

TA:) pl. **أَوَاكُ** [contr. to rule, as though the sing. were **أَفَكَة**]. (Z, TA.)

أَفَاكُ: see **أَفَاكُ**.

أَفَاكُ One who is turned from his judgment, or opinion, by deceit, or guile; as also **مَأْفُوكُ**. (K.) — Lacking strength or power or ability, and having little prudence and artifice. (Lth, K.) — See also **أَفَاكُ**.

أَفَاكَة: see **أَفَاكُ**, in three places. — Also **أَفَاكَة**, or distressing, calamity. (Ibn-Abbād.)

أَفَاكَة: see **أَفَاكُ**.

أَفَاكُ A great, or habitual, liar; (S, Mṣb, K;) as also **أَفَاكُ**, (Mṣb, K,) and **أَفَاكُ**: (K:) fem. of the first [and last] with **ة**: but the second is both masc. and fem.: (Mṣb:) the pl. of the second is **أَفَاكُ** with **دamm** [i. e. **أَفَاكُ**, accord. to the rule of the K, but the TA seems to indicate that it is **أَفَاكُ**, by likening it to the pl. of **صَبُورُ**]. (K.)

أَفَاكَة: see **أَفَاكَة**: — and see **أَفَاكَة**.

مَأْفُوكُ [Changed in his, or its, manner of being, or state: turned away, or back, from a thing: &c.]: see **أَفَاكُ**. — Weak [as though perverted] in his intellect (AZ, S, K) and judgment or opinion; as also **مَأْفُوكُ**: (AZ, S:) accord. to A'Obeid, (or AA, as in one copy of the S,) a man who does not attain, or obtain, good, or prosperity. (S.) — Also, (K,) fem. with **ة**, (S, K,) **أَفَاكَة** A place, (K,) or land, (أَرْضُ, S, Z,) not rained upon, and having no vegetation, or herbage. (S, Z, K.)

المُؤْتَفَكَةُ (S, K) and **المُؤْتَفَكَةُ** (TA,) both occurring in the Kur, [the former in ix. 71 and lxix. 9, and the latter in liii. 54.] The cities overthrown, or subverted, by God, upon the people of Lot. (S, K.) — The former also signifies The winds that turn over [the surface of] the earth, or ground: (K:) or the winds that blow from different quarters: it is said (by the Arabs, S) that when these winds blow much, the earth (i. e. its seed-produce, TA) thrives, or yields increase. (S, K, TA.)

افل

1. **أَفَلُ**, (T, S, Mṣb, K,) said of a thing, (Mṣb,) or of the moon, (T,) and **أَفَلَتْ**, said of the sun, (T, S, M,) and of the stars, (M,) aor. **ز** and **ز**, inf. n. **أَفُولُ** (T, S, M, Mṣb, K) and **أَفَلُ**, (M, Mṣb,) It was, or became, absent, or hidden, or concealed; (T, S, Mṣb, K;) it set; (T, S, M, &c.) and so **أَفَلُ**, aor. **ز**. (K.) — Hence, **أَفَلُ** **فُلَانٌ** Such a one became absent, or went away, from the country, or town. (Mṣb.)

أَفَلُ A young camel such as is termed **مَخَاضُ** [i. e. that has entered its second year]; (Aṣ, El-Fārābī, S, M, Mṣb, K;) and the like; (S;) or, and also such as is above this [in age]; (El-Fārābī, M, Mṣb, K;) or, and also such as is termed **أَفَلُ** [i. e. that has entered the third

year]; beyond which it is not so called: (Aṣ, TA:) or that is seven months old, or eight: (Aṣ, Mṣb:) or a youthful camel: (AZ, Mṣb:) and also (M, K) a young weaned camel; syn. **فَصِيلُ**: (T, M, Mṣb, K:) fem. with **ة**: (Aṣ, S:) pl. **أَفَالُ** (T, S, M, K) and **أَفَائِلُ**, (Sb, S, M, K,) which latter they liken to **ذُنُوبُ** as pl. of **ذَنْبٌ**. (M.) [In my copy of the Mṣb, the pl. is said to be **أَفَالَة**: and it is also there said, on the authority of IF, that **أَفَالَة** signifies the young ones of sheep.] It is said in a prov., **إِنَّمَا الْقَرْمُ مِنَ الْإِفَالِ** [The stallion-camel is only that which has increased in growth from the young one in its second year, &c.]; i. e. what is great has begun small. (TA.)

أَفَلُ part. n. of 1, (T, TA,) applied to the moon, and to any star: (TA:) fem. with **ة**: (T, TA:) pl. **أَفَالُونَ** (Kur vi. 76 [the rational form of the pl. being there used because it is applied to stars as being likened to gods]) and **أَفَالُ** and **أَفُولُ**. (TA.)

افه

أَفُوهُ and **أَفُهُ** and **أَفُهُ** and **أَفُهُ** and **أَفُهُ** and **أَفُهُ**: see **أَفُهُ**.

افيون

أَفْيُونُ, [like **صَغْفُونُ**, but this is of a very extr. measure; or, as some write it, **أَفْيُونُ**, like **عَصْفُونُ** &c.]; or **أَفْيُونُ**, [like **بَرْذُونُ**]; (accord. to different copies of the K, art. **فَيْن**;) [an arabicized word, from the Greek **ὀπιον**, either immediately or through the Persian **أَفْيُونُ**; meaning Opium:] the milk [or juice] of the black Egyptian **خَشَاشُ** [or poppy, or papaver somniferum]; (K;) or the milk of the **خَشَاشُ**, the best of which is the black Egyptian; (TA;) or the expressed juice of the black Egyptian **خَشَاشُ**, dried in the sun: cold and dry in the fourth degree: (Ibn-Seenā, or Avicenna, i. 133:) beneficial for hot tumours, especially in the eye; torporific (to the intellect, TA): in a small quantity, beneficial, and soporific: in a large quantity, a poison: (K:) [the lexicographers regard the word as Arabic:] some, among whom is the author of the K, hold that it belongs to art. **فَيْن**: others, that it belongs to art. **افن**. (TA.)

اقحوان

أَقْحُوَانُ: see art. **قحو**.

اقت

1. **أَقَطَهُ**, aor. **ز**, (S, K,) inf. n. **أَقُطُ**, (S,) He made it (namely food) with **أَقُطُ**, q. v. infrā. (S, K.) — Also, (acr. and inf. n. as above, TA,) He fed him with **أَقُطُ**: (A'Obeid, K:) like **لَبَنَهُ** from **لَبَنٌ**, and **لَبَاهُ** from **لَبٌ**: Lh mentions the verb in this sense as used without its being made transitive. (TA.) — [أَقُطُ in the CK is a mistake for **أَقُطُ**, q. v.]

4. **أَقُطُ**, (Lh, K, [in the CK, incorrectly, **أَقُطُ**],) of the measure **أَفْعَلُ**, agreeably with a common rule, applying to anything, (Lh, TA,) He had

much **أَقُطُ**; his **أَقُطُ** became much, or abundant. (Lh, K.)

8. **أَقَطَ** [written with the disjunctive alif **أَقَطَ**] He made, or prepared, **أَقُطُ**: (S:) strangely omitted in the O and in the K. (TA.)

أَقُطُ (Fr, Az, S, Mṣb, K) and **أَقُطُ** (Fr, O, K) and **أَقُطُ** (Fr, K) and **أَقُطُ**, (S, O, Mṣb, K,) the last sometimes occurring in poetry, and formed from the first, by transferring the vowel of the ق to the preceding letter, (S,) or a contraction of the second, accord. to a common usage of [the tribe of] Temem in the cases of words of this measure, (O,) and **أَقُطُ** (K) and **أَقُطُ**, (Aṣ, K,) of all which the first is the most chaste, and the last is strange, (TA,) [A preparation of dried curd;] a preparation of, or thing made from, milk (Az, Mṣb, K) of sheep or goats, (K,) which has been churned, and of which the butter has been taken, (Az, Mṣb, K,) cooked, and then left until it becomes concrete: (Az, Mṣb:) or made from the milk of camels, in particular: (IAṣr:) or milk which is dried, and has become hard, like stone; with which one cooks; repeatedly mentioned in trads.: (TA:) or a thing made from milk; being a kind of cheese: (Har p. 587:) pl. **أَقَطَانُ**. (K.)

أَقَاطُ A maker of **أَقُطُ**. (TA.)

مَأْقُوطُ Food made with **أَقُطُ**. (S.)

اكد

1. **أَكَدَ** He trod wheat. (IAṣr, K.)

2. **أَكَدَ**, inf. n. **تَأْكِيْدُ**, i. q. **وَكَدَ**, (S, Mṣb, K,) of which it is a dial. var.; (S;) but it is not so chaste as the latter, and by some is disallowed. (TA.)

4. **أَوَكَدَ** i. q. **وَكَدَ**. (S in art. **وكد**.)

5. **تَوَكَّدَ** i. q. **تَأْكَدَ**. (S and K in art. **وكد**.)

إِكَادُ sing. of **أَكَادُ** and **تَأْكِيْدُ**, (K,) both of which are irreg. in relation to their sing., (TA,) signifying (i. e. the pls.) Thongs, or straps, by which the **قَرَبُوسُ** is bound to the two side-boards of a horse's saddle. (K.) [See also **وَكَادُ**.]

أَكِيْدُ Firm; (K, TA;) applied to a covenant, or compact. (TA.)

اكر

1. **أَكَّرَ**, aor. **ز**, inf. n. **أَكْرُ**, He tilled the ground; ploughed it up for sowing. (Mṣb.) — He dug the ground. (TA.) — He cut, or dug, a river, or canal, or rivulet. (Mṣb.) — And **أَكَّرَ**, aor. **ز**, (TA,) inf. n. as above; (K;) and **تَأْكَّرَ**; (K;) He dug a hollow, or cavity, in the ground, for water to collect therein and to be baled out therefrom clear: (K, TA:) or **أَكَّرَ** **تَأْكَّرَ** signifies he dug hollows, or cavities, in the ground. (S.)

3. **أَكْرَهُ**, (TK,) inf. n. **مُؤَاكِرَةٌ**, (S, K,) He made a contract, or bargain, with him to till and sow and cultivate land for a share of its produce; syn. of the inf. n. **مُخَابَرَةٌ**. (S, K, TA.) The doing of this is forbidden. (TA.)