TA:) pl. أقط [contr. to rule, as though the | year]; beyond which it is not so called: (As, | much أقط his أقط became much, or abundant. sing. were الفكة القرير (Z, TA.)

أُفَّاكُ see أُفُوكُ.

One who is turned from his judgment, or opinion, by deceit, or guile; as also أفُوكُ ﴿ K.) Lacking strength or power or ability, and having little prudence and artifice. (Lth, K.) أَفَاكُ See also

in three places. --- Also A إِنَّكُ see أَفِيكُةٌ severe, or distressing, calamity. (Ibn-Abbad.)

إِفْكُ see : أُفَيِّكَةً

أَفَّاكُ A great, or habitual, liar; (Ş, Mşb, K;) as also أَفُوكُ ♦ (Mṣb, K̩,) and أَفُوكُ ♦ (K̩:) fem. of the first [and last] with 5: but the second is both masc. and fem.: (Msb:) the pl. of the second is افْك with damm [i. e. أَنْكُ, accord. to the rule of the K, but the TA seems to indicate that it is أَفُكُ, by likening it to the pl. of صُبُورً].

سَنَةً أَفكَةً see : افكة see - افكة

[Changed in his, or its, manner of being, or state: turned away, or back, from a thing: &c.]: see أفيك . __ Weak [as though perverted] in his intellect (AZ, S, K) and judgment or opinion; as also مَأْفُونُ: (AZ, Ş:) accord. to A'Obeyd, (or AA, as in one copy of the S,) a man who does not attain, or obtain, good, or prosperity. (S.) - Also, (K,) fem. with 5, (S, K,) A place, (K,) or land, (أَرْضُ , S, Z,) not rained upon, and having no vegetation, or herbage. (S, Z, Ķ.)

المُؤْتَغَكَاتُ (Ş, K) and المُؤْتَغَكَاتُ, (TA,) both occurring in the Kur, [the former in ix. 71 and lxix. 9, and the latter in liii. 54,] The cities overthrown, or subverted, by God, upon the people of Lot. (S, K.) _ The former also signifies The winds that turn over [the surface of] the earth, or ground: (K:) or the winds that blow from different quarters: it is said (by the Arabs, S) that when these winds blow much, the earth (i. e. its seed-produce, TA) thrives, or yields increase. (S, K, TA.)

افل

1. أَفُلَ, (T, Ṣ, Mṣb, Ķ,) said of a thing, (Mṣb,) or of the moon, (T,) and أَفَلَتُ, said of the sun, (T, S, M,) and of the stars, (M,) aor. = and 2, inf. n. أَفُلُ (T, S, M, Msb, K) and أَفُولُ (M, Msb,) It was, or became, absent, or hidden, or concealed; (T, S, Msb, K;) it set; (T, S, M, أَفُلُ , aor. - . (K.) - Hence, أَفُلُ دَيْ, aor. الْفُلُ عَلَى اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّ Such a one became absent, or ment فكلانْ عَن البِلَد away, from the country, or town. (Msb.)

اَبْنُ مَخَاضِ A young camel such as is termed أَفِيلُ [i. e. that has entered its second year]; (As, El-Fárábee, S, M, Mab, K;) and the like; (S;) or, and also such as is above this [in age]; (El-Fárábee, M, Msb, K;) or, and also such as is [i.e. that has entered the third]

TA:) or that is seven months old, or eight: (As, Msb:) or a youthful camel: (AZ, Msb:) and also (M, K) a young weaned camel; syn. فصيل: (T, M, Msb, K:) fem. with ة: (As, S:) pl. إِفَالْ (T, S, M, K) and أَفَائلُ (Sb, S, M, K,) which latter they liken to ذَنُوبٌ as pl. of ذَنَائِبُ (M.) [In my copy of the Msb, the pl. is said to be and it is also there said, on the authority of IF, that all signifies the young ones of sheep.] It is said in a prov., إِنَّهَا القَرْمُ مِنَ الأَفيل [The stallion-camel is only that which has increased in growth from the young one in its second year, &c.]; i. e. what is great has begun small. (TA.)

part. n. of 1, (T, TA,) applied to the moon, and to any star: (TA:) fem. with 5: (T, TA:) pl. آفلُونَ (Kur vi. 76 [the rational form of the pl. being there used because it is applied to stars as being likened to gods]) and أُفُولُ and أُفُلُ (TA.)

أَنَّهُ and أَنَّهُ and أُنَّهُ and أُنَّهُ and أُنَّهُ and أُنَّهُ أَفُّ see أَنُّوهُ and

but this is of a very extr. , أُفْيُونْ measure; or, as some write it, أُفْيُونُ, like عُصْفُورً (accord. to different ; برزدُون or إِفْيُون (like إِنْيُون); copies of the K, art. نين;) [an arabicized word, from the Greek مرموب, either immediately or through the Persian أَيْدُونُ; meaning Opium:] خُشْخَاش the milk [or juice] of the black Egyptian [or poppy, or papaver somniferum]; (K;) or the milh of the خشخاش, the best of which is the black Egyptian; (TA;) or the expressed juice of the black Egyptian خشخاش, dried in the sun: cold and dry in the fourth degree: (Ibn-Seenà, or Avicenna, i. 133:) beneficial for hot tumours, especially in the eye; torporific (to the intellect, TA): in a small quantity, beneficial, and soporific: in a large quantity, a poison: (K:) [the lexicographers regard the word as Arabic:] some, among whom is the author of the K, hold that it belongs to art. فين: others, that it belongs to art. افن. (TA.)

ن ، بَوَ الْعُرُانُ ، see art. قَحُوانُ

1. أَقُطُهُ , aor. ب , (Ṣ, Ķ,) inf. n. أَقُطُهُ , (Ṣ,) He made it (namely food) with أقط, q. v. infrà. (S, K.) - Also, (aor. and inf. n. as above, TA,) He fed him with أَنْكُ : (A'Obeyd, K:) like from لَبُنْ and لَبُأَهُ from لَبُنْ Lh mentions the verb in this sense as used without its being made in the CK is a mistake أقطًا (TA.) [, q. v. أَفَطُ for

4. أقط (Lh, K, [in the CK, incorrectly, أقط ,]) of the measure أَفْعَلُ, agreeably with a common rule, applying to anything, (Lh, TA,) He had

(Lh, K.)

8. انتقط written with the disjunctive alif ائتقط He made, or prepared, أقط : (S:) strangely omitted in the O and in the K. (TA.)

(Fr, Az, S, Mab, K) and إقط (Fr, O, K) and أَقَطُ (Fr, K) and إِنَّطُ (Ş, O, Msb, K,) the last sometimes occurring in poetry, and formed from the first, by transferring the vowel of the to the preceding letter, (S,) or a contraction of the second, accord to a common usage of [the tribe of] Temeem in the cases of words of this measure, (O,) and أَقُطُ (K) and أَقُطُ (As, K,) of all which the first is the most chaste, and the last is strange, (TA,) [A preparation of dried curd;] a preparation of, or thing made from, milk (Az, Msb, K) of sheep or goats, (K,) which has been churned, and of which the butter has been taken, (Az, Msb, K,) cooked, and then left until it becomes concrete: (Az, Msb:) or made from the milh of camels, in particular: (IAar:) or milh which is dried, and has become hard, like stone; with which one cooks; repeatedly mentioned in trads.: (TA:) or a thing made from milk; being a hind of cheese: (Har p. 587:) pl. أُقْطَانُ (K.)

أَقُط A maker of أَقَاطُ. (TA.)

food made with مَأْقُوطُ

1. أَكُدُ He trod wheat. (IAar, K.)

2. وَكَّدَ , inf. n. أُكِّد , j. q. وَكَّدَ , (Ṣ, Mạb, K̪,) of which it is a dial. var.; (S;) but it is not so chaste as the latter, and by some is disallowed.

(.وكد .i. q. أُوْكَدَ . (§ in art. ...)

 أَوَكَّدُ i. q. تُوكَّدُ
إن غاصًد i. q. تُوكَّدُ sing. of أَكَانُدُ and إِنَّاكِيدُ إِلَيْ sing. of إِكَادُ which are irreg. in relation to their sing., (TA,) signifying (i. e. the pls.) Thongs, or straps, by is bound to the two side-boards قربوس which the of a horse's saddle. (K.) [See also وكُار.]

أكيد Firm; (K, TA;) applied to a covenant, or compact. (TA.)

أَكُر aor. -, inf. n. أُكُر He tilled the ground; ploughed it up for sowing. (Meb.) — He dug the ground. (TA.) — He cut, or dug, a river, or canal, or rivulet. (Msb.) __ And أُكُرُ, aor -, (TA,) inf. n. as above ; (K;) and اتَأْتُو ; (K;) He dug a hollow, or cavity, in the ground, for water to collect therein and to be baled out -signi تأخّر الله أخَرًا therefrom clear: (K, TA:) or fies he dug hollows, or cavities, in the ground. (S.)

ه (Ş, K,) Ha مُواكَرَة (TK,) inf. n. آكره (made a contract, or bargain, with him to till and sow and cultivate land for a share of its produce; syn. of the inf. n. مُخَابَرة. (Ş, K, TA.) The doing of this is forbidden. (TA.)