clear away thy قذاة [or mote in the cye; prohably meaning that which annoys thee]. (IAar, $\mathbf{K})=$ Also, as an intrans. verb, He was, or bccame, confounded, or perplexed, and unable to see his right course. (TA.) And تَرْنيقُ signifies A man's standing, not knowing whether to go or come. (TA) And The being weah, or infirm, [and, app., disordered, or perturbed,] in sight, and in body, and in an affair or case. (S. K. K.) Hence, (TA,) رنّـقوا فِى الأْمْرْ They confusel the judgment, or opinion, [that they formed, or they nere con,fused in judgment or opinion,] in, or respecting, the affair, or case. (S, K.) - Also IIe paused and raited. (TA.) [Hence the saying,] رَّدَّ المعْزَى فَرْنِّقْ رُنِّقْ (JK, s, K,) i. c. The she-goats have secreted milh in their ulders; ( JK ;) but wait thou, wait thou, (JK, S., TA,) for their bringing forth, (S, TA,) for they show signs, but do not bring forth until after some time: (S:) thon wilt have to wait long for them: (TA:) sometimes it is said with s [in the place of ن], and also with, [in the place of ر]: (S, TA:) it is mentioned in art. ربق [q. v.]. (K. [See also art. [رمت.]) —Also Me continued looking; (Ş, K, TA, in this art. and in art. رمتّ ;) like رمتّ. (S and TA in the same two arts.) And you say

 meaning [He looked covertly, or clandestinely; or] he conrealed the looking. (TA.) _Said of a company of men, They remained, stayed, dwelt, or abode, in a place (يَّكَان), (S, K, ) and confined themselves therein. (Ṣ.) - Said of a bird, IIe flapped his wimgs in the air, ( $\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{K}$, ) and remuined steady, (Ṣ), not flying: ( $\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{K}$ :) or flapped his wings in the air without alighting and without quitting his place: ot it has two meanings: i. e. he expanded his wings in the air without moring them: and he flapped his wings. (TA.) Hence, said of a captive, He stretched out his neck on the occasion of slaughter, like the bird expanding lis mings. (TA.) [Hence also,] رُنقت السَفِينُة (JK, TA) فیى مُكْانِها (J K) The ship turned round in its place without procceding in its course. (JK, TA.) - رنّقت الشَّهُن The sun became near to
 : Death nas near to befalling him: a metaphorical phrase from رنّ said of a bird.

 his sleeping. (Z, TA.) = تُرْنيقً also signifies The breaking of the wing of a bird by a shot or thron, or by disease, so that he, or it, falls. (Lth, K.)
 was broken \&c. See the pass. part. n., below.]
4. ارنت : see 2. =Also He moved about, or agitated, [or naved,] his banner, previously to a charge, or an assaull, in war or battle; (IAar,
 moved about, \&cc., the banner. (TA.) $=$ And It (a banner) was moved about or agitated [or
 it (a banner) mas noved about \&c. over the heads. (TA.)

5 : see 1.

رنق Turbid, thich, or muddy, water ; (S., K ; )
 Dust in water, consisting of motes, or particles of rubbish, and the like, that fall into it [and render it turbid]; (JK, TA;) and so "رْتقٌ (JK.)


 (JK,) and is formed by transposition, (JK, Ibn'Abbád, K, TA,) being originally الدَّنَائِّ
 $+[$ There is not in his life anything that renders it turbid]. (J K.) _ Also + Lying, or falsehood, or a lie; syn. كَذِب. (TA.)
: رتُقْ : sce the next preceding paragraph, in three places.
life. (S.)

رَنْقَة A small quantity of turbid water remaining in a natering-trough or tank. (TA.) [And accord. to Freytag, , occurs in the Deewán El-Hudhalecycen as meaning $A$ small quantity of turbid water.] Accord. to Ibn-'Abbád, (TA,)
 (JK, and so in the CK and in my MS. copy of the $\mathbf{K}$,) meaning The water became such that mud predominated in it : (JK, K, TA:) but the correci phrase, as given in the "Nawádir" by Lh,
 puddle in which mud predominated]. (TA.) Sce also رنْقْ
رُنقَاء: see the next preceding paragraph. Also Land (أرْنَ) that does not give growth (JK, Ibn-'Abbád, K) to anything: (J K, Ibn'Abbád :) pl. رُنقَقَوْتُ. (J K, Ibn-'Abbád, K.)And A female bird sitting on eggs. (K.)
 TA;) i. e. its فِرنْ (or diversified wavy marls, strenks, or grain]; (TA ;) and its beauty ; (S. K ; ) or the semblance of water that is seen upon a suord. (JK.) - And (hence, Ṣ) of the [or early part of the forenoon], (S. K, ) \&c.; (S ; ) meaning $\ddagger$ The first, or beginning, thereof; (JK,* TA;) and its clearness. (TA.) One says, أتَتْتُهُ فـى رُوْنُقِ الضُّفَى I came to him in the first, or beginning, of the ضصحى ; like as one says فیى (TA.) And وَجْه الضّشَحى tThe prime of youth; and its freshness, or brightness, and beauty. (TA.)
رُنْقَةُ : see. روْنقَقْ
 The mud that is in rivers, and in a channel of water, (S, K, when the mater has sunk therefrom into the earth: ( K :) or the thin, and viscous, cohesive, or slimy, mud remaining in a pool of water left by a torrent: ( $\mathrm{JK}:$ ) or the slime of a well, and of the channel of a torrent, mixed nith black, or black and fetid, mud. (Mgh voce تُتْنٍ, from the" "Jámi"" of El-Ghooree.)

Cمُتنَقُ الجَنَاح A bird having the ning broken by a shot or thron, or by disease, so that he, or it, falls. (K.)
(so in one of my copies of the $\mathbf{S}$, and in the PS and JM; in the other of
 having his eycs languid by reason of hunger or from some other cause. (S.)

1. رُنْر: see 5, with which it is syn., in two places.
2: see the next paragraph, in four places.
2. ترنّر; (S
 (S., Mşb) i. e. [He trilled, or quavered; or] he reiterated his voice in his throat, or fauces, (S and $\mathbf{K}$ and TA in art. (י) ) like [as is done in] chanting, (S in that art.,) or in reading or reciting, or singing, or piping, or other performances, of such as are accompanied mith quavering, or trilling: (TA in that art.:) both said of a singer: (Msb:) and the former said of a bird, in its هُدير [or cooing]; (S., Msb;) and of a bow, when it is

 [i. e. the trilling, or quaveriny, and prolonging the roice; or prolonging the voice, and modulating it swectly, or warbling]; (T,* M, K;) and so
 T, M, K ; ) whence التّرْنُرُ (which significs the same, as is shown by what follows]: (Lth, T:) ${ }^{+}$رنّر is saild of the pigcon, ( $M, K$, ) and of the
 species of locust, called] [meaning it chirped], and of the bow [ineaning it emitted a musical ringing sound, or a plaintive sound (see تَرْنْهُوتُ, below,) when twanged], ( $M, K$, ) and [in like manner] of the lute, (M,) and of a thing ( $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{K}$ ) of any kind (M) of which the sound is estcemed pleasant, or delightful; and تَرْنَّرْ likewise : (M, K:) or you say, الحْمَامَةُ تَتَرْنَّهُ [The pigeon trills, or quavers, or cooss]: and of the
 cry, is a trilling, or quavering]: and of the bow, and the lute, and a thing [of any kind] of which the sound is esteemed pleasant, or delightful, " It has a musical ringing sound, or a plaintive sound]. (Lth, T.) It is said in a trad.,
 [God has not listened to anything as He listens to a prophet having a good manner of trilling, or quavering, or prolonging and modulating sreetly his voice, in reciting the Kur-án]: or, as some relate it, [good in respect of the voice, trilling, \&cc., in reciting the Ḳur-án]. (TA.)
 or, more probably, the uttering thereof: see رَنر, of which it is an inf. n. , in the next preceding paragraph]. (S, Ḳ.)
