contended with him in a race, each making his ,] are there said to be used as examples by horse to run. (S, K.) the grammarians, but not explained; and the

4. ركضت, said of a woman, (K,) or of a mare, (A'Obeyd, S, O, L,) † Her fætus became large in her belly, and moved about: (S, O, L, K:) or her fætus moved about in her belly; (A'Obeyd;) and so ارتكضت , said of a she-camel. (A, TA.)

6. غَرْجُوا يَتْرَاكُضُونَ [They went forth contending together in urging their horses]. (A.) And تراكضوا إلَيْهِمْ خَيْلُهُمْ [They contended together in urging towards them their horses] (Ṣ, A) عَنَى [until they overtook them, or came up to them]. (A.) And ارتكضوا الله في العلية [app. signifies They urged their horses in the raceground]. (A, TA.)

8: see 6. __ تَرْكُضُ لَلْمُوْتَ [I left him struggling with, or convulsed in, his legs, previously to death: see also 1, near the beginning]. (A, TA.) __ also signifies t It was, or became, in a state of commotion or agitation: (S, A, K:) said of a fœtus in the belly (S, A) of a mare: (S:) and of water in a well. (A, TA.) __ spilon for disturbed, or disquieted, in his affair: (S, TA:) and, which implies the same, (TA,) he exercised art, or cunning, (بَعْلُا) in his affair, and strove thereby to accomplish or effect it. (A, TA.) __ Hence ارتكاف signifying † The travelling through, or traversing, countries, or regions. (Har p. 660.) __ See also 4.

مُخُفَة بَ see an ex. voce رُخُفَاتُ Hence, (TA,) it is said in a trad. of l'Ab, that the blood which continues to flow after menstruation is رُخُفَة مِن السَّمُطَانِ (Ṣ, TA,) i. e. An impulse from the devil; (Ṣ;) whereby he finds a way of putting the woman in doubt respecting the affairs of her religion, and her state of pureness, and her prayer. (TA.) — [Hence also,] one of the names of [the well of] Zemzem is رُخُفَة جَبُريلُ [The impulse of Gabriel; because it is fabled to have gushed forth on the ground's being struck by Gabriel's wings]. (TA.)

رُكُونَ , applied to a bow (رَكُونَ), † That sends the arrow swiftly: (S, TA:) or that impels it vehemently: and أَمْرُكُضُةُ أَنْ [or perhaps أَمْرُكُضُةُ أَنْ signifies the same. (AḤn, TA.) — See also رَاكِثُ

see the next paragraph.

رَاكُفُّ (K:) or the correct epithet is أَرُكُوفُ (K:) or the correct epithet is أَرُكُوفُ (\$:) and أَقُونُ signifies the same, applied to a mare. (TA.) [Hence,] بَتُ أَرْعَى النَّجُومَ وَهُمَى إلا passed the night observing the stars while they moved along in the sky. (A, TA.)

written in the K تَرْكُفَا، (or, in some copies, التَّرُكُوعُ الصَّلَةِ (IB,) أَوُعُ الصَّلَةِ (IB,) أَوْعُ الصَّلَةِ (IB,) أَوْمُ الصَّلَةُ (IB,) أَوْمُ الصَّلَةُ (IB,) أَوْمُ الصَّلَةُ (IB, أَوْمُ الصَّلَةُ (IB,) أَمْمُ الصَالِقُ الْمُعْمُ الْمُلِعُ الْمُعْمُ الْمُعْمُ الْمُعْمُ اللّهُ الْمُعْمُ اللّهُ الللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ ا

the grammarians, but not explained; and the author offers his opinion that they are syn. with (TA:) but this is a strange defect: for AHei explains them as signifying A certain gait, in which is a proud and self-conceited air, with an affected inclining of the body from side to side: and he asserts the to be augmentative: (MF, TA:) and in the L they are expl. as signifying a particular kind of gait: or meaning as above. (TA.)

The part of the flank of a horse which the rider strikes with his heel or foot, (A, TA, the latter in this art. and also voce وَيُعُسُوبُ,) on either side: (TA:) pl. مَرَاكُ فُلُ مَرَاكُ فُلُهُ مَرَاكُ فُلُ مَرَاكُ فُلُهُ مَرَاكُ فُلُهُ مَرَاكُ فُلُهُ مِنْ اللهُ اللهُ

مُركَضُ, applied to a mare, (A'Obeyd,) or a she-camel, (A,) t Whose feetus moves about in her belly; (A'Obeyd, A;) [or whose feetus is large, and moves about in her belly; (see 4;)] as also مُرْكَضُهُ (A'Obeyd;) or مُرْكَضُهُ. (A.) — See also مُرْكُوفُ.

مُرْكُضُّة: see مُرْكُضُة, in two places. — Also An instrument for stirring a fire. (A, K.)

.رَاكِشْ see : مَرْكُوشْ

المَا مُوْتَكُفُ المَا بِ The place in which water collects. (S, A, K.)

. مُرْكِضٌ see : مُرْتَكِضَةً

رڪع

1. رُکُع, (Th, S, &c.,) aor. -, (Th, TA,) inf. n. (Th, S, Mgh, Msb, K) and رُحُوعُ, (Th, TA,) He borred, or bent, himself; or became bowed or bent: (Th, S, Mgh, Msb:) so says Er-Rághib, adding that it is sometimes used to denote a particular manner of doing so in prayer, and sometimes to denote humility and self-abasement either in worship or in other cases: (TA:) he lowered his head: (Th:) and he (an old man) borred himself, or bent himself, or became borred or bent, by reason of age: (S, Msb, K:) this is [said to be] the primary signification: (TA:) or he fell upon his face; (IDrd, IB, K;) and stumbled. (1B.) _ And hence, from as used in the first of the senses explained above, (S, Mgh,) or as used in the first of the senses assigned to it above when said of an old man. (TA,) or as used in the last sense explained above, الرُّكُوعُ (Ş, IB, Mgh, TA,) or رُكُوعُ الصَّلَاةِ ((IB,

by a person praying, (TA,) [or in prayer,] after the act of standing in which the recitation [of portions of the Kur-an] is performed, so that the palms of the hands reach the knees; or, so that the back becomes depressed; (K, TA;) accord. to the doctors of practical law, so that if a cup full of water be placed upon the back, it will not be spilled. (TA.) __ الله He lowered his head, or he humbled himself, to God; syn. اطمأن. (Z, TA.) __ زكع __ also signifies He prayed; (Mgh;) and so مرقع (TA.) Thus in the Kur [ii. 40], And pray ye with those وَٱرْكَعُوا مَعَ الرَّاكِعِينَ who pray. (Mgh.) You say also, ركع ركع أركع and رُكْعتين, and رُكُعتين, He prayed a rek'ah, and two rek'ahs, and three rek'ahs. (K.) [See رُكُعة, below.] __ Also, accord. to I Koot and several others, He stood to prayer. (Msb.) ___ The camels became! لَغَبَّت الإبلُ حُتَّى رَكَعَتْ fatigued, or fatigued in the utmost degree, or languid in consequence of fatigue, so that they lowered their heads, and fell upon their faces. : The palm-tree inclined ركعت النَّفلة __ (TA.) a phrase which may be of classical authority, but [Mtr says,] I have not found it. (Mgh.) _ Said of a man, (TA,) عام also signifies ! He became poor after richness, or competence, or sufficiency; and his state, or condition, became lowered, or abased. (K, TA.)

5: see 1, in the latter half of the paragraph.

inf. n. of un. of 1: and particularly signifying] A single act of standing in prayer: and in its legal acceptation, used in a more particular sense; (Msb;) meaning a single act of standing or lowering of ركوع in prayer, followed by the the head in the manner described above (see in the first paragraph)] and الرُّحُوعُ فِي الصَّلَاةِ two prostrations: (TA:) [and hence, by a further extension of the meaning, for مُكُرَّةُ رُكُعة , the prayer of one bowing of the head and body; the previous act of standing, and the two subsequent prostrations, being understood as included in this expression :] pl. ركعات. (Msb, K.) [Using it أصلّى رَحْعة ,in the last of these senses,] you say, مُلّى [He performed the prayer of one bowing of the head and body]: (K:) and صُلَّى رَكُعْتَيْنِ he performed the prayers of two bowings of the head and body]. (Msb, K.) [A full description of the act of prayer thus termed may be seen in my work on the Modern Egyptians.]

A deep hollow (هُوهٌ) in the ground: (IDrd, K:) asserted to be of the dial. of El-Yemen. (IDrd, TA.)

part n. of 1, Bowing, or bending himself; or becoming howed or bent: [&c.:] (Mgh:) anything, or anybody or any person, (accord to different copies of the K,) lowering its, or his, head: (K:) or falling upon its, or his, face, so that the knees touch the ground, or do not touch it, after lowering the head: (TA:) — prostrating himself in thanksgiving; used in this sense in the Kur xxxviii. 23: (Mgh:) — praying: (Mgh:)—and applied by the Arabs in the Time of Igno-