above,] also signifies He pursued small means of gain; as also ادقع (TA.)

4. ادفع: see 1; first and last sentences. _ He acted exorbitantly towards , إليه and ادفع له him in reviling, &c., [as though he debased himself to him,] not shunning, or preserving himself from, foul speech. (AZ.) = ارقاء, inf. n. إرقاء, He caused him to cleave to the dust, or earth; meaning he abased him, or rendered him abject. (KL; but only the inf. n. is there mentioned.) And ادقعه الفقر Poverty caused him to cleave to the dust, or earth. (Har p. 33.) [See the act. part. n., below.]

Q. Q. 1. ¿ Ke (a man) was, or became, poor, or needy: the i being augmentative. (TA.)

part. n. of دقع; Cleaving to the dust, or ground, &c. :] grieved, unhappy, or disquieted in mind; as also پواقع; and lowly, humble, submissive, or abased : (TA:) and مُدفع [is syn. with دقع as signifying] cleaving to the dust, or earth, and in a state of poverty: (TA:) [the pl. of وَجِعُ is pl. of وَجُعَى is pl. of وَجُعَى is ce ce and رَأَيْتُ القَوْمُ صَقْعَى دَقْعَى ,You say [.هَرِم of هَرْمَى [I saw the people, or company of men, struck by a thunderbolt, or struck by the enemy as with a thunderbolt,] cleaving to the ground. (TA.)

A camel that throms forth his fore legs, and scrapes the dust, or earth, (K, TA,) when he goes the pace, or at the rate, or in the manner, termed (TA.)

see دَائع: ... Content with what is mean, or vile; as also * مَدْفَاء : and both signify one who cares not for whatever has fallen into food or beverage or any other thing: or, as some say, who pursues mean, or vile, things: (TA:) or the former signifies one who seeks, or pursues, small means of gain. (S, TA.)

Poverty : and abasement, or abjectness : (8, K:) and calamity. (TA.) You say, in imprecating, رَمَاهُ ٱللهُ بِالدُّوقَعَة [May God afflict him رماه الله في الدوقعة with poverty : &c.] : (\$:) or [may God cast him into poverty: &c.]. (TA.)

. أَدْفَعُ 800 : دَيْقُوع

Vehement hunger; (ISh, K;) as also Bad [أَدْفَعُ fem. of ذُرَةً دُفْعَاءً ... (8, K.) . دَيْغُومُ * [millet]: (IDrd, K:) of the dial. of El-Yemen. (IDrd.) - أَرْضَ دُفْعانًا Land having in it no plants, or herbage. (K.) __ الدقعاة الدقعاة إلى [used as a subst.,] (Lh, S, Mab, K,) and الدقعر الدقعر (Lh, S, K,) in which the sis augmentative, as it is in ,الدِّقَاعُ * syn. with الأَدْفَعُ syn. with , دَرْدَاءُ syn. with دِرْدِمْ

face of the ground. (TA.) One says, in impre-May ,الأَدْفَعُ and , الدَّقْعِيرُ and , الدَّقْعَاةُ , May the dust, or earth, be in his mouth. (Lh.)

مدقع: هوه : مدقع Fleeing: hastening, or going quickly. (Ibn-'Abbad, K.) _ Lean, or emaciated, in the utmost degree. (Ibn-'Abbad, K.) = Causing to cleave to the dust, or earth: (S, K:) applied in this sense to poverty. (S.)

.مُدَنِّعُ see : مُدَقَّعُ

. see داقع . — Vehemently, or excessively, desirous; eager; or covetous: (K:) pl. مداقيع. (TA.) _ إبل مداقيع (Camels that eat the herbage until they make it to cleave to the ground by reason of its paucity. (S.)

4. رُدُقَالُ , TA,) The palm- ادقل النَّخُلُ , TA, trees produced dates such as are termed : وقل: (S, Msb, K:) or the dates of the palm-trees ادقلت __ (Es-Saraķustee, Msb.) __ رقل The sheep, or goat, was, or became, lean, or emaciated, and small in body; despised and little in the eyes of beholders. (K.)

Weakness of the body (IAar, K) of a man. (IAar, TA.)

[A certain kind of palm-trees;] i. q. [not as meaning " palm-trees having much fruit," but as an appellation applied by the people of El-Bahreyn to the palm-trees which others call : see art. خصب : (Ṣ, O, TA:) in the K, is erroneously put for الخصَّاب: (TA:) n. un. with ة: (Ṣ:) Az says that دُقُلُ signifies species (أَلُوانٌ, of which the sing. is ,[but here meaning varieties,]) of palm-trees; and the dates thereof are bad, though the is may be abundant in fruit; and some have red dates, and some have black; the body of the dates being small, and the stones being large: (TA:) accord. to AHn, the term دقل is applied to any palmtrees [of which the varieties are] unknown: the n. un. دُقَلَة is syn. with مُصَبّة, of which the pl. is أَدْفَال and what are termed أَدْفَال [pl. of are the worst of palm-trees, and their dates are the worst of dates. (O, TA.) __ Also [The fruit of the trees thus called; described above;] the worst of dates: (JK, S, Msb, K:) or a bad kind of dates: (Mgh:) or dates of which the kinds are unknown: (M, K:) accord. to Es-Sarakustee, the fruit of the .: n. un. with 5. (Msb.) A rájiz says,

[If ye were dates, ye would be dates of the morst kind; and if ye were water, ye would be such as distils scantily, in interrupted drops, from a mountain or rock]. (TA.) __ Also The mast () of a ship; (S, K;) from the same word in the first of the senses explained above; (8;)

S, Msb, K:) or the fine dust or earth upon the (MA;) i. e., (or so 215 [the n. un.], JK,) the tall piece of wood of a ship, (JK, T, M, Mgh,) fixed in the midst thereof, (JK, T, M,) for the sail, (JK,) i. e., upon which the sail is extended, (T,) or [rather] to which the sail is suspended; (Mgh;) as also *دوقل (K.)

> n. un. of دَقَلَة [which see throughout]. رَقِيلَةُ v and مُقَلَقُ and مُقَلَقُ (قَلَةً مُقَلَةً مُقَلَةً عَلَمُ عَلَمُ (T, S, &c.) and مُدُقَلْ A sheep, or goat, lean, or emaciated, and small in body; despised and little in the eyes of beholders : pl., of any but the last, دَقَالْ : (K:) or, as ISd thinks, the pl. of رَفَائلُ is رَفَائلُ is unless it be formed by the rejection of the augmentative letter [in the sing.]. (TA.)

دُوَلَكُ :) see the next preceding paragraph.

see دُوْقُلْ, last sentence. رَقَلَةُ see مُدُقلُ.

رك

1. . , aor. , (S,) inf. n. J, (S, K,) He broke, or crushed, in any manner; or bruised, brayed, or pounded; i. e., beat with a thing so as to break or crush; i. q. is. (S, K.) He threw down, pulled to pieces, or demolished. (K.) He broke a wall, and a mountain. (Lth, TA.) He beat a thing and broke it so as to lay it even with the ground. (S.) Hence the saying in the Kur [lxix. 14], وَدُكُمُنا رُكُةُ وَاحِدُهُ , (٥٨) i. e. And they shall be beaten together with one beating, and the whole shall become fine dust: or they shall both be spread with one spreading, so as to become an even ground. (Bd.) [For] رُكُ الأرضُ, (TA,) inf. n. as above, (K, TA,) means He made even the elevations and depressions of the earth, or ground. (K, TA.) 151 in the Kur [lxxxix. 22], means , دُكُّت الْأَرْضُ دَكُّا When the earth shall be made level, without hills, (Ibn-'Arafeh, Bd,) and without mountains: or it means, shall become fine dust scattered: (Bd:) or shall be shaken so that every building thereon shall be demolished and non-existent. (Jel.) See also دُك below. _ عُله also signifies is erro- كُنْس for which كَبْس is erroneously put in the CK]) of earth, and making it even. (K.) When a roof, or flat house-top, has been spread with earth (كُبِسَ بِالتَّرَابِ), one says, [Earth was spread upon it] وُكَ التَّوابُ عَلَيْه means , دَكُ , inf. n. وَكُ التُّرَابَ عَلَى المَيِّت and He poured earth upon the corpse. (AZ, AHn.) Also The filling up a well (K, TA) with earth; and so دُکْدُکُهُ (TA.) You say, I filled up the wells with earth: He filled up the wells دُكْدُكُ * الرَّحِيِّ and with earth. (TA.) _ And ¿ signifies also He pushed him, or thrust him; like and and He دُكَ جَارِيتُهُ [Hence,] . نَكُهُ (a man) distressed his young moman, or female and الدقاع (Lh, K,) The dust, or earth: (Lh, in Pers., تير كشتى, (MA, PS,) and الدقاع; slave, by throwing his weight upon her when