as the daughter and the sister and the maternal aunt.* (T, K;\*)*

أَيْمَرٌ: see *أَيْمَرٌ*.

*الْحَرْبُ مَأْيَمَةٌ* (T, S, M, Mṣb, K) *War is a cause of widowing to women; it slays the men, and leaves the wives without husbands.* (T, S, M, Mṣb;\*)

*مُؤَيَّمَةٌ* A rich, or wealthy, woman, or one possessing competence or sufficiency, having no husband. (Sgh, K;\*)

أَيْمَرٌ: see *أَيْمَرَةٌ*, in art. *أَيْمَرٌ*.

## اين

1. *أَيْنَ*, [in a copy of the Mṣb, *أَيْنَ*, aor. *يَأْنُ*, inf. n. *أَيْنَ*, but as this is at variance with all other authorities known to me, I regard it as a mistranscription,] *He was, or became, fatigued, or tired: (T, M:\*) so says IAḡr: (T:\*) and Aḡ says the like: (TA, from a marginal note in a copy of the S:\*) [see also what I have cited from the Mughnee voce *إِنَّ*, last sentence:] in proof of this, IAḡr cites the following ex., from a poet:*

إِنَّا وَرَبِّ الْقُلُوصِ الصَّوَامِرِ

[We were, or have become, fatigued, by the Lord of the lean and lank-bellied youthful she-camels]: but Lth says that there is no verb derived from *أَيْنَ*, in this sense, except in poetry: (T:\*) Aboo-Moḥammad says that the only instance is that cited above: (TA:\*) [it is not disputed that] *أَيْنَ* signifies *fatigued, or the being fatigued or tired: (S, K:\*) AZ says that it has no verb formed from it; but on this point he has been contradicted: (S:\*) A 'Obeyd also says that it has no verb. (M.)* — *أَيْنَ*, aor. *يَأْنُ*, inf. n. *أَيْنَ*, (S, M, Mṣb, K, &c., [but see what follows,]) also signifies *Its time came; (أَتَى وَقْتَهُ);* as also *أَتَى*: (Bḡ lvii. 15:\*) *it was, or became, present: it came, or attained, to its time; to its full, or final, time, or state; to maturity: it was, or became, or drew, near: syn. أَيْنَ: (M:\*) and أَدْرَكَ; like أَيْنَ: (Ham p. 455:\*) and حَانَ: (S, M, Mṣb, K:\*) and قَرَبَ. (Mughnee voce *إِنَّ*.) You say, *أَيْنَ أَنْ تَفْعَلَ كَذَا*, aor. and inf. n. as above, (AZ, S;\*) i. e. *حَانَ* [The time has come, or has drawn near, for thee to do, or that thou shouldst do, such a thing]; like *أَتَى*: and it is formed from it by transposition: (S:\*)*

[i. e.] *أَتَى* is formed by transposition from *أَتَى*: (Mṣb:\*) or *أَتَى* is a dial. var. of *أَتَى*; not formed from it by transposition, [nor is the reverse the case,] because of the existence of the inf. n. [of each]: (M:\*) or *أَتَى* is formed by transposition from *أَتَى*, because the latter has an inf. n. and the former has not: so says Aḡ: for *أَيْنَ* does not belong to this; its meaning being only *أَيْمَرَةٌ* and *تَعَبٌ*: or, accord. to AZ, *أَتَى* has an inf. n., namely *أَيْنَ*; and if the case be so, the two [verbs] are equal; neither being the original of the other: (IJ in the Khaṣūṣ:\*) Suh, in the R, asserts that *أَتَى* is formed by transposition from *أَتَى*: (TA:\*) the assertion of El-Bekree, that *أَتَى* is originally with *و* [for its medial radical letter], and that it is of the class of *وَلَى*, aor. *يَلَى*, requires consideration, and involves what is contrary to rule. (MF.) You say also, *أَيْنَ أَنْ تَفْعَلَ كَذَا*, (S, M, K;\*) and *إَيْنَ كَذَا*, (M, K;\*) and *أَيْنَ كَذَا*, (S, K;\*) i. e. *حَانَ حِينَكُ*: [Thy time, or season, came, or hath come: or drew near, or hath drawn near]. (S, M, K;\*)

*أَيْنَ*: see *أَيْنَ*. — *الْآنَ* is a noun denoting the present time; (S, M, Mṣb, K;\*) [signifying *At the present time; now; for*] it is an adverbial noun; (S, Mṣb, K;\*) one which, in a place where it is fitting to be used as such, may not be used otherwise; occurring in a determinate sense; (S, K;\*) the *ال* being inseparable from it; (IJ, M, Mṣb;\*) not prefixed to it for the purpose of rendering it determinate, because it has not that which participates in its meaning: (S, Mṣb, K:\*) as Ibn-Es-Sarrīj says, there is not one *أَيْنَ* and another *أَيْنَ*: (Mṣb:\*) [accord. to ISd, who quotes a long disquisition by IJ on this word,] the *ال* which is expressed in this case is redundant, because the noun is determinate without it, but it is rendered so by another *ال*, which is understood, as in the case of *أَمْسٌ*: so says IJ, following Aboo-'Alec; and his is the correct opinion: (M:\*) Fr says that it is a particle, compounded with *ال*, which is inseparable from it; and that it is originally *أَوَانٌ* [or *الْأَوَانُ*]: or that it may have originated from the phrase *أَنْ تَفْعَلَ كَذَا* [explained above], and is therefore *manṣoob*, like *قَالَ* and *قِيلَ* when used as nouns: but Zj disallows its originating from *أَيْنَ*; and says that the right opinion is that of Kh, that *الآنَ* is indecl. with *fet-h* for its termination, and that the *ال* is prefixed because the meaning is *هَذَا الْوَقْتُ*; and this is the opinion of Sb. (T.) You say, *أَيْنَ الْآنَ كَذَا*. [I, at the present time, or now, do, or will do, thus, or such a thing]. (M.) And *كُنْتُ الْآنَ عِنْدَهُ*, meaning *I was, in this time, of which part is present and some portions have passed, with him, or in his presence.* (IJ, M.) And when you mean the kind of expression which is used in this saying, you say, *أَيْنَ حَدُّ الزَّمَانَيْنِ* [The term "now" is the limit of the two times; namely the past and the future]; thus pronounced, *marfooḡ*: so says IJ: but in the Book of Sb we read, *الآنَ حَدُّ الزَّمَانَيْنِ*, with *naṣb*: and in like manner, in the same, *الآنَ أَنْكَ* [Now is thy time]; the former with *naṣb* and the