

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 (Msb, TA,) sec. pers. سَكَّتْ, (Msb, K, TA, [in the CK, erroneously, سَكَّتْ,]) inf. n. سَكٌّ (S, Mgh, Msb, K, TA,) said of a man, &c., (K,) + He was small in the ear, (S, Mgh, Msb, 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. انْتَبَتِ الإِبِلُ The camels went at random. (Ibn-'Abbād, O, TA. [See also اَنْتَبَتِ, above.]) اَنْتَبَتِ 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. اسْتَكَّ 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 1 in the first of the senses assigned to it above; syn. اِسْتَدَّ. (TA.) — [Hence,] اسْتَكَّتْ مَسَامِعُهُ + His ears became stopped up, or deaf, (S, Msb, K, TA.) and narrow [in the aperture]. (S, K.) — And اسْتَكَّتِ الثِّبْتُ + The herbage became luxuriant and dense, (S, K,) its interstices becoming closed up. (S.) And اسْتَكَّتِ الرِّيَاضُ + The meadows became luxuriant and dense [in their herbage]. (As, TA.) — See also 1.

سَكَّ A nail; a pin, or peg, of iron; as also سَكَّى (S, K;) like as one says دَوَّ and دَوَّى: (S:) pl. سَكَكٌ (S, K) and سَكُوكٌ. (K.) [A verse of Abou-Dalibul El-Jumahce is cited as an ex. in the TA as follows:

• دَرَعِي دَلَّاحٌ سَكَّاهُ عَجَبٌ •  
• وَجَوَّبَهَا الْقَاتِرُ مِنْ سَبْرِ الْيَكْبَ •

but see يَنْبَ.] = 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 سَكَّ, and سَكَّاهُ: (K:) or, accord. to the O, soft in the rings. (TA.) — See also the next paragraph.

سَكَّ 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 سَكَّ, 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 سَكَّ is سَكَكٌ; and the pl. of سَكُوكٌ is سَكَّ, so that the latter is both a sing. and a pl. (TA.) — And A narrow road: (Ibn-'Abbād, O:) or a road stopped up: (K:) or a road narrow and stopped up. (Lh, TA.) — See also سَكَّ. — 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, Msb, K,) prepared from زَامَك [q. v.], (K,) or from musk and زَامَك, (O,) the former being bruised, or pounded, sifted, kneaded with water, and wrung hard, and wiped over with oil of the خَبَرِي [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 أَسَكَّ. (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 ذَلُّوا [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, Msb, K, TA,) having an inscription upon it, (TA,) with which dirhems and deenars are stamped, (S, Msb,) or upon which pieces of money (دِرَاهِمٌ) are struck: (K:) pl. سَكَكٌ. (Msb.) — And, because stamped therewith, A coined dirhem, and deenar; (TA;) which latter is called [also] سَكَّى (O, K, TA,) [in the CK سَكَّى, but it is] with kesr. (TA.) = Also A row of palm-trees fecundated: (S, TA:) or, accord. to As, سَكَّةٌ مأبُورَةٌ 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 طَرِيقَةٌ in the explanation above have the signification here assigned to it, the epithet مصطَفَّةٌ is redundant; and therefore that طَرِيقَةٌ 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 مصطَفَّةٌ may have been added in consequence of misunderstanding, and سَطْرٌ substituted for طَرِيقَةٌ for the same reason: but I think it much more probable that the epithet has been added because طَرِيقَةٌ is ambiguous; and this is confirmed by what here follows.] — Also A row of palm-trees [meaning street]: (S, O, Msb:) or [rather] a wide زُقَاق: (Msb:) or an even road, (K, TA,) [or street,] of such as are termed أَرْقَةٌ [pl. of زُقَاق]: (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,] اجْعَلِي الأَمْرَ سَكَّةً وَاحِدَةً + Make thou the affair, or case, [uniform, or] one uniform thing. (Fr, TA in art. أَدْرَكَهُ.) — And أَخَذَ الأَمْرَ بِسَكَّتِهِ (TA,) + [He took the thing, and he attained it, in its proper way, or] when it was possible. (K, TA.) — And صَعْبُ السَّكَّةِ ↑ 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 سَكَّةُ الْبَرِيدِ: see بَرِيد]: and أَصْحَابُ السَّكَكِ, occurring in a letter of 'Omar Ibn-'Abd-El-'Azecz, means the بُرَد [or messengers on beasts of the post] who are stationed there to be sent on affairs of importance. (Mgh.) سَكَّةٌ الْبَرِيدِ 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, بَرِيد]. (Ibn-'Abbād, O.)

سَكَّتْ inf. n. of سَكَّ, sec. pers. سَكَّتْ. (Msb, TA. [See 1, last sentence but one.])

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

سَكَاكَ 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 نُوْحٌ: the pl. of the second is سَكَائِك. (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 سَكَّ, in two places.

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

سَكَاكَةٌ Small in the ear, (M, K,) or in the ears. (IAqr, TA.) [See also أَسَكَّ.] — 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. سَكَكَات. it has no broken pl. (AZ, TA.) = See also سَكَاكَ.

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

سَكَّ see سَكَّى