

desiring to compress her. (AA, TA. [See also دَك.] And دَك الدَّابَّة بالسَّيْرِ † He distressed, or jaded, or fatigued, the beast by journeying. (TA.) And دَك الرَّجُل (S, K,) i. e. دَكَّتْهُ الحُمَّى (AZ, S,) or دَكَّهُ البَرَضُ (K,) meaning † Fever, or disease, weakened the man: (TA:) or he became sick, or ill. (K.) — And دَك also signifies The sending forth camels all together. (Ibn-'Abbád, TA.)

2. دَكَّهُ He mixed it; namely, colocynth with dates or some other thing. (O, L, K.) You say, مِزُّوْا لَنَا دَكِّوْا مِزُّوْا لَنَا دَكِّوْا لَنَا مِزُّوْا. (L, O.) [See مَدَكُّك.]

6. تَدَاكَ عَلَيْهِ الْقَوْمُ The people pressed, or crowded, upon him. (TA.) It is said in a trad. of 'Alee, تَدَاكَتُمْ عَلَيَّ تَدَاكَتْكَ الْإِبِلُ الْبِهِمِ, i. e. Then ye pressed [upon me like the pressing of thirsty camels upon their watering-troughs]. (TA.) And one says, تَدَاكَتْ عَلَيْهِمُ الْخَيْلُ The horses, or horsemen, pressed upon them. (TA.)

7. اِنْدَكَ It (a place) became levelled, its elevations and depressions being made even. (K.) — It (a camel's hump) became spread upon the animal's sides, (TA,) or upon his back. (IDrd, TA.) — It (sand) became compact. (TA.)

R. Q. 1. دَكَّدَكَ, inf. n. دَكَّدَكَ see 1, in two places. — One says of the stallion-camel when he covers, يَدَكُّكَ النَّاقَةَ [app. meaning He distresses the she-camel by his weight: see دَكَّ جَارِيَتَهُ, above]. (Ibn-'Abbád, TA.)

R. Q. 2. تَدَكَّدَتِ الْجِبَالُ The mountains became دَكَّاوَات, i. e. hills of mould or clay. (S.)

دَك An even, or a level, place; (K;) [and so دَكُّ, as is shown by an explanation of its fem. in this paragraph:] or land, or ground, broken, and made even: (S:) you say دَكُّ أَرْضٍ: (Akh, S:) pl. دَكُّوْكَ. (S, K.) Hence, in the K̄ur [vii. 139 and xviii. 98], جَعَلَهُ دَكَّا, (Akh, S, TA,) i. e. [He made it, in the former instance, and shall make it, in the latter instance,] even, or level, (AZ, Az, Ibn-'Arafeh,) without any hill: (Ibn-'Arafeh: [this addition relating to the former instance:]) or crumbled: (Ksh,\* Bq:) or, accord. to Akh, دَكَّا may be here an inf. n.; as though the meaning were دَكَّهُ دَكَّا: [see 1:] or it may be elliptical, meaning جَعَلَهُ ذَا دَكِّ: another reading is جَعَلَهُ دَكَّا, (S,) meaning in the former instance a hill rising from the ground like the دَكَّة: (Ksh:) or meaning جَعَلَهُ أَرْضًا دَكَّا, (S,) i. e. He made it even, or level, ground; (Ksh, Bq;) because the word جَبَل [to which دَكَّا virtually relates] is masc. (S.) — Also, [as a subst.,] Even, or level, sand; and so دَكَّة: pl. [of either, agreeably with analogy,] دَكَّاكَ. (K.) — And A [mound, or hill, of dust or earth, such as is called] تَلٌّ: (K:) or the like of a تَلٌّ: (L:) in some of the copies of the K̄, التَلُّ is erroneously put for التَّلُّ. (TA.)

دَكُّ A low mountain: (S, K:) or an elevated, or overlooking, hill of mould, or clay, in which is somewhat of ruggedness: (As, TA:) pl. دَكَّاكَ; (As, S, K;) and دَكُّ [app. another, though irregular, pl. of the same,] is said to signify قَبْرَان [i. e. small isolated mountains, or knolls of mountains, &c., (see قَارَةٌ,)] breaking, or crumbling, down: or disintegrated [hills, or mountains, such as are called] هَضَاب. (TA.) — [See also دَكُّ, of which it is a pl.] — Also Strong and bulky. (Ibn-'Abbád, K.)

دَكَّة A certain thing, (S,) [i. e.] an elevated place, (Msb,) a flat-topped structure, (K,) upon which one sits; (S, Msb, K;) i. q. مَسْطَبَةٌ [a kind of wide bench, of stone or brick &c., generally built against a wall]: (Msb:) pronounced by the vulgar دَكَّة [and commonly applied by them to a long seat of wood]: (TA:) and دَكَّانٌ signifies the same; (S, Msb, K;) but accord. to some, this belongs to art. دكن [q. v.]: (S, Msb, TA:) the pl. of the former is دَكَّاكَ, like as the pl. of قَصْعَةٌ is قَصْعَاتُ: (Msb:) and the pl. of دَكَّانٌ is دَكَّاكِينُ. (TA.) [For another modern application, see مَحْفِلٌ.] — See also دَكُّ.

دَكَّة: see the next preceding paragraph. — [It is also vulgarly used for تَكَّة, q. v.]

دَكُّكَ The state of having no hump, or no prominence of the hump, in a camel. (K.) [See أَدُّكَ.]

دَكُّكَ [a pl. of which the sing. is not mentioned] She-camels having their humps broken, bruised, or crushed. (TA.)

دَكَّةُ A thing [meaning food] made of هَبِيد [i. e. colocynths, or colocynth-seeds,] and flour, when flour is scarce. (Ibn-'Abbád, TA.) [See also مَدَكُّكَ.]

دَكِّكَ, applied to a year, (S, TA,) and a month, (TA,) and a day, (K,) Complete. (S, K.)

دَكَّا, fem. of أَدُّكَ [q. v.], used as a subst., (TA,) A hill of mould or clay, (As, S, M, K,) not rugged, (As, M, K,) nor amounting to a mountain: (TA:) or the pl. signifies natural [mounds, or hills, of dust or earth, such as are called] تَلَال: (TA:) the pl. is دَكَّاوَاتُ, (As, S, M, K,) because it is used as a subst.: (TA:) or it has no sing.: (K:) ISd says, this is what the lexicologists say; but in my opinion the sing. is دَكَّا. (TA.)

دَكَّانٌ: see دَكَّة, in two places: and see also art. دكن.

دَكَّدَكَ and دَكَّدَكَ: see what next follows.

دَكُّكَ and دَكُّكَ and دَكُّكَ (As, S, K) and دَكُّكَ and دَكُّكَ (K) Sand that is compact, and cleaving to the ground, (As, S, K,) not elevated, (S,) or not much elevated: (As, TA:) or sand containing dust or earth, compacted together: (AHn, TA:) or sand pressed, and even, or level: or land in which is ruggedness: (K:) or a low, or depressed,

and even, or level, tract of land: (TA:) n. un. of the first [and app. of each of the others] with ة: (ISH, T in art. ربهو:) pl. دَكَّاوَاتُ and دَكَّاوَاتُ. (S, K.)

دَكُّ, and its fem. دَكَّا: see دَكُّ. You say also دَكَّا, meaning A hill wide [and app. flat, or nearly so,] in its top: (TA:) or an expanded hill: (Msb:) pl. دَكَّاوَاتُ, which is extr. in this case, because دَكَّا is here an epithet. (TA.) And دَكُّ, [its regular pl.,] applied to sands, Even and compact. (AHn, M in art. ذلف.) — [Hence,] A horse contracted [in make] and broad in the back; (S;) or a horse broad in the back, (Ks, A'Obeyd, Mgh, K, TA,) and short (Ks, A'Obeyd, Mgh, TA) therein; (TA;) of the sort called بَرَاذِينُ; (A'Obeyd, TA:) pl. دَكُّ. (S, Mgh, K.) — And the fem. signifies A she-camel having no hump: (S, K:) or whose hump is not prominent, (K, TA,) but spreading upon her sides: (TA:) pl. دَكَّاوَاتُ and دَكَّاوَاتُ, (S,) said in the S to be like حَمْرَاوَاتُ and حَمْرَاوَاتُ, but one does not say حَمْرَاوَاتُ, like as one does not say أَحْمَرُونَ: (IB:) and in like manner the masc. is applied to a he-camel: (K:) or دَكَّا [in the sense here explained] has no masc., and therefore it is allowable to say دَكَّاوَاتُ. (IB.)

مَدَكُّ † A strong man, that treads the ground vehemently: (S, TA:) or strong to work; (K;) and the fem., with ة, is applied in this latter sense to a female slave. (S, K.) — Also a dial. var. [now vulgarly used] of مَدَكُّ [q. v.]. (TA.)

حَنْظَلٌ مَدَكُّكَ Colocynth eaten with dates or other things. (K.) [See also دَكَّةُ.]

مَدَكُّوْكَ [Broken, crushed, or bruised, &c.: see its verb, 1]. — أَرْضٌ مَدَكُّوْكَ Land having no elevations (in the CK, erroneously, [أَسْنَادُ], producing [the shrub called] رَمْتُ. (AHn, K.) — Applied to a horse, Having no prominence of his حَجَبَةٌ [or crest of the hip or haunch]; (K;) and so مَدَكُّوْكَ. (K in art. دلك.) — Applied to a man, Weakened by fever, (S,\* TA,) or by disease: or sick, or ill. (TA.) — See also what follows.

مَدَعُوْكَ i. q. مَدَعُوْكَ, (K, TA,) meaning Land in which are many people, and pastures of camels or cattle, so that it is marred thereby, and abounds with the traces and urine of the cattle, and they dislike it, except when it collects them after a cloud [has rained upon it] and they cannot avoid it; as also مَدَعُوْكَ. (TA.)

Quasi دكر

دَكُّرٌ and دَكُّرٌ: see دَكُّرٌ.

دكن

1. دَكَّنَ المَتَاعَ, (Msb, K,) aor. ٤, (K,) inf. n. دَكَّنٌ; (TA;) and دَكَّنَهُ; (K;) He put the goods, household-goods, or furniture and utensils, one upon another. (Msb, K, TA.) [In the TA, this is said to be tropical: if so, it seems that the proper signification is, He made the goods,