cause of contemptibleness &c.; being similar to مُبْنَلُهُ and مُبْنَلُهُ &c.:] you say, أَمْرُ مُحَقِّرُهُ لَ i. e. مَقَارَةُ [or rather This thing is a cause of contemptibleness &c. to thee]. (S.)

act. part. n. of حَقْرَهُ, Contemning, despising, &c. (A.) You say, هُوَ حَاقَرْ نَاقَرْ الْقَرْ الْقَرْ [using the last word as an imitative sequent, or a corroborative: see حَقِيرُ [. (A.)

The Fourth Heaven. (K.)

see مُعَارَة, in two places.

أَنُّونُ : (Ṣ, Ķ:) but this is an application proper to the law; for the [pagan] Arabs knew not صُغَاثر nor صُغَاثر : or, accord. to the writers on strange words, it signifies actions which a man contemns, or despises, or holds in light estimation, even if great sins. (MF.)

حقط

: see what follows.

but the former is the more chaste, (IDrd,) and أَدُوابِر , but the former is the more chaste, (IDrd,) and the latter is mentioned by none but IDrd, (IKh,) and أَدُوابِر , (K,) The [bird called] دُوابِر [i. e. attagen, francolin, heath-cock, or rail: but see this last Arabic word]: (K:) or the male of the ذُوابِر : (Ṣ, K:) but IF says, I do not think it correct: (TA:) fem. مَيْقُطَانَةُ . (K.)

حقف

1. مُقُونُ, aor. أَمُونُ, inf. n. مُقُونُ, It (a thing) was, or became, curved, bent, or winding. (Msb.) also signifies A gazelle's being in the condition denoted by [the part. n.] أَا أَنُ in the phrase طُبْنَى حَاقَفْ, which see below. (Ibn-'Abbad, K.)

12. هگرا, said of sand, and of the هگرا [or moon when, being near the sun, it shows a narrow rim of light], (Ṣ, Ķ,) and of the back, (Ķ,) or of anything, such as the back of a camel, (L,) It was curved, bent, or winding, (Ṣ, L, Ķ,) and long. (L, Ķ.)

(Ṣ, Mgh, Mṣb, Ķ:) pl. [of pauc.] أَحْقَافُ (Ṣ, Mgh, Mṣb, Ķ:) pl. [of pauc.] أَحْقَافُ (Ṣ, Mṣb, Ķ) and [of mult.] حَقَافُ (Ṣ, Ķ) and مُقَوْفُ (Ṣ, Ķ) and احْقَافُ (Ṣ, Ķ) and احْقَافُ (Ṣ, Ķ) and pl. pl. حَقَافُ or of احْقَافُ (L, TA,) but the latter of them, accord. to the Ó, is a pl., not a pl. pl.: (TA:) or a heap, or hill, of sand, that has assumed a bowed form: (IDrd, TA:) or a curving, or winding, thin tract of sand: (Har p. 51:) or a great, round tract of sand: (Ibn-'Arafeh, Ķ:) or an oblong, elevated tract of sand: (Fr, Ķ:) or

applies [particularly] to certain oblong tracts of sand in the region of Esh-Shihr: (K,* TA:) accord to J, [in the S,] to the country of 'Ad. (TA.) — Also The lower, or lowest, part of a tract of sand, and of a mountain, and of a wall. (O, L, K.)

A camel lank in the belly. (ISh, K.)

حقل

3. [inf. n. of [] The selling of seed-produce in the ear for the grain of wheat: (S, M, Mgh, Sgh, Msh, K:) or the selling of seed-produce while in growth, before it appears to be in a good state: or the making a bargain, or contract, with another, for labour upon land, on the condition of his receiving a third, or a fourth, or less, or more, of the produce: or the hiring of land for the grain of wheat: (M, Mgh, Sgh, K:) or the buying of seed-produce while in growth for the grain of wheat. (Mgh.)

4. احقل المعلى (seed-produce) became such as is termed مُقُل , q. v.: (Ṣ, Ķ:) or put forth its head. (Mgh.) احقلت الأُرْضُ The land became in the condition of having what is termed مُقُل (Ķ,* TA.)

Q. Q. 1. مَوْقَلَ , inf. n. مَوْقَلَ and مَوْقَلَ, for which latter some say حُوقال , He (an old man) became aged, and languid in respect of the venereal faculty: (S:) or signifies the lacking ability to exercise the venereal faculty, (K,) accord. to Az, on the occasion of one's having his bride brought to him. (TA.) also signifies The being weary, and weak. (K.) _ The state of sleeping. (K.) _ The act, or state, of retrograding, or declining; syn. ונאן. (K.) _ An old man's resting, or staying, his hands upon his waist. (K.) — The walking quickly, and with short steps. (K.) — And بحوقلة (TA,) inf. n. حوقلة, (K, TA,) He impelled, or repelled, him, or it; syn. ass. (K, TA.) حُوْقَلَة [inf. n. of حُوْقَلَة] also signifies The saying إِلْا حُوْلُ وَلا قُوْةَ إِلَّا بِالله (TA in art. (K in that art.) مَوْلَقَةً . q. مَوْلَقَةً

Seed-produce when its leaves have branched forth, (Ṣ, M, Mṣb, K,) and become apparent and numerous, (M, K,) before its stalks have become thick: (Ṣ:) or when its shoots have come forth near together: or as long as it is green: (M, K:) or of which the head has come forth. (Lth, L in art. خراء) — And Land such as is termed عامة; i. e. land in which are no trees: (Mṣb:) or good عراء in which one sows; as also with ā: (K:) or a place that has never been sown; and so, accord. to some, with ā: (TA:) whence,

(K,) it is said in a prov., (Ṣ,) المُقَلَةُ إِلَّا [Nothing but the good seed-plot produces the herb]: (Ṣ, Ķ:) said to be applied to a base saying proceding from a base man: [or it means, as the father, so is the son: (Freytag's Arab. Prov. ii. 516:)] but ISd says that المقلة is not known; and he thinks that the ā is added in order to make it accord with المقلة; or that it means a portion of what is termed . (TA:) the pl. is مُقُولُ. (Mṣb.)

A tiller, or cultivator, of land. (TA.)

An old man, who is languid in respect of the venereal faculty: or an aged man, absolutely: and a man who is weary. (TA.)—
See also what next follows.

A soft, or flaccid, penis; (Ṣ, Ķ;) as also عُوقَلَةُ: (TA:) or the latter signifies [simply] a penis: (Ķ:) the former, accord. to Abu-l-Ghowth, signifies the penis of an old man who is languid in respect of the venereal faculty: some of those of post-classical times pronounce it with . (Ṣ.) — A flask, or bottle, (قَارُورَةً), with a long neck, used by the water-carrier: (Ķ:) app. formed by substitution [of 5 for -,] from مُوْمِنَاكُ (TA.)

sing. of مُحَاقَلُ (TK,) which signifies Places of seed-produce; syn. مُزَارِعُ. (K: but in some copies, in the place of المُحَاقِلُ and المُزَارِعُ (المُحَاقِلُ, we find المُزَارِعُ and ex. voce مُحَقَنَةُ

مقن

1. مَقْنَه , aor. and , (K,) inf. n. حَقْنَه , (TA,) i. q. ameaning He confined it; kept it in; prevented it from escape; retained, restrained, or withheld, it]; (K;) as also !. (as in some copies of the K,) or احقنه ; (as in other copies and in the TA;) but see, in what follows, what is said of this last in the S. (TA.) (, K, فِي السِّقَآءِ (Ş, Mgh, K) حَقَنَ اللَّبَنَ __ aor. 2, (S,) inf. n. as above, (TA,) He collected the milk in the skin, (S, Mgh,) and poured fresh milk upon that which was curdled, or thick, or upon that which was churned: (S:) or he poured the milk into the skin, [and kept it therein] that its butter might come forth. (K.) And , aor. 2, inf. n. as above, He collected the water in the skin. (Msb.) __ رحقن البول (Ks, S, M,) or بوله, (Mgh, Msb,) He kept in, or retained, (M, Mgh, Msb,) and collected, (Mgh, Msb,) the urine, (M,) or his urine: (Mgh, Msb:) one should not say احقنه (Ks, S, M;) nor should one say [of the urine] مُعَقَنني هُو (M.) رحقن له رمه (Ş, Mgh, Msb, K,) and معقن دمه (TA from a trad.,) ! He prevented, or forbade, the shedding of his blood, (S, Mgh, TA,) and the slaying him; (TA;) [he spared his blood, or forbore to shed it;] i. e., (Mgh,) he saved him (Mgh, K) from slaughter (K) when it had become lawful to slay him; from حَقَنَ اللَّبِن; (Mgh;) contr. of هُدُره; as though he collected his blood in him, and did not pour it forth. (Mab.) __ جفن ماء وجهه +He preserved [the lustre of his face; meaning his