

desiring to compress her. (AA, TA. [See also دَكَّ.] And دَكَّ الدَّابَّةَ بالسَّيْرِ † He distressed, or jaded, or fatigued, the beast by journeying. (TA.) And دَكَّ الرَّجُلَ (S, K.) i. e. دَكَّنَهُ الحُمَى (AZ, S,) or دَكَّنَهُ الْمَرَضَ (K,) meaning † Fever, or disease, weakened the man: (TA:) or he became sick, or ill. (K.) — And دَكَّ also signifies The sending forth camels all together. (Ibn-'Abbād, TA.)

2. دَكَّنَهُ He mixed it; namely, colocynth with dates or some other thing. (O, L, K.) You say, دَكَّنُوا لَنَا Mix ye for us. (L, O.) [See مَدَكَّنَ.]

6. تَدَاكَ عَلَيْهِ الْقَوْمُ The people pressed, or crowded, upon him. (TA.) It is said in a trad. of 'Alee, تَدَاكَتُمْ عَلَى تَدَاكَ الْإِبِلَ الْبِهِمِ, i. e. Then ye pressed [upon me like the pressing of thirsty camels upon their watering-troughs]. (TA.) And one says, تَدَاكَتْ عَلَيْهِمُ تَدَاكَتْ عَلَيْهِمُ The horses, or horsemen, pressed upon them. (TA.)

7. اِنْدَكَ It (a place) became levelled, its elevations and depressions being made even. (K.) — It (a camel's hump) became spread upon the animal's sides, (TA,) or upon his back. (IDrd, TA.) — It (sand) became compact. (TA.)

R. Q. 1. دَكَّنَكَ, inf. n. دَكَّنَكَ: see 1, in two places. — One says of the stallion-camel when he covers, يَدَكُّكَ السَّائِقَ [app. meaning He distresses the she-camel by his weight: see دَكَّ جَارِيَتَهُ, above]. (Ibn-'Abbād, TA.)

R. Q. 2. تَدَكَّنَكَ الْجِبَالَ The mountains became دَكَّاتٍ, i. e. hills of mould or clay. (S.)

دَكَّ An even, or a level, place; (K;) [and so دَكَّ, as is shown by an explanation of its fem. in this paragraph:] or land, or ground, broken, and made even: (S:) you say دَكَّ أَرْضَ: (Akh, S:) pl. دَكَّاتٍ. (S, K.) Hence, in the K̄ur [vii. 139 and xviii. 98], جَعَلَهُ دَكَّا, (Akh, S, TA,) i. e. [He made it, in the former instance, and shall make it, in the latter instance,] even, or level, (AZ, Az, Ibn-'Arafah,) without any hill: (Ibn-'Arafah: [this addition relating to the former instance:] or crumbled: (Ksh, Bḍ:) or, accord. to Akh, دَكَّا may be here an inf. n.; as though the meaning were دَكَّنَهُ دَكَّا: [see 1:] or it may be elliptical, meaning جَعَلَهُ دَكَّا: another reading is جَعَلَهُ دَكَّا, (S,) meaning in the former instance a hill rising from the ground like the دَكَّة: (Ksh:) or meaning جَعَلَهُ أَرْضًا دَكَّا, (S,) i. e. He made it even, or level, ground; (Ksh, Bḍ:) because the word جَبَل [to which دَكَّا virtually relates] is masc. (S.) — Also, [as a subst.,] Even, or level, sand; and so دَكَّة: pl. [of either, agreeably with analogy,] دَكَّا. (K.) — And A [mound, or hill, of dust or earth, such as is called] تَلٌّ (K:) or the like of a تَلٌّ (L:) in some of the copies of the K̄, التَّلُّ is erroneously put for التَّلُّ. (TA.)

دَكَّ A low mountain: (S, K:) or an elevated, or overlooking, hill of mould, or clay, in which is somewhat of ruggedness: (Aḡ, TA:) pl. دَكَّاتٍ; (Aḡ, S, K;) and دَكَّ [app. another, though irregular, pl. of the same,] is said to signify قِيران [i. e. small isolated mountains, or knolls of mountains, &c., (see قَارَّة,)] breaking, or crumbling, down: or disintegrated [hills, or mountains, such as are called] هَضَاب. (TA.) — [See also دَكَّ, of which it is a pl.] — Also Strong and bulky. (Ibn-'Abbād, K.)

دَكَّة A certain thing, (S,) [i. e.] an elevated place, (Mḡb,) a flat-topped structure, (K,) upon which one sits; (S, Mḡb, K;) i. q. مَسْطَبَةٌ [a kind of wide bench, of stone or brick &c., generally built against a wall]: (Mḡb:) pronounced by the vulgar دَكَّة [and commonly applied by them to a long seat of wood]: (TA:) and دَكَّانٌ signifies the same; (S, Mḡb, K;) but accord. to some, this belongs to art. دَكَن [q. v.]: (S, Mḡb, TA:) the pl. of the former is دَكَّاتٍ, like as the pl. of قَصْعَةٌ is قَصْعَاتٍ: (Mḡb:) and the pl. of دَكَّانٌ is دَكَّانِينَ. (TA.) [For another modern application, see مَحْفِلٌ.] — See also دَكَّ.

دَكَّة: see the next preceding paragraph. — [It is also vulgarly used for دَكَّة, q. v.]

دَكَّ The state of having no hump, or no prominence of the hump, in a camel. (K.) [See دَكَّ.]

دَكَّ [a pl. of which the sing. is not mentioned] She-camels having their humps broken, bruised, or crushed. (TA.)

دَكَّة A thing [meaning food] made of هَبِيد [i. e. colocynths, or colocynth-seeds,] and flour, when flour is scarce. (Ibn-'Abbād, TA.) [See also مَدَكَّنَ.]

دَكَّ, applied to a year, (S, TA,) and a month, (TA,) and a day, (K,) Complete. (S, K.)

دَكَّة, fem. of دَكَّ [q. v.], used as a subst., (TA,) A hill of mould or clay, (Aḡ, S, M, K,) not rugged, (Aḡ, M, K,) nor amounting to a mountain: (TA:) or the pl. signifies natural [mounds, or hills, of dust or earth, such as are called] تَلَالٍ: (TA:) the pl. is دَكَّاتٍ, (Aḡ, S, M, K,) because it is used as a subst.: (TA:) or it has no sing.: (K:) ISd says, this is what the lexicologists say; but in my opinion the sing. is دَكَّة. (TA.)

دَكَّانٌ: see دَكَّة, in two places: and see also art. دَكَن.

دَكَّانٌ and دَكَّانٌ: see what next follows.

دَكَّانٌ (Aḡ, S, K) and دَكَّانٌ and دَكَّانٌ (K) Sand that is compact, and cleaving to the ground, (Aḡ, S, K,) not elevated, (S,) or not much elevated: (Aḡ, TA:) or sand containing dust or earth, compacted together: (Aḡn, TA:) or sand pressed, and even, or level: or land in which is ruggedness: (K:) or a low, or depressed,

and even, or level, tract of land: (TA:) n. un. of the first [and app. of each of the others] with ة: (ISh, T in art. رَهْو:) pl. دَكَّادِيك and دَكَّادِيك. (S, K.)

دَكَّ, and its fem. دَكَّة: see دَكَّ. You say also دَكَّة, meaning A hill wide [and app. flat, or nearly so,] in its top: (TA:) or an expanded hill: (Mḡb:) pl. دَكَّاتٍ, which is extr. in this case, because دَكَّة is here an epithet. (TA.)

And دَكَّ, [its regular pl.,] applied to sands, Even and compact. (Aḡn, M in art. دَلَف.) — [Hence,] A horse contracted [in make] and broad in the back; (S;) or a horse broad in the back, (Ks, A'Obeyd, Mgh, K, TA,) and short (Ks, A'Obeyd, Mgh, TA) therein; (TA:) of the sort called بَرَادِين; (A'Obeyd, TA:) pl. دَكَّ. (S, Mgh, K.) — And the fem. signifies A she-camel having no hump: (S, K:) or whose hump is not prominent, (K, TA,) but spreading upon her sides: (TA:) pl. دَكَّاتٍ and دَكَّاتٍ, (S,) said in the S to be like حَمِيرَاتٍ and حَمِيرَاتٍ, but one does not say حَمِيرَاتٍ, like as one does not say أَحْمَرُونَ: (IB:) and in like manner the masc. is applied to a he-camel: (K:) or دَكَّة [in the sense here explained] has no masc., and therefore it is allowable to say دَكَّاتٍ. (IB.)

مَدَكَّ A strong man, that treads the ground vehemently: (S, TA:) or strong to work; (K;) and the fem., with ة, is applied in this latter sense to a female slave. (S, K.) — Also a dial. var. [now vulgarly used] of مَدَكَّ [q. v.]. (TA.)

مَدَكَّنَ Colocynth eaten with dates or other things. (K.) [See also دَكَّنَ.]

مَدَكَّنَ [Broken, crushed, or bruised, &c.: see its verb, 1]. — أَرْضٌ مَدَكُّوْة Land having no [or elevations (in the CK, erroneously, أُسْنَاد [or elevations (in the CK, erroneously, أُسْنَاد], producing [the shrub called] رُمْت. (Aḡn, K.) — مَدَكَّنَ applied to a horse, Having no prominence of his حَنْجَبَةٌ [or crest of the hip or haunch]; (K;) and so مَدَكَّنَ. (K in art. دَلَك.) — Applied to a man, Weakened by fever, (S, TA,) or by disease: or sick, or ill. (TA.) — See also what follows.

مَدَكُّوْة i. q. مَدَكُّوْة. (K, TA,) meaning Land in which are many people, and pastors of camels or cattle, so that it is marred thereby, and abounds with the traces and urine of the cattle, and they dislike it, except when it collects them after a cloud [has rained upon it] and they cannot avoid it; as also مَدَكُّوْة. (TA.)

دَكَر دَكَّرَ

دَكَّرَ and دَكَّرَ: see دَكَّرَ.

دَكَن

1. دَكَّنَ النَّعَاجَ, (Mḡb, K,) aor. ٤, (K,) inf. n. دَكَّنَ; (TA;) and دَكَّنَهُ (K;) He put the goods, household-goods, or furniture and utensils, one upon another. (Mḡb, K, TA.) [In the TA, this is said to be tropical: if so, it seems that the proper signification is, He made the goods,