

same word as an intensive epithet applied to a man. (§.)

راقية; pl. رواق (with the article الرواق): see what next precedes.

مرقى A place of ascent; as also مرتقى; (Msb, TA;) and so مرقاة and مرقاة: (Msb;) or these last two signify a series of steps or stairs; or a ladder; syn. درجة; (§, K;) and سلم; (M and K in art. سلم;) the former of them as being a place of ascent, and the latter of them as being likened to an instrument; (§, Msb;) and both of them are authorized by the M; (TA;) but the latter of them is disallowed by A'Obeyd, and said by him to be not of the language of the Arabs: (Msb, TA:) the pl. of مرقاة [and of مرقى] is مراقي. (TA.) You say جبل لا مرقى فيه and لا مرتقى (JK, TA) A mountain in which is no place of ascent. (TA.)

مرقيا [in my MS. copy of the K] مرقيًا [The two edges [or alæ] of the nose: (K, TA:) so says Th; but the expression commonly known is مرقا الأنف, mentioned before [in art. رق]. (TA.)

مرقاة and مرقاة: see مرقى, in four places.

مرقى: see 1, last sentence but one.

مرقى: see مرقى, in two places; and see an ex. in the first sentence of this article.

رك

1. ركَ, (§, K,) aor. يرك, (K, JM, TA, in the CK يرك, inf. n. ركاة (K, JM) [and app. ركوكة, q. v. infra,] and ركَ, (CK, [but not in the TA nor in my MS. copy of the K,]) or ركة [i. e. ركة, like رقة and دقة, with both of which it is syn.], (JM,) It (a thing, §) was, or became, weak, or feeble; syn. ضعف: and thin, or of little thickness or depth; syn. رقي: (§, K:) [and little, or small, in quantity; and slender: and feeble, or weak, and incorrect; said of a word or an expression: (see the part. n. ركيك:) and † unsound, invalid, or incorrect; said of information, an announcement, &c.; as is shown by what follows.] Hence the saying, اقطع من حيث ركَ [Cut thou it off from where it is weak, or thin]: for which the vulgar say, من حيث رقي. (§.) [And hence also the saying, في هذا الخبر ركاة † In this information, announcement, piece of news, or narration, is unsoundness, invalidity, or incorrectness; and so, فيه ركاة. (A and TA in art. رث.) = ركَ الشئ: بعضه على بعض (Rth.) = ركَ, (§,) or simply ركه, aor. 2, (K,) inf. n. ركَ, (TA,) He threw one part of the thing upon another. (§, K.) — رَكَتُ الغلَّ في عنقه, aor. 2, inf. n. رَكَ, [I put the غلَّ (or iron collar) upon his neck, and inserted his hand in it; or] I confined his hand to his neck by means of the غلَّ. (§.) — [Hence,] اَلزَّمْتَهُ اِيَّاهُ اِيَّاهُ رَكَتُ الدَّنْبَ فِي عُنُقِهِ † [I attached to him responsibility for the sin,

crime, or misdeed]. (§, K,*) And رَكَتُ هَذَا اَلزَّمْتَهُ اِيَّاهُ [in like manner] means اَلزَّمْتَهُ اِيَّاهُ † [I attached to him responsibility for the rendering of this right, or due]. (Lth, TA.) — And رَدَّ بَعْضُهُ عَلَيَّ رَكَتُ, aor. 2, inf. n. رَكَتُ, i. q. رَكَتُ † [He reversed the order of parts, or of the parts, of the affair, or case]. (TA.) — رَكَتُ الشَّيْءَ, (IDrd, K,) [aor. 2,] inf. n. رَكَتُ, (IDrd, TA,) He felt the thing, or pressed it lightly, with his hand, in order that he might know its bulk. (IDrd, K, TA.) — And رَكَتُ المَرْءَةَ, (IDrd, K,) inf. n. as above, (IDrd, TA,) He compressed the woman, and distressed her, or fatigued her, in so doing: (IDrd, K, TA:) and so بَكَتُ, inf. n. بَكَتُ; and دَكَتُ, inf. n. دَكَتُ. (IDrd, TA.) = رَكَتُ اللهُ نَمَاهُ, (IDrd, TA.) = رَكَتُ اللهُ نَمَاهُ, or diminish, his, or its, increase. (Ibn-'Abbád, TA.)

2: see 4, in two places.

4. اُرَكَتِ السَّمَاءُ The sky rained such rain as is termed رَكَتُ; (§, K;) as also رَكَتَتْ. (Ibn-'Abbád, K.) — And اُرَكَتِ الارضُ The land was rained upon with such rain as is termed رَكَتُ, (§,) or with such rains as are termed رَكَتُ; as also رَكَتَتْ. (TA.)

8. اُرْتَكَتُ, (K,) inf. n. اُرْتَكَتُ, (TA,) [He was indistinct in his speech; said of a drunken man: (see its part. n., مُرْتَكِّتُ, below:) or,] though seen to be eloquent [when alone (see again the part. n.)], he was impotent in speech in a case of altercation: (K:) or he was, or became, weak, or feeble; (TA;) [like رَكَتُ — اُرْتَكَتُ فِي امْرِهِ He doubted in, or respecting, his affair, or case. (Yaqqoob, K.) — اُرْتَكَتُ is also syn. with اُرْتَجَّ [He, or it, was, or became, in a state of commotion or agitation; or of convulsion, or violent motion; or shook, quaked, or quivered]: (K:) accord. to Yaqqoob, it is an instance of substitution [of ك for ج]. (TA.) One says, مَرَّ بِرْتَكُ [He passed by in a state of commotion &c.]. (TA.)

10. اسْتَرَكَهُ He esteemed him weak, or feeble. (§, K.)

R. Q. 1. رَكَرَكَ, رَكَرَكَ, He was, or became, cowardly, or weak-hearted. (IAqr, TA.) [See also رَكَرَكَ, its inf. n., below.]

R. Q. 2. تَرَكَرَكَ, (K,) relating to a skin [of milk], (TA,) means تَمَخَّضَهُ [i. e. Its being agitated] with the butter. (K, TA.) [In the CK, تَرَكَرَكَ and تَمَخَّضَهُ are put for تَرَكَرَكَ and تَمَخَّضَهُ.]

رَكَ: see the next paragraph.

رَكَ, with kesr, Lean, or emaciated: mentioned by J [and in the K] in art. رَكَ, [and there written رَكَ,] but Sgh says that this is a mistranscription, and that it is correctly with ر [and with kesr]; (TA in the present art. ;) and Az says that رَكَ is a mistake, and is correctly with ر. (TA in art. رَكَ.) = Also, (§, K,) and رَكَ and رَكَة, (K,)

Weak rain: (T, §:) or rain little in quantity: [and رَكَة is expl. in like manner by Freytag, as meaning pluvia tennis, pauca; but it seems to be a n. un. of رَكَ, and so رَكَة of رَكَ:] or exceeding what is termed دَثٌ [q. v.]: (K:) accord. to IAqr, the first [or lightest and weakest] of rain is that called رَشٌّ; then, the طَشٌّ; then, the بَعْشٌّ; and then, the رَكَ: (TA:) or the طَشٌّ exceeds the رَكَ: (TA in art. طَش:) the pl. [of pauc. of رَكَ] is اُرَكَاتُ (K) and رَكَاتُ (S, K) and رَكَانُ (Sgh, TA;) and the pl. of رَكَة is رَكَاتُ. (TA.) — رَكَ applied to a land, or a place: see مَرَكَ.

رَكَة and رَكَة: see رَكَ.

رَكَاتُ: see the next paragraph.

رَكَة Weak, or feeble: (§, JM, KL:) so as applied to a man: (TA:) and thin, or of little thickness or depth: (JM:) anything little, or small, in quantity; and slender: applied to water [that is little in quantity, and shallow], and to herbage, and to science: (Sh, TA:) feeble, or weak, and incorrect; applied to a word or an expression; (PŞ in art. جزل;) contr. of جزل: (§ and K in that art. :) [and unsound, invalid, or incorrect; applied to information, an announcement, &c.: see 1.] You say ثوب رَكَةك الشَّجَّ A garment, or piece of cloth, weak in respect of texture. (§, TA.) And اِنَّهُ يَبْغِضُ الوَلَاةَ الرَكَةَ [Verily he hates weak rulers, or magistrates]: occurring in a trad.: رَكَة being pl. of رَكَة, like as [its syn.] ضَعْفَةٌ is pl. of ضَعْفٌ. (TA. [See also a similar saying in what follows.]) And رَجُلٌ رَكَة العِلْمِ, (K,) and العِلْمِ, (TA,) A man having little knowledge, (K,) and intelligence. (TA.) And رَكَة and رَكَة, (K,) the latter of which has a stronger signification than the former, like رَكَة in relation to طَوِيلُ, (TA,) and رَكَة, (K,) which has a still stronger signification, (TA,) and رَكَة, (K,) all applied to a man, (TA,) signify Low, ignoble, vile, mean, sordid, or possessing no manly qualities; weak in his intellect, and in his judgment or opinion: or one who is not jealous (K, TA) of his wife; i. q. دِيوَتْ: (TA:) or one who is not revered, respected, or feared, by his wife, or his family: (K:) accord. to AZ, رَكَة and رَكَة signify one esteemed weak by the women, not revered or respected or feared by them, and not jealous of them: (TA:) the epithet similarly applied to a woman is رَكَة likewise, and رَكَة: and the pl. is رَكَاتُ. (K.) It is said in a trad., اِنَّهُ لَعَنَ الرَكَاتَةَ, (§, TA, [in one of my copies of the § written الرَكَاتَةَ, and in the other copy without the vowel-signs,]) meaning Verily he cursed him who is not jealous of his wife. (§.) And in another trad., اِنَّ اللهَ يَبْغِضُ الوَلَاةَ الرَكَاتَةَ, i. e. [Verily God hateth the sovereign, or ruling, power] that is weak. (TA.) — رَكَة, [fem. of رَكَة,] as an epithet applied to land: see مَرَكَ. = Also Felt, or pressed [lightly with the hand; see 1]; and so مَرَكُوكة. (TA.)