camel's hump: those in the hinder part are called إروادف (A, K, TA,) of which the sing. is رَادِفَكُ. (TA.)

َوْبُ and رَاكُوبُ see رَاكُوبُ , latter part, in four places.

[or knee]. (S, K.)

A camel having one of his knees larger than the other. (S, K.)

A company of rulers upon camels, (K,) or of owners of camels on a journey, or of travellers upon camels, exclusively of other beasts, (Ş,) but more in number than the company called : (Ş, K:) pl. أَرَاكِيبُ. (TA.) [See also

an inf. n. of رُكبُ (A, K, TA.) _ And also a noun of place [properly signifying A place of riding, &c.]. (TA.) [Hence, Anything upon which one rides; and upon, or in, which one is borne or carried:] one of the مراكب the land; and [more commonly] of the sea: (S. K:) [i. e.] a beast [on which one rides]; (A, TA;) and a vessel, i. e. a ship or boat: (A, Mgh, Msb, TA:) a saddle; and any kind of rehicle borne by a camel or other beast: (the lexicons passim:) مراكب is the pl. (Mgh, Msh.) You say, نعْمَ المَرْخَبُ الدَّابَةُ (Excellent, or most excellent, is the thing upon which one rides, the beast]. (A.) And اليمن The ressels, or the ships or boats, of El-Yemen came. (A.) _ [And hence المَرْكُبُ as the name of + The principal star (a) of Pegasus; because in the place of the saddle.]

ridden. (TA.) And دَابَةٌ مُرْكِبَةٌ A beast that has attained the age at which one may ride him during a warring and plundering expedition. (TA.)

A man to whom a horse is lent for a portion of the spoil that he may obtain: (IAgr. TA:) or a man who borrows a horse upon which to go forth on a warring and plundering expedition, and who receives one half of the spoil, the other half being for the lender: (K:) or one to whom a horse has been given for him to ride, and who has put his foot into the stirrup. (A.) [Also] Weak in the art of horsemanship, or the management of horses, and the riding of them. (Ham p. 441.) _ [Also Put, or set, one part upon another: set, or fixed, in another thing: composed; constituted; or put together: see its verb, 2.] The stone [set] in the signet-ring is termed مُرَكُّبُ and v رُكِيبُ; and so the arrowhead [fixed] in the shaft: (\$:) or ركيب sig. nifies, (K, TA,) as a subst., (TA,) a thing set in a thing, such as a ring-stone in the bezel, or collet, of the signet-ring. (K,*TA.) Also ! Origin: and place of growth or germination or regetation. (S, K, TA.) You say, فلان Such a one is generous, or noble, in respect of the origin of his rank among his people. (\$, A.*)

رڪد

1. ركْد, (Ṣ, A, Mṣb,) aor. 2, (Mṣb,) inf. n. رگور, (S, Msb, K,) It was, or became, still, or motionless; (S, A, Msb, K;) said of water: (S, A, Msb:) and fixed, or stationary. (K.) And in like manner, using the verb in the former sense, one says of the wind: (S, A:) [whence] one says also, رُحُدتُ رِيحُهُمُ [lit. Their wind became still, or calm], meaning | their good fortune reused, and their affairs, or circumstances, began to retrograde by degrees: and [in like manner,] † their good fortune أَعْفَتْ رِيحُهُم تَتْرَاكُدُ اللهِ began to cease by degrees]. (A.) So too one says of the expressed juice of grapes, meaning It ceased to estuate. (L.) And of the heat, i. e. It remitted, or subsided. (L. [See also رقد.]) And The ship became still, or motion, وكدت السَّفينة less, (S,* A,* Msb, TA,) or aground. (TA.) And The balance was, or became, in a ركد الميزان ركدت البكرة state of equilibrium. (S, A, K.) And The sheave of the pulley was, or became, fixed : and also the sheave of the pulley turned, or revolved: thus bearing two contr. significations. (L.) And رُخُدت الشَّهُس The sun was, or became, at its midday-height: (S:) or continued overhead; as though not quitting its place. (A.) And ركد القوم The people were, or became, still, motionless, or silent. (S, A.)

4. ارکده He rendered it still, or motionless; namely, water [&c.]. (Msb.)

6. יוְפְם:, in its proper sense, It became still, or motionless, by degrees]. See 1.

جُفْنَةٌ رَكُودٌ † A bowl that is full, (K,) or filled; (S;) or heavy; (A;) or filled and heavy. (L.) And نَاقَةٌ رَكُودٌ † A she-camel whose supply of milk is constant, (A, K,) unceasing. (K.)

راكد [Still, or motionless: and] anything remaining fixed in its place; stationary. (S.) You say مَا ْ رَاكِدُ Water that is not running: and مَا ْ رَاكِدُ (اكِدُ a wind becoming still, or calm; pl. رَيَاحُ رَوَاكِدُ (A.) _ [Hence,] الرّواكد [and also, accord to Reiske, as mentioned in Freytag's Lex., الرّكَدُ ,] The three pieces of stone upon which a cooking-pot is set: so called because they remain in their places. (L.)

pl. of مُرْكُرُ, like مُرْكُرُ, Places in which a man, or some other thing, remains still, or motionless. (S, A,* L.) And Much depressed parts of the earth. (L.) Usameh Ibn-Ḥabeeb El-Hudhalee says, describing an ass [i. e. a wild ass] that had been chased by horses, or horsemen, and had fled for refuge to the mountains, whence, from their ravines, he saw the sky like streaks,

أَرَتْهُ مِنَ الجَرْبَآءِ فِي كُلِّ مَوْطِنٍ طِبَابًا فَمَثْوَاهُ النَّهَارَ المَرَاكِدُ

[They (the ravines) showed him, in every spot where he stopped, streaks of the shy, and the much-depressed parts of the earth were his places of abode all the day]. (S,* L.) [J quotes this

verse, in the S, but with مَنْزل in the place of موطن and مُرْعَاهُ in the place of موطن, as an ex. of مراكد in the former of the senses explained aboye.]

رڪز

1. رَكُز , (Ṣ, A, Mṣb, K,) aor. المركز, (Ṣ, A, Mṣb, K) and -, (Ṣ, inf. n. رُكُز, (Ṣ, A, Mṣb,) He stuck, or fixed, a spear, (Ṣ, A, Mṣb, K,) and a stick, (A,) or some other thing, (TA,) into the ground, (Ṣ, A, Mṣb, K,) upright; (TA;) as also رُكُز الحُر السَّفى, (K,) inf. n. رُكُز الحُر السَّفى, The heat made the thorn-bushes fast in the ground [by hardening the soil]. (TA.) And رُكُز الحَال المعادن في الجال (A, TA:) or caused them to exist therein. (K, TA.) And رَكُز الحَال المعادن المعادن

2: see the preceding paragraph.

4. اركز IIe (a man) found what is termed إركز: (Ṣ, A, • Ķ:) or his mine yielded him abundance of silver &c.: (TA:) or he found a [quantity of gold or silver equal to a sum of money such as is termed] بَدْرة (collected together, in the mine. (Es-Shafi'ce, TA.) _ It (a mine) had in it what is termed ; (K:) or what is so termed was found in it. (IAar, TA.)

8. ارتكز الله (A spear) became stuck, or fixed, in the ground. (Msb.) — ! He became fixed (K,* TA) in his place of abode. (TA.) You say, ارتكز في مُحلّه لا يُبرَّ فَارْتَكْز في مُحلّه لا يبرَّ على القوس — (Such a one entered, and remained fixed in his place of abode, not quitting it]. (A, TA.) التكز على القوس — (A, TA.) التكز على القوس — (Ş, A,* TA.) And ground and leaned upon it. (Ṣ, A,* TA.) And التحامل) upon the head of his spear, leaning upon it, in order that he might die. (Mgh, from a trad.)

(Ṣ, A, Ķ;) i. q. عند: (Ķ:) or a sound that is not vehement: or the sound, or voice, of a man, which one hears from afar; such as that of the hunter talking to his dogs. (TA.) So in the Kur [xix. last verse], أو تسمع لهم أو (Or dost thou hear a sound of them? &c.]. (Ṣ, TA.) [See في المنابق [Golius assigns to it also the signification of Beauty (pulchritudo); app. from his having found, in a copy of the K, والحسن in the place of المنابق [Selection of them? &c.]. (AA:) or a learned, intelligent, liberal or munificent, generous, man. (K.)

رُكُازُةُ بَرُكُازُةُ بَرِكُازُةُ بَرِكُازُةُ بَرِكُازُةُ بَرِكُازُةُ بَرِكُازُةُ بَرِكُازُةُ بَرِكُازُةُ بَال ing; (Fr, K;) strength thereof. (A, TA.) Fr says, I heard one of the Benoo-Asad say, المُنْتُ فَلَا اللهُ وَكُنْوُنُو اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ وَكُنْوُنُ لَهُ وَكُنْوُنُو لَا لَهُ وَكُنْوُ وَاللهُ اللهُ اللهُ وَمُعَالِمُ اللهُ اللهُ

Metal, or other mineral; (A, Mgh, TA;) what God has caused to exist (وَكُنْوُ , i.e. أَحُدُنُهُ , i.e.