

(K;) and so رُقَارِقُ. (IDrd, K.) — See also رُقَاتُ.

رُقُ: see رُقُ. [It is indicated in the K that it is syn. with the latter word in all of its (the latter's) senses: but I do not find it to be so in any other lexicon.] — *A thin thing.* (S. [There expl. as signifying رُقِيْقُ: شَيْءٌ رُقِيْقٌ; but perhaps by this may be meant that it is an epithet syn. with رُقِيْقٌ, as it is said to be in the K.]) See رُقِيْقُ. — *The leaves of trees: or the branches that are easy for the cattle [to eat].* (K.) — *And A certain thorny plant.* (K.) — See also رُقَاتُ. — *Also The state, or condition, of a slave; slavery; servitude;* (JK, S, Mṣb, K;) and so رُقِيَّةُ. (KL.)

رُقَّةُ *Any land by the side of a valley, over which the water spreads in the days of the increase, and into which it then sinks, or disappears, (S, K,) and which therefore produces good herbage: (S:) pl. رُقَاتُ. (K.)* — See also رُقَاتُ.

رُقَّةُ [an inf. n. of رُقُ in several senses, as shown above, in the first paragraph of this art.]: it is explained in the K as syn. with رُقَّةُ: [see 1, first sentence:] but El-Munáwee says, in the "Towkeef," that the former is like the latter [as meaning *Thinness*], but that the latter is said with regard to the lateral parts of a thing, and the former with regard to the depth of a thing [or the extent between the two opposite surfaces thereof]: thus, in a material substance, such, for instance, as a garment, or piece of cloth, [&c.] it is [thinness as meaning little thickness in comparison with the breadth and length together; littleness in extent, or depth, between the two opposite surfaces: fineness, delicateness, flimsiness, unsubstantialness, or uncompactness, in texture &c.]: the contr. of رُقَاتَةٌ and رُقَاتَةٌ: (TA:) [in water, and sand, &c., shallowness, or littleness of depth: (see رُقُ:) in mud, and anything imperfectly liquid, thinness as meaning want of spissitude: an attenuated state or condition of anything.] — Also + *Weakness*; (Mgh;) as in the phrase رُقَّةُ

جَانِبٍ [weakness of resistance; similar to لِينٌ جَانِبٍ; contr. of غَلِظَ جَانِبٍ]; (Ham p. 631;) [and in the phrase رُقَّةُ دِينٍ weakness of religion: (see رُقِيْقُ:) also abjectness, meanness, paltriness, or contemptibleness: and weak-heartedness, and fearfulness: (see 1:)] and shame, shyness, or bashfulness. (K.) — Also + [Tender-heartedness, (see رُقِيْقُ and رُقُ)] mercy, compassion, or pity; (K;) and so رُقَّةُ قَلْبٍ: (TA in art. حِن:) in the soul, it is the contr. of جَفَوَةٌ and قَسْوَةٌ. (El-Munáwee, TA.) — [And + Softness or tenderness, or easiness and sweetness, or elegance, gracefulness, or ornateness, of speech: see رُقِيْقُ, and see also 2. — And + Slenderness, softness, or gentleness, of voice.] — And + *Evilness* [or narrowness of the circumstances] of state or condition: so in the saying, عَجِبْتُ مِنْ قَلَّةِ مَالِهِ وَرُقَّةِ حَالِهِ, † [I wondered at the paucity of his property, and the evilness, or the narrowness of the circumstances, of his state or condition]. (TA.) — [And + Scantiness of living or sustenance &c.] —

And رُقَّةُ بَطْنٍ † [A looseness, or diarrhoea]. (TA in art. خَلْف.)

رُقُقُ, an inf. n., (KL, [see 1,]) [Thinness, and consequently] † weakness (JK, S, K, KL, TA) of the bones, (JK,) or in the bones, (TA,) or of the bone, (KL,) or as in the bone, (S,) and in a camel's foot: (TA:) [and] lightness in a horse's hoof. (AO, TA.) — † Paucity: thus in the saying, فِي مَالِهِ رُقُقٌ † [In his property is paucity]: (JK, S, K, TA:) mentioned by Fr, (S,) or by A'Obeyd thus, but the saying mentioned by Fr is مَا فِي مَالِهِ رُقُقٌ † There is not in his property paucity. (TA.) — And + Scantiness (رُقَّةُ) of food. (TA.) — See also the next paragraph.

رُقَاتُ A [desert tract such as is called] صَحْرَاءُ: (K:) or a wide, or spacious, صحْرَاءُ, of soft soil, beneath which is hardness: (TA:) or a level, (S, K, TA,) expanded, (TA,) tract of land, of soft soil, beneath which is hardness: (S, K, TA:) or a tract from which the water has sunk into the ground; as also رُقَاتُ and رُقَّةُ [q. v.]: or a soft and wide tract of land; (K, TA;) accord. to Aḡ, without sand; (TA;) as also رُقُ and رُقُ and رُقُقُ; (K;) the last of which is a contraction of رُقَاتُ, used by Ru-beh, (S, TA,) by poetic license. (TA.) — † *Hot day.* (Fr, K.) [See also رُقَاتُ.]

رُقَاتُ: see رُقِيْقُ. — Also, (JK, S, K,) as a subst., (Th, S,) or رُقَاتُ رُقَاتُ, (Mgh, Mṣb,) *Thin bread, (صَحْبُ رُقَاتُ, JK, S, Mgh, Mṣb, TA,) such as is [flat, or flattened, or] expanded: (TA:) n. un. رُقَاتَةٌ, (Mgh, * Mṣb, K,) meaning a single thin, round cake of bread: (Mgh:) one should not say رُقَاتَةٌ, with kesr: (K:) the pl. of رُقَاتُ accord. to the K is رُقَاتُ; but this is pl. of رُقِيْقُ, like as كِرَامٌ is pl. of كَرِيمٌ. (TA.) [See also رُقَاتُ.] — مَسَى مَسِيًّا رُقَاتًا. [مرقق] said of a camel, means رُقُقُ رُقُقُ, (K, TA,) i. e. † He went an easy pace. (TA.) — See also رُقَاتُ.*

رُقِيْقُ (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) fem. with ة, (TA,) Having the quality termed رُقَّةُ: (K, TA; [see 1, first sentence, respecting a mistranscription in the CK;]) as also رُقَاتُ, (K,) of which the fem. is likewise with ة; (TA;) and رُقَاتُ, (K,) like رُقَاتُ; (TA;) [i. e.] contr. of غَلِظُ; (S, Mṣb, K, TA;) as also رُقُ (K, TA) and رُقُ (K:) and contr. of نَحِيْنُ: (S, TA:) [or rather this last is the proper explanation of رُقِيْقُ, as well as of all the other epithets above mentioned; (see رُقَّةُ:) i. e. thin as meaning having little thickness in comparison with its breadth and length together; having little extent, or depth, between its two opposite surfaces:] applied to bread that is [flat, flattened, or] expanded; such as is termed رُقَاتُ, q. v.: (TA:) and to a garment, or piece of cloth, (Mgh, El-Munáwee, TA,) and the like, as meaning thin, fine, delicate, flimsy, unsubstantial, or uncompact, in texture &c.; contr. of صَفِيْقُ; (El-Munáwee, TA;) as also رُقَارِقُ: (TA:) and to water [as meaning shallon, or of little depth;

and in like manner to sand]: see رُقُ: (IDrd, K, TA:) [thin as meaning wanting in spissitude; applied to mud &c.: attenuated:] pl. رُقَاتُ (TA) and رُقَّةُ. (JK.) [Hence,] الرُقِيْقَانِ *The part between the خَاصِرَةُ [or flank] and the رُفْعُ [or groin, on either side]: (AA, K:) and the pl. الرُقَّةُ the thin parts at the flanks of she-camels.* (JK.) Also, the dual, الرُقِيْقَانِ, *The حَضَنَانِ [or part between the armpit and the flank, on either side].* (K, TA. [In the CK الخَصِيَانِ, q. v.]) And [The two veins called] the أُحْدَعَانِ [q. v.]. (K.) And, of the nose, *The two sides: (K:) so says Aḡ: or the رُقِيْقُ of the nose is the thin and soft part of the side. (TA.)* — [Also *Thin, or attenuated, and consequently † weak, in the bones: see رُقُقُ.*] You say نَاقَةٌ رُقِيْقَةٌ meaning † *A she-camel whose marrow-bones have become weak and thin (ضَعْفَتْ وَرُقَّتْ), and whose medullary canal is wide: pl. رُقَاتُ and رُقَاتُ. (IAḡr, TA.)* — Also † *Weak: and abject, mean, paltry, or contemptible: applied to a man [&c.]. (TA.)* And goats are called مَالٌ رُقِيْقٌ [Weak cattle] because they have not the endurance of sheep. (TA.) — † *Weak-hearted.* (Mgh.) And رُقِيْقُ الْقَلْبِ † *Soft, or tender, of heart; contr. of الْقَلْبُ قَاسِي.* (El-Munáwee, TA.) — [† *Soft or tender, or easy and sweet, or elegant, graceful, or ornate, speech or language.*] رُقِيْقُ اللَّفْظِ means [† *Soft or tender, &c., of expression; applied to a man: and also soft or tender or] easy and sweet expression.* (Har p. 8.) — [† *Slender, or soft, or gentle, applied to the voice.*] — رَجُلٌ رُقِيْقٌ الْحَوَاشِي † *A man gentle, gracious, or courteous, to his associates.* (TA in art. حَشِي.) And عَيْشٌ رُقِيْقٌ الْحَوَاشِي † *A soft or delicate, pleasant, or plentiful and easy, life.* (TA.) — [عَيْشٌ رُقِيْقٌ may sometimes mean the same: but it commonly means † *Scanty living or sustenance.*] — And رُقِيْقُ الدِّينِ † [Such a one is weak in respect of religion, and narrow in the circumstances of, or evil in, his state or condition: see رُقَّةُ]. (TA.) — Also *A slave, (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) male and female; (Mṣb;) [but] the latter is [also] called رُقِيْقَةٌ (Lh, JK, TA:) and slaves; for it is used as sing. and pl.; (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K;) like رُقِيْقُ and رُقِيْقُ: (TA:) accord. to Abu-l-'Abbás, so called because they are abject and submissive to their owner: (TA:) the pl. of رُقِيْقُ is رُقَاتُ, (Mṣb, TA,) erroneously said in the K to be رُقَاتُ; (TA;) and that of رُقِيْقَةٌ is رُقَاتُ. (Lh, TA.) Using it as pl., you say, هَؤُلَاءِ رُقِيْقِي [These are my slaves]. (Mgh.)* And نَيْسٌ فِي الرُّقِيْقِي صَدَقَةٌ, i. e. [There is no poor-rate] in the case of slaves used for service [as distinguished from those that are for sale]. (Mṣb.) [See also مَرُقُ.]

رُقِي [fem. of رُقُ, q. v.]

رُقَاتُ: see رُقِيْقُ, first sentence.

رُقِيَّةُ: see رُقُ, last sentence.