

in the mines; (K;) meaning *تبر* that is created in the earth; (TA;) as also *رَكِيزَة*: (K;) the former is pl. of *رَكِيزَة*: (K;) or it is pl. of *رَكِيزَة*: (Aḥmad Ibn-Khālid, TA:) and *pieces* (K, TA) of large size, like [stones such as are called] *جلاميد*, (TA,) of silver and of gold, (K, TA,) that are extracted from the earth, (TA,) or from the mine: (K, TA:) accord. to the people of El-'Irāk, any metals or other minerals: (TA:) or [so in the A and Mgh, and accord. to the TA, but in the K "and,"] *buried treasure* (S, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K) of the people of the Time of Ignorance: (S, Mṣb, K:) the first of the significations given above is the primary one: and ancient wealth [buried in the earth] is likened to metals or minerals: or, accord. to certain of the people of El-Hijāz, it signifies specially *property buried by men before the period of El-Islām*; and not metals or other minerals. (TA.) It is said in a trad., that the fifth part of what is termed *رِكَاز* is for the government-treasury: (S,* TA:) or, accord. to another relation, of what is termed *رَكِيزَة*: as though it [the latter] were pl. [or rather coll. gen. n.] of *رَكِيزَة*, or [the former] of *رِكَازَة*. (TA.)

رَكِيزَة: } see *رِكَاز*, last sentence.
رِكَازَة: }

رَكِيزَة: see *رِكَاز*, in three places: — see also *مَرَكِيزَة*.

رَاكِيزَة A thing that is *firm*, or *fixed*. (Mgh.) [Hence,] one says, *عِزَّهُم رَاكِيزَة* † *Their might, or glory, is firmly established*. (A, TA.)

مَرَكِيزَة A place where a spear or other thing is stuck, or fixed, into the ground, upright: (TA:) a place of firmness, or fixedness. (Mṣb.) — † The place of a man; his place of alighting or abiding. (S, K.) — † The station of an army, or of a body of troops or soldiers, to which its occupants are commanded to keep. (K, TA.) You say, *هَذَا مَرَكِيزَة الخَيْل* † [This is the fixed station of the cavalry]. (A.) Pl. *مَرَاكِيزَة*. (A.) — The centre of a circle. (S, K.) — *رَكِيزَة* signifies the same as *مَرَكِيزَة* [but in what sense I do not find pointed out]. (TA.)

إِنَّهُ مَرَكِيزَة فِي الْعُقُول † [Verily it is firmly fixed in the minds, or understandings]. (A, TA.)

ركس

1. *رَكَسَة*, (S, Mṣb,) aor. ʾ, (Mṣb, TA,) inf. n. *رَكَسَ*, (S, A, Mṣb, K,) *He turned it over, or upside down*; (S, A, Mṣb, K;) as also *أَرَكَسَهُ*: (S:) or the former, (TA,) or † latter, (Mṣb,) *he turned it over upon its head*: (Mṣb, TA:) and the former, *he reversed it*; *made the first part of it to be last*; or *turned it fore part behind*. (Lth, A, Mṣb, K.) It is said in the Kur [iv. 90], *وَاللَّهُ أَرَكَسَهُمْ بِمَا كَسَبُوا* † [for what they have done, or committed]; syn. *تَكَسَّرَ*: (IAḥr, K:) or *hath made them return to their unbelief*; (Fr, S, K;) and

رَكَسَهُمْ signifies the same: (Fr, TA:) or *hath separated, or dispersed, them, for what they have done of their disbelief, and acts of disobedience*: (Jel:) *رَكَسْتُ الشَّيْءَ* and *أَرَكَسْتُهُ* both signify *I separated the thing; or set it apart*. (TA.) You say also, *اللَّهُ أَرَكَسَ عَلَيْنَا عَدُوَّنَا* † *May God overturn thine enemy upon his head: or change, or reverse, the state, or condition, of thine enemy*. (A.) And *أَرَكَسَهُ فِي الشَّرِّ* † *He turned him back, or caused him to return, to evil*. (A.) And *أَرَكَسَ فِي الصَّبْغِ* † *Return thou the garment, or piece of cloth, to the dyeing-liquor*. (A.)

4: see 1, throughout.

8. *ارْتَكَسَ* *He, or it, became turned over, upside down, or upon his, or its, head; became inverted, subverted, or reversed; became turned fore part behind*: (K, TA:) *he returned, reverted, or went back, from one thing or state to another*: (TA:) *he fell*. (K.) You say, *ارْتَكَسَ فُلَانٌ فِي أَمْرِكَانَ* † *Such a one fell [again] into a case from which he had escaped*. (TA.)

رُكْسٌ i. q. *رُجْسٌ* [Uncleaness, dirt, or filth; or an unclean, a dirty, or a filthy, thing]: (S, A, Mṣb, K:) and *anything that is disliked, or hated, for its uncleaness, dirtiness, or filthiness*; (Mṣb;) as also *رَكِيسٌ*: (TA:) the former is similar in meaning to *رُجِيعٌ* [dung of a man, or of a horse and the like, or of a wild beast]; (A 'Obeyd, TA;) and *رَكِيسٌ* [also] is syn. with *رُجِيعٌ*. (TA.)

مَرَكِيسٌ: see *مَرَكِيسٌ*, throughout: — see also *رَكِيسٌ*, in two places.

مَرَكِيسٌ A thing turned over, or upside down; turned over upon its head; turned fore part behind; as also *رَكِيسٌ*. (TA.) — Turned, or sent, back, or away; as also † the latter epithet. (TA.) — One who goes back, or reverts, from his state or condition; like *مَنْكُوسٌ*: (IAḥr, TA:) and † the latter epithet (*رَكِيسٌ*), a weak person, who returns, or reverts, from one thing or state to another; syn. *ضَعِيفٌ مُرْتَكِسٌ*. (TA.)

ركض

1. *رَكَضَ*, aor. ʾ, inf. n. *رَكَضَ*, *He moved, (S, A, K,) or struck with, (Mṣb,) his leg, or foot*: (S, A, Mṣb, K:) or *he struck and hit therewith, like as one strikes and hits therewith a beast*. (IAth.) Hence, (S, A, K,) the phrase in the Kur [xxxviii. 41], (S,) *أَرَكَضَ بِرِجْلِكَ* † [Strike thou the ground with thy foot]: (S, A, K:) or *strike thou, and tread, the ground with thy foot*. (Sgh.) You say also, *رَكَضَ الرَّجُلُ* † *The man struck the ground with his foot*: and *رَكَضَتِ الْخَيْلُ* † *The horses struck the ground with their hoofs*: and *جَاءَتِ رَكَضًا* † [The horses came striking the ground with their hoofs]: and *رَكَضَتِ الْجَنْدَبُ الرَّمْضَةَ* † [The locusts termed *جندب* struck the vehemently-hot ground with their two legs]: and *رَكَضَتْ بِرِجْلَيْهَا* † [I left him striking

the ground with his foot previously to death: see also 8]. (A.) [The above-mentioned phrases marked as tropical are so marked on the authority of the A: but the reason of their being so I do not see.] — They also said, sometimes, *رَكَضَ الطَّائِرُ*, meaning † *The bird moved his wings in flying*: (S:) the inf. n., *رَكَضٌ*, signifying † the act of moving the wing: (K, TA:) and *الطَّائِرُ يَرُكِضُ بِجَنَاحَيْهِ* † *The bird moves his wings, and puts them back against his body*: (A, TA:) or the former of these two phrases means † *the bird was quick, or swift, in his flying*. (TA.) — *رَكَضٌ* also signifies *The act of impelling*; syn. *دَفَعٌ*: and *the urging a horse to run*, (A, K, TA,) [by striking] with his foot or leg: (TA:) *the striking a beast with one's feet or legs, to urge him*: (Mgh:) or *putting him in motion, whether he go on or not*. (Aḥ.) You say, *رَكَضْتُ الْفَرَسَ بِرِجْلِي* † *I urged the horse to run, with my foot or leg*. (S, O, Mṣb.) And *رَكَضَ الدَّابَّةَ*, aor. ʾ, inf. n. *رَكَضٌ*, *He struck the sides of the beast with his foot or leg*. (TA.) And *رَكَضَ الدَّابَّةَ بِرِجْلَيْهِ*, and *بِرِجْلَيْنِ*, *He struck the beast to urge it with a foot or leg, and with two feet or legs*. (A.) — And from frequency of usage of the phrase *رَكَضْتُ الْفَرَسَ*, originated the saying *رَكَضَ الْفَرَسَ*, (AZ,* S, Mgh, Mṣb,) meaning † *The horse ran*: (S, Mgh:*) which some disallow; but without reason, since it has been transmitted by a good authority: (Mṣb:) it is disallowed by Aḥ: (TA:) [and J says,] the correct phrase is *رَكَضَ الْفَرَسَ*: (S:) or you say, *رَكَضَ الْفَرَسَ فَرَكَضَ هُوَ*, meaning [The horse was urged to run,] † *and he ran*: (K:) and *رَكَضٌ* signifies † the act of running: (K, in another place in this art. :) and † the act of fleeing: whence, [in the Kur xxi. 12], *إِذَا هُمْ مِنْهَا يَرْكُضُونَ* (K) † *lo, they fled from it, from punishment*: (Zj:) or † *were routed, and fled from it*: (Fr:) or *they ran from it*: (Mgh:) [for] *رَكَضَ الرَّجُلُ* signifies † *The man fled, and ran*. (Ish.) [Hence,] *رَكَضَتِ النُّجُومُ فِي السَّمَاءِ* † *The stars moved along in the sky*. (A, TA.) [And hence,] *رَكَضٌ* also signifies † *A man's going along by both his legs together*. (TA.) — You also say, *رَكَضَهُ الْبَعِيرُ*, (S, A, Mṣb) † *The camel struck him with his hind leg*: (S, Mṣb:) like as you say, *رَمَحَهُ الْفَرَسَ*: (A, Mṣb:*) but you should not say, [when a camel is the agent,] *رَمَحَهُ*. (Yaḥqoob, S.) And *رَكَضَ الْأَرْضَ*, and *الْتَوَبَ*, † *He struck the ground, and the garment, or piece of cloth, with his foot or leg*. (TA.) And *تَرَكَضُ ذُبُوبًا وَعَلَمَانًا* † [The woman kicks her skirts and her anklets with her feet when she walks]. (A, TA.) — And *رَكَضَتِ الْقَوْسُ السَّهْمَ* † *The bow propelled the arrow*. (A, TA.) — And *رَكَضْتُ الْقَوْسَ* † *I shot with the bow*. (A, TA.) — And *هُوَ لَا يَرُكِضُ الْبِحَجْنِ* † *He does not defend himself*: (K:) or † *he is not angry and vexed at a thing, nor does he defend himself*. (IAḥr, L.) — And *رَكَضَ النَّارَ بِالْمَرَكِضِ* † [He stirred the fire with the *مَرَكِضٌ*]. (A.)

3. *رَاكِضَةٌ*, (S, K,) or *رَاكِضَةٌ الْخَيْلُ*, (A,) *He*