

rance to a follower of the true religion, not worshipping idols: (TA:) — pl. رَاكِعُونَ (Mgh) and رُقِعٌ and رُقُوعٌ. (TA.) — [pl. of رَاكِعَةٌ] † Camels lowering their heads, and falling upon their faces, in consequence of fatigue, or the utmost fatigue, or languor arising from fatigue. (TA.)

مُرْقِعٌ [A place in which one bows, or bends himself: and particularly, in prayer: pl. as below]. — A hard and long stone upon which one grinds wheat or the like: pl. مَرَاكِعٌ. (TA.)

## رکل

1. رَكَلَهُ, aor. ۲, (S, TA,) inf. n. رَكْلٌ, (S, K, TA,) He kicked him; i. e., struck him with his foot, or leg; namely, a horse; in order that he should run: (K, TA:) and (K) he struck him with one foot, or leg: (S, K, TA:) and some say, he struck him with the feet, or legs. (TA.) One says, لَا تُرَكِّلَنَّكَ رَكْلَةً † لَا تَأْكُلُ بَعْدَهَا أَكْلَةً [I will assuredly kick thee with one kick after which thou shalt not eat one meal]. (TA.) And الفَارِسُ يَرُكِّلُ الدَّابَّةَ بِرِجْلِهِ The horseman puts the beast in motion with his foot, or leg, for the purpose of [his] running. (S.) And تَرَكَّلَ, also, [inf. n. of رَكَلَ, in like manner] signifies The striking a thing with the foot or hoof. (KL.)

2: see what next precedes.

3: see 6, in two places.

5. مَسَاةٌ تَرُكِّلُ بِمِسَاةِهِ He struck his [or spade] with his foot, (S, K, TA,) and pressed upon it with his haunch, (TA,) in order that it might enter into the earth. (S, K, TA.)

6. تَرَكَلُوا They kicked one another: (S, \* K, \* TA:) said of boys, meaning they struck (رَكَلُوا) one another with their feet, or legs: and مَرَاكِلَةٌ signifies the same as تَرَكَلٌ: you say, رَاكِلٌ صَاحِبُهُ [The boy kicked his companion, or fellow, being kicked by him]. (TA.)

رَكْلَةٌ: see 1 [of which it is the inf. n. of un.].

مُرْكَلٌ The part, of a beast, where one strikes him with the foot, or leg, (K, TA,) when putting him in motion for the purpose of [his] running: (TA:) the two such parts are termed the مَرَكَلَانِ: and the pl. is مَرَاكِلٌ. (S, TA.) — And A road: (S, K:) because it is beaten with the foot. (TA.)

مُرْكَلٌ The foot, or leg, [as being the instrument with which the action termed رَكَلَ is performed:] in the copies of the K, الرَّجُلُ is erroneously put for الرَّجْلُ: or, accord. to the L, the foot, or leg, of the rider. (TA.)

أَرْضٌ مُرْكَلَةٌ Ground trodden by the hoofs of horses or similar beasts. (S, K.)

## رکم

1. رَكَمَ الشَّيْءَ, aor. ۲, (S, M,) inf. n. رَكْمٌ, (M, K,) He heaped up, piled up, or accumulated, the

thing; i. e. he collected together the thing, and put, or threw, one part of it upon another; (S, K;\*) or he put, or threw, one part of the thing upon another. (M, TA.)

6. اِرْتَمَرُ and تَرَكَمَرُ It (a thing) was, or became, heaped, or piled, up, or together, or accumulated; i. e., collected together, (S, K, TA,) one part upon [or overlying] another. (TA.) You say, تَرَكَمَرُ السَّحَابُ The clouds were, or became, [heaped, or piled, up,] one above, or upon, [or overlying,] another; as also تَرَكَبُ. (TA in art. رَكِب.) And تَرَكَمَرُ نَحْمِ النَّاقَةِ [lit. The flesh of the she-camel became accumulated]; meaning the she-camel became fat. (TA.) [And تَرَكَمَتِ الظُّلْمَةُ † The darkness became condensed, or dense: for the Arabs describe thick darkness as “darknesses one above another:” see Kur xxiv. 40.] And تَرَكَمَتِ الْأَشْغَالُ and اِرْتَمَمَتْ † [Occupations, or the occupations, became accumulated]. (TA.)

8: see the next preceding paragraph, in two places.

رُكَامٌ: see رُكَامٌ.

رُكْمَةٌ, (S, K, [so in my copies of the S,]) with damm, (K,) in [some of] the copies of the S رُكْمَةٌ, (TA,) Clay, or mud, (S, K, TA,) and earth, or dust, (TA,) collected together [and app. heaped up]. (S, K, TA.)

مُرْتَاكِمٌ (S, K) and رُكْمٌ (IAar, K) and مَرْتَاكِمٌ (S, K) and مَرْتَاكِمٌ (TA) Clouds (سَحَابٌ) collected together, and heaped, or piled, up; (IAar, S, K, TA;) and so sand; (S, TA;) and the like: (S:) [or, as the explanations seem to indicate, the first and second are used as subst., implying what is collected together &c.; and the rest only as epithets:] and you say also رُكَامٌ شَيْءٌ: (K, TA:) and رُكَامٌ رَمْلٌ (TA) and سَحَابٌ رُكَامٌ means a thing accumulated, one part upon another. (TA.) — And قَطِيعٌ رُكَامٌ † A large herd or flock or the like; (K, TA;) likened to the رُكَامُ of clouds or of sand. (TA.)

مُرْكُومٌ: see the next preceding paragraph. — [Hence,] نَاقَةٌ مَرْكُومَةٌ † A fat she-camel. (TA.) [See 6.] — مَرْكُومٌ is applied by Dhu-r-Rummeh as an epithet to midnight (جَوْزُ اللَّيْلِ) [meaning densely dark, i. e. Densely dark, as though its darknesses were heaped one upon another: see 6]. (TA in art. حَقَق.)

مُرْتَمَرٌ † The main part, or middle, of a road. (S, K, TA.)

مُرْتَمَرٌ } see رُكَامٌ.  
مُرْتَمَرٌ }

## رکن

1. رَكَنَ إِلَيْهِ, (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) aor. ۲; (S, Mṣb, K;) of the dial. of the lower (سُفْلَى) [app. in territory] of Muḍar, and said by Az to be not chaste [though it, or the third, seems to be the most common of the dial. vars. here mentioned]; (Mṣb;) and رَكَنَ, aor. ۲; (S, Mṣb, K;) men-

tioned by AZ; (S;) and رَكَنَ, aor. ۲; (S, Mṣb, K;) which is a combination of two dial. vars., [namely, the first and second of those above mentioned,] (S, Mṣb,) because neither the medial nor the final radical letter is faucial; (Mṣb;) said to be the only instance of its kind except رَكَنَ, aor. ۲; (T in art. اَبَى;) and رَكَنَ, aor. ۲; which is likewise an instance of the commixture of two dial. vars., like فَضَلَ and حَضَرَ and نَعِمَ, aor. يَفْضُلُ and يَحْضُرُ and يَنْعِمُ; (TA;) inf. n. رُكَانِيَةٌ and رُكَانِيَةٌ (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and رُكَانِيَةٌ (TA;) He inclined to him, or it; syn. مَالَ: and he trusted to, or relied upon, him, or it, so as to be, or become, easy, or quiet, in mind; syn. سَكَنَ: (S, Mgh, K;) or he leaned, rested, or relied, upon him; syn. اِعْتَمَدَ عَلَيْهِ: (Mṣb:) or he inclined to him in the least degree; (Bd in xi. 115;) رُكُونٌ signifying slight inclining. (Ksh and Bd ibid.) It is said in the Kur [xi. 115], وَلَا تُرْكِنُوا إِلَى الَّذِينَ ظَلَمُوا [And incline ye not, &c., to those who have acted wrongfully]: (S, Mṣb:) or, incline ye not in the least degree [&c.]: (Bd:) thus generally read; and also تَرُكِنُوا, (Ksh, Bd, TA,) accord. to the dial. of Temeem; and تَرُكِنُوا, in the pass. form, from أَرَكَنَهُ. (Ksh, Bd.) — رُكِنَ فِي الْمَنْزِلِ, aor. ۲, inf. n. رُكْنٌ, He kept tenaciously to the place of alighting, or abode, (ضَنَّ بِهِ) and did not relinquish it. (TA.) — رُكْنٌ, inf. n. رُكَانَةٌ (S, K) and رُكُونَةٌ (K) and رُكَانِيَةٌ (TK,) [primarily, it seems, said of a mountain, meaning It was inaccessible, or difficult of access, having high, or strong رُكُانَ, i. e. sides or angles: see Har p. 561; and see رُكِنَ, below; and 5. — And hence,] † He (a man) was, or became, firm, (Har p. 561,) still, or motionless, (TA,) grave, staid, steady, sedate, or calm. (S, K, TA.)

[2. رُكْنٌ is said by Golius, as on the authority of the KL, to signify He made like, “similem fecit:” and hence Freytag also thus explains it: but it is رُكْنٌ that has this signification. In my copy of the KL, تَرُكِنٌ (not تَرُكِنٌ) is expl. by مانند کردن.]

4. اِرْكَنَهُ He made him to incline [إِلَى غَيْرِهِ to another]; syn. أَمَلَهُ: [and to trust to, or rely upon, another, so as to be, or become, easy, or quiet, in mind: or to lean, rest, or rely, upon another: see 1:] whence a reading in the Kur xi. 115. (Ksh, Bd.)\* See 1.

5. تَرَكَنَ said of a man, (TA,) [or primarily and properly, of a thing, like رُكْنٌ,] He, [or it] was, or became, firm, or strong, (K, TA,) and inaccessible, or difficult of access. (TA.) — And [hence,] † He endeavoured, or constrained himself, to be grave, staid, steady, sedate, or calm; syn. تَوَقَّرَ, (K,) and تَرَزَّنَ. (TA.)

رُكْنٌ The جَرْدُ [or large field-rat]: and the فَاَرُ [or common rat or mouse]; as also رُكْنٌ. (K.)

رُكْنٌ The جَانِبُ [meaning side, or outward part,] of a thing: (Mṣb:) or the strongest جَانِبُ