

like of it has not entered my ears. (TA.) = سَكَّ [sec. pers., app., سَكَّتْ] aor. ء, (TA.) inf. n. سَكٌّ (K, TA.) It (one's nature, or disposition,) was, or became, base, ignoble, mean, or sordid. (K, TA.) = سَكَّ (Mṣb, TA.) sec. pers. سَكَّتْ (Mṣb, K, TA, [in the CK, erroneously, سَكَّتَتْ]) inf. n. سَكَّ (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K, TA.) said of a man, &c., (K,) + He was small in the ear, (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K, TA.) with a sticking thereof to the head, and small projection thereof: (K, TA.) or he was short in the ear, with a sticking thereof to the part behind it: (TA.) or he was small in the قُوف [here meaning either the upper part or the helix (in the CK قُوب)] of the ear, and narrow in the ear-hole. (K, TA.) And + He was, or became, deaf. (K, TA.)

7. انسكت الإبل The camels went at random. (Ibn-'Abbād, O, TA. [See also سَكَّ فِي الْأَرْضِ, above.]) انسَكَفَ in the case of the birds called قَطَا means Their going at random, and depressing their breasts, after soaring in their flight and circling in the air. (Ibn-'Abbād, O, K.)

8. استك It (a thing) was, or became, closed or closed up, or stopped or stopped up, or repaired, and made firm or strong; quasi pass. of I in the first of the senses assigned to it above; syn. انسد. (TA.) — [Hence,] استكت مَسَامِعُهُ † His ears became stopped up, or deaf, (S, Mṣb, K, *) and narrow [in the aperture]. (S, K.) — And استك التبت † The herbage became luxuriant and dense, (S, K,) its interstices becoming closed up. (S.) And استكت الرِّيَاضُ † The meadows became luxuriant and dense [in their herbage]. (As, TA.) = See also I.

سَكٌّ A nail; a pin, or peg, of iron; as also سَكِّي; (S, K;) like as one says دَوِي and دَوِي: (S:) pl. سَكَكٌ (S, K) and سَكُوكٌ. (K.) [A verse of Aboo-Dahbal El-Jumāhee is cited as an ex. in the TA as follows:

* دِرْعِي دِلَاصٌ سَكَّهَا سَكَّ عَجَبٌ *
* وَجُوبَهَا الْقَاتِرُ مِنْ سَبْرِ الْيَلْبِ *

but see يَلْبٌ. = A straight, or an even, building, and excavation, (O, K,) like a wall, without curvity, or bending. (O.) — A coat of mail narrow in the rings; (S, K;) as also سَكٌّ, and سَكَا: (K:) or, accord. to the O, soft in the rings. (TA.) — See also the next paragraph.

سَكٌّ A well narrow (Lth, AZ, As, S, O, K) in its cavity, or interior, (Lth, O,) or from its top to its bottom, (AZ, S, O,) or in its aperture; as also سَكٌّ, and سَكُوكٌ: (K:) or a well even in its cavity, or interior, and in its casing: or, accord. to Fr, one well, or strongly, or compactly, cased, and narrow: the pl. of سَكٌّ is سَكَكٌ; and the pl. of سَكُوكٌ is سَكُوكٌ, so that the latter is both a sing. and a pl. (TA.) — And A narrow road: (I'Abbād, O:) or a road stopped up: (K:) or a road narrow and stopped up. (Lh, TA.) — See also سَكٌّ. — Also The hole of the scorpion, (Ibn-

'Abbād, S, O, K,) in the dial. of the Benoo-Asad; (Ibn-'Abbād, O;) and of the spider, (O, K,) likewise, because of its narrowness. (TA.) = Also A sort of perfume, (S, Mgh, O, Mṣb, K,) prepared from زَامِك [q. v.], (K,) or from musk and زَامِك, (O,) the former being bruised, or pounded, sifted, kneaded with water, and wrung hard, and wiped over with oil of the خَبِرِيُّ [q. v.] in order that it may not stick to the vessel, and left for a night; then musk is pounded, or powdered, (يَسْحَقُ) and put into it by degrees, and it is [again] wrung hard, and cut into small, round, flat pieces, and left for two days, after which it is perforated with a large needle, and strung upon a hempen string, and left for a year; and as it becomes old, its odour becomes the more sweet. (K.) = Also pl. of أَسَكٌ. (K.)

سَكَّةٌ A ploughshare; i. e. the iron thing with which the ground is ploughed; (S, TA;) the iron appertenance of the plough. (K.) Hence the trad., مَا دَخَلَتِ السَّكَّةُ دَارَ قَوْمٍ إِلَّا دَلُّوا [The ploughshare enters not the abode of a people, or party, but they become abased]; meaning, in consequence of the violence and the demands that the agriculturists experience from the ruling power. (TA.) — And A die, i. e. an engraved piece of iron, (S, * Mṣb, K, TA,) having an inscription upon it, (TA,) with which dirhems and deenārs are stamped, (S, * Mṣb,) or upon which pieces of money (دِرَاهِمٌ) are struck: (K:) pl. سَكَكٌ. (Mṣb.) — And, because stamped therewith, A coined dirhem, and deenār; (TA;) which latter is called [also] سَكِّي (O, K, TA,) [in the CK سَكِّي, but it is] with kesr. (TA.) = Also A row سَطْرٌ, or سَطْرٌ, (S, O, Mṣb, or سَطْرٌ, K, or سَطْرٌ) of palm-trees. (S, O, Mṣb, K, TA.) Hence their saying, (S,) or the saying of the Prophet, (O,) خَيْرَ الْمَالِ مَهْرَةٌ مَأْمُورَةٌ أَوْ سَكَّةٌ مَأْمُورَةٌ (S, in the O مهرة مأمورة) meaning [The best of property is] a prolific filly (TA) or a row of palm-trees fecundated: (S, TA:) or, accord. to As, سَكَّةٌ مَأْمُورَةٌ here signifies a ploughshare properly prepared [for ploughing]; and, he says, the meaning is, that the best of property is a brood [of a mare] or seed-produce. (S.) [It has been suggested to me that, if طريقة in the explanation above have the signification here assigned to it, the epithet مصطفة is redundant; and therefore that طريقة alone may be the proper explanation, and may mean in this case, as it does in many others, a tall palm-tree, or the tallest of palm-trees, or a smooth palm-tree, or a palm-tree the head of which is reached by the hand; and that مصطفة may have been added in consequence of misunderstanding, and سطر substituted for طريقة for the same reason: but I think it much more probable that the epithet has been added because طريقة is ambiguous; and this is confirmed by what here follows.] — Also A زَقَاتٌ [meaning street]: (S, O, * Mṣb:) or [rather] a wide زَقَاتٌ: (Mṣb:) or an even road, (K, TA,) [or street,] of such as are termed أَرْقَةٌ [pl. of زَقَاتٌ]: (TA:) so called because the houses therein form a row or rows [on either side]; (O, TA;) being

likened to a سَكَّةٌ of palm-trees: (TA:) [in the present day, often applied to a highway, and to any road:] pl. سَكَكٌ [as above]: (O:) and أَرْقَةٌ is syn. with سَكَكٌ as meaning [سَكَكٌ]. (TA.) — [Hence also, app., one says,] اجْعَلِ الْأُمْرَ سَكَّةً وَاحِدَةً + Make thou the affair, or case, [uniform, or] one uniform thing. (Fr, TA in art. أَدْرِكُهُ) — And أَخَذَ الْأَمْرَ بِسَكَّتِهِ (TA,) + [He took the thing, and he attained it, in its proper way, or] when it was possible. (K, TA.) — And فَلَنْ صَعِبَ السَّكَّةُ † Such a one will not remain quiet, or still, or steady, by reason of hastiness of temper. (Ibn-'Abbād, Z, O, TA.) = Also The house [or station] of the بَرِيد [or messenger that journeys on a beast of the post, or messengers on beasts of the post: it is likewise called السَّكَّةُ البَرِيدُ: see بَرِيدٌ]: and أَصْحَابُ السَّكَكِ, occurring in a letter of 'Omar Ibn-'Abd-El-'Azeez, means the بَرِيد [or messengers on beasts of the post] who are stationed there to be sent on affairs of importance. (Mgh.) سَكَّةٌ البَرِيدِ is well known [as having the meaning assigned to it above: and also as meaning The space, or distance, between each station of the messengers above mentioned and the station next to it: see, again, بَرِيدٌ]. (Ibn-'Abbād, O.)

سَكَّتْ inf. n. of سَكَّ, sec. pers. سَكَّتَتْ. (Mṣb, TA. [See I, last sentence but one.]

سَكُّ [a pl. of which the sing. is not mentioned,] Bustards; syn. حَبَارِيَاتٌ. (TA.)

سَكَاكٌ The air that is next to the clouds, or to the higher part, (عَنَانٌ) of the sky; as also سَكَاكَةٌ: (S, K:) or both signify the air, or atmosphere, between heaven and earth: like لُوحٌ: the pl. of the second is سَكَكَاتٌ. (TA.) Hence the saying, لَا أَفْعَلُ ذَلِكَ وَلَوْ نَزَوْتُ فِي السَّكَاكِ, meaning [I will not do that even if thou leap] into the sky. (S.) — Also The part, of an arrow, which is the place of the feathers. (Ibn-'Abbād, O, K.)

سَكُوكٌ: see سَكٌّ, in two places.

سَكَاكٌ ضَرَبُوا بُيُوتَهُمْ سَكَاكًا [They pitched their tents in one row: (Th, K:) and said with ش, [i. e. سَكَاكًا], accord. to IAsr: (TA:) but Th says that it is only with س, deriving it from سَكَّةٌ signifying "a wide زَقَاتٌ." (TA in art. سَك.)

سَكَاكَةٌ Small in the ear, (M, K,) or in the ears. (IAsr, TA.) [See also أَسَكٌ.] — And † One who is alone in his opinion, having none to share with him in it, (AZ, K, TA,) who acts without caring how his opinion happens to be: pl. سَكَكَاتٌ: it has no broken pl. (AZ, TA.) = See also سَكَاكٌ.

سَكَكٌ pl. of سَكَاكَةٌ as syn. with سَكَاكٌ [q. v.]. (TA.) — See also سَكَّةٌ, in the latter half of the paragraph.

سَكِّي: see سَكٌّ.