

in the mines; (K;) meaning *تبر* that is created in the earth; (TA;) as also *رَكِيزَة*: (K;) the former is pl. of *رَكِيزَة*: (K;) or it is pl. of *رَكِيزَة*: (Aḥmad Ibn-Khālid, TA:) and pieces (K, TA) of large size, like [stones such as are called] *جَلَامِيد*, (TA,) of silver and of gold, (K, TA,) that are extracted from the earth, (TA,) or from the mine: (K, TA:) accord. to the people of El-'Irāk, any metals or other minerals: (TA:) or [so in the A and Mgh, and accord. to the TA, but in the K "and,"] buried treasure (S, A, Mgh, Mṣb, K) of the people of the Time of Ignorance: (S, Mṣb, K:) the first of the significations given above is the primary one: and ancient wealth [buried in the earth] is likened to metals or minerals: or, accord. to certain of the people of El-Hijāz, it signifies specially *property buried by men before the period of El-Islām*; and not metals or other minerals. (TA.) It is said in a trad., that the fifth part of what is termed *رِكَاز* is for the government-treasury: (S,\* TA:) or, accord. to another relation, of what is termed *رَكِيزَة*: as though it [the latter] were pl. [or rather coll. gen. n.] of *رَكِيزَة*, or [the former] of *رِكَازَة*. (TA.)

*رَكِيزَة*: } see *رِكَاز*, last sentence.  
*رِكَازَة*: }

*رَكِيزَة*: see *رِكَاز*, in three places: — see also *مَرَكِيزَة*.

*رَاكِيزَة* A thing that is *firm*, or *fixed*. (Mgh.) [Hence,] one says, *عِزَّهُمْ رَاكِيزَة* † Their might, or glory, is firmly established. (A, TA.)

*مَرَكِيزَة* A place where a spear or other thing is stuck, or fixed, into the ground, upright: (TA:) a place of firmness, or fixedness. (Mṣb.) — † The place of a man; his place of alighting or abiding. (S, K.) — † The station of an army, or of a body of troops or soldiers, to which its occupants are commanded to keep. (K, TA.) You say, *هَذَا مَرَكِيزَة الخَيْلِ* † [This is the fixed station of the cavalry]. (A.) Pl. *مَرَاكِيزَة*. (A.) — The centre of a circle. (S, K.) — *رَكِيزَة* signifies the same as *مَرَكِيزَة* [but in what sense I do not find pointed out]. (TA.)

*إِنَّهُ مَرَكِيزَة فِي الْعُقُولِ* † [Verily it is firmly fixed in the minds, or understandings]. (A, TA.)

## ركض

1. *رَكَضَهُ*, (S, Mṣb,) aor. ʾ, (Mṣb, TA,) inf. n. *رَكَضًا*, (S, A, Mṣb, K,) He turned it over, or upside down; (S, A, Mṣb, K;) as also *أَرَكَضَهُ*: (S:) or the former, (TA,) or † latter, (Mṣb,) he turned it over upon its head: (Mṣb, TA:) and the former, he reversed it; made the first part of it to be last; or turned it fore part behind. (Lth, A, Mṣb, K.) It is said in the Kur [iv. 90], *وَاللَّهُ أَرَكَضَهُمْ بِمَا كَسَبُوا* † [for what they have done, or committed]; syn. *نَكَّسَهُمْ*: (IAḥr, K:) or hath made them return to their unbelief; (Fr, S, K;) and

*رَكَضَهُمْ* signifies the same: (Fr, TA:) or hath separated, or dispersed, them, for what they have done of their disbelief, and acts of disobedience: (Jel:) *رَكَضْتُ الشَّيْءَ* and *أَرَكَضْتُهُ* both signify I separated the thing; or set it apart. (TA.) You say also, *أَرَكَضَ اللَّهُ عَدُوَّكَ* † May God overturn thine enemy upon his head: or change, or reverse, the state, or condition, of thine enemy. (A.) And *أَرَكَضَهُ فِي الشَّرِّ* † He turned him back, or caused him to return, to evil. (A.) And *أَرَكَضَ فِي الصَّبْغِ* † Return thou the garment, or piece of cloth, to the dyeing-liquor. (A.)

4: see 1, throughout.

8. *ارْتَكَسَ* He, or it, became turned over, upside down, or upon his, or its, head; became inverted, subverted, or reversed; became turned fore part behind: (K, TA:) he returned, reverted, or went back, from one thing or state to another: (TA:) he fell. (K.) You say, *ارْتَكَسَ فُلَانٌ فِي أَمْرِكَانَ* † Such a one fell [again] into a case from which he had escaped. (TA.)

*رُكُوسٌ* i. q. *رُجُوسٌ* [Uncleaness, dirt, or filth; or an unclean, a dirty, or a filthy, thing]: (S, A, Mṣb, K:) and anything that is disliked, or hated, for its uncleaness, dirtiness, or filthiness; (Mṣb;) as also *رُكَيْسٌ*: (TA:) the former is similar in meaning to *رُجِيعٌ* [dung of a man, or of a horse and the like, or of a wild beast]; (A 'Obeyd, TA;) and *رُكَيْسٌ* [also] is syn. with *رُجِيعٌ*. (TA.)

*مَرَكِيسٌ*: see *مَرَكِيسٌ*, throughout: — see also *رُكُوسٌ*, in two places.

*مَرَكِيسٌ* A thing turned over, or upside down; turned over upon its head; turned fore part behind; as also *رُكَيْسٌ*. (TA.) — Turned, or sent, back, or away; as also † the latter epithet. (TA.) — One who goes back, or reverts, from his state or condition; like *مَنْكُوسٌ*: (IAḥr, TA:) and † the latter epithet (*رُكَيْسٌ*), a weak person, who returns, or reverts, from one thing or state to another; syn. *ضَعِيفٌ مُرْتَكِسٌ*. (TA.)

## ركض

1. *رَكَضَ*, aor. ʾ, inf. n. *رَكَضًا*, He moved, (S, A, K,) or struck with, (Mṣb,) his leg, or foot: (S, A, Mṣb, K:) or he struck and hit therewith, like as one strikes and hits therewith a beast. (IAth.) Hence, (S, A, K,) the phrase in the Kur [xxxviii. 41], (S,) *أَرَكَضْ بِرِجْلِكَ* † [Strike thou the ground with thy foot]: (S, A, K:) or strike thou, and tread, the ground with thy foot. (Sgh.) You say also, *رَكَضَ الرَّجُلُ* † The man struck the ground with his foot: and *رَكَضَتِ الْخَيْلُ* † The horses struck the ground with their hoofs: and *جَاءَتِ رَكَضًا* † [The horses came striking the ground with their hoofs]: and *رَكَضَتِ الْجَنْدَبُ الرَّمْضَةَ* † [The locusts termed جندب struck the vehemently-hot ground with their two legs]: and *بَكَرَعِيهَا* † [I left him striking

the ground with his foot previously to death: see also 8]. (A.) [The above-mentioned phrases marked as tropical are so marked on the authority of the A: but the reason of their being so I do not see.] — They also said, sometimes, *رَكَضَ الطَّائِرُ*, meaning † The bird moved his wings in flying: (S:) the inf. n., *رَكَضًا*, signifying † the act of moving the wing: (K, TA:) and *الطَّائِرُ يَرُكِضُ بِجَنَاحَيْهِ* † The bird moves his wings, and puts them back against his body: (A, TA:) or the former of these two phrases means † the bird was quick, or swift, in his flying. (TA.) — *رَكَضَ* also signifies The act of impelling; syn. *دَفَعَ*: and the urging a horse to run, (A, K, TA,) [by striking] with his foot or leg: (TA:) the striking a beast with one's feet or legs, to urge him: (Mgh:) or putting him in motion, whether he go on or not. (Aṣ.) You say, *رَكَضْتُ الْفَرَسَ بِرِجْلِي* † I urged the horse to run, with my foot or leg. (S, O, Mṣb.) And *رَكَضَ الدَّابَّةَ*, aor. ʾ, inf. n. *رَكَضًا*, He struck the sides of the beast with his foot or leg. (TA.) And *رَكَضَ الدَّابَّةَ بِرِجْلَيْهِ*, and *بِرِجْلَيْنِ*, He struck the beast to urge it with a foot or leg, and with two feet or legs. (A.) — And from frequency of usage of the phrase *رَكَضْتُ الْفَرَسَ*, originated the saying *رَكَضَ الْفَرَسَ*, (AZ,\* S, Mgh, Mṣb,) meaning † The horse ran: (S, Mgh:\*) which some disallow; but without reason, since it has been transmitted by a good authority: (Mṣb:) it is disallowed by Aṣ: (TA:) [and J says,] the correct phrase is *رَكَضَ الْفَرَسَ*: (S:) or you say, *رَكَضَ الْفَرَسَ فَرَكَضَ هُوَ*, meaning [The horse was urged to run,] † and he ran: (K:) and *رَكَضَ* signifies † the act of running: (K, in another place in this art. :) and † the act of fleeing: whence, [in the Kur xxi. 12], *إِذَا هُمْ مِنْهَا يَرْكُضُونَ* (K) † lo, they fled from it, from punishment: (Zj:) or † were routed, and fled from it: (Fr:) or they ran from it: (Mgh:) [for] *رَكَضَ الرَّجُلُ* signifies † The man fled, and † ran. (Ish.) [Hence,] *رَكَضَتِ النُّجُومُ فِي السَّمَاءِ* † The stars moved along in the sky. (A, TA.) [And hence,] *رَكَضَ* also signifies † A man's going along by both his legs together. (TA.) — You also say, *رَكَضَهُ الْبَعِيرُ* (S, A, Mṣb) † The camel struck him with his hind leg: (S, Mṣb:) like as you say, *رَمَحَهُ الْفَرَسَ*: (A, Mṣb:\*) but you should not say, [when a camel is the agent,] *رَمَحَهُ*. (Yaḥqoob, S.) And *رَكَضَ الْأَرْضَ*, and *الْتَوَبَ*, † He struck the ground, and the garment, or piece of cloth, with his foot or leg. (TA.) And *تَرَكَضَ ذُبُوبًا وَعَلَسَاخًا* † [The woman kicks her skirts and her anklets with her feet when she walks]. (A, TA.) — And *رَكَضَتِ الْقَوْسُ السَّهْمَ* † The bow propelled the arrow. (A, TA.) — And *رَكَضْتُ الْقَوْسَ* † I shot with the bow. (A, TA.) — And *هُوَ لَا يَرُكِضُ الْبَحْجَنَ* † He does not defend himself: (K:) or † he is not angry and vexed at a thing, nor does he defend himself. (IAḥr, L.) — And *رَكَضَ النَّارَ بِالْمَرَكِضِ* † [He stirred the fire with the *مرَكِض*]. (A.)

3. *رَاكِضَهُ*, (S, K,) or *رَاكِضَهُ الْخَيْلُ*, (A,) He