

5: see 1, in two places.

أُكْرَةٌ *A hollow, or cavity, dug in the ground, (S, Mṣb, K,) in which water collects, and from which it is baled out clear: (K:) pl. أَكْرٌ. (S, Mṣb.)*—Also a dial. var. of كُرَةٌ, (K,) [A ball] with which one plays: (TA:) [and a sphere, or globe:] but it is of weak authority. (K.)

إِكْرَةٌ, as used in practical law, *Land which is given by its owners to men who sow and cultivate it [app. for a certain share of its produce: see 3]. (Mgh.)*

أَكْرٌ *A tiller, or cultivator, of land: (Mṣb, K:) pl. أَكْرَةٌ; as though it were pl. of أَكْرٌ, (S, Mṣb, K,) like as كَفْرَةٌ is pl. of كَافِرٌ. (Mṣb.)*

اكف

2. أَكْفُ الْإِكْفِ, inf. n. تَأْكِيْفٌ, *He made the* أَكْفُ; (K;) as also وَكْفُهُ, inf. n. تَوَكِيْفٌ; which latter, accord. to IF, is the original form. (TA.)—See also 4.

4. أَكْفُ الْحَمَارِ, (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. إِبْكَافٌ, (K,) *He bound, (S, K, TA,) or put, (Mṣb, TA,) the كَافُ upon the ass; (S, Mṣb, K;) as also أَكْفُهُ; (Sgh, K;) and اوَكْفُهُ; (S, Mgh, K;) which is of the dial. of the people of El-Hijáz; the first being of the dial. of Benoo-Temeem: and in like manner, الْبَغْلُ the mule. (Lh.)*

إِكْفٌ (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and أَكْفٌ, (K,) as also وَكْفٌ (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and وَكْفٌ (K in art. وَكْفُ.) The بَرْدَعَةُ, [i. e. pad, or stuffed saddle, generally stuffed with straw,] (K,) of the ass, (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) and also used for the mule, and for the camel; (TA in art. وَكْفُ;) a saddle like the رَحْلُ and قَتَبُ: (TA:) and a saddle of a horse made in the form of the ass's أَكْفُ, having at its fore part [or pommel] a thing resembling a pomegranate: (Mgh:) [see also قَتَبُ:] pl. [of pauc.] أَكْفَةٌ (TA) and [of mult.] أَكْفٌ. (S, Mgh, Mṣb, TA.) Yaḥkoob asserts that the ا in إِكْفٌ is a substitute for the و in وَكْفٌ. (TA.) A rájiz says,

• إِنَّ لَنَا أُخْبِرَةَ عِجَافًا •
• يَأْكُلْنَ كُلَّ لَيْلَةٍ إِكْفًا •
meaning [Verily we have some lean asses] which eat every night the price of an أَكْفُ. (TA.)

أَكْفَانُ *The maker of the kind of saddle called إِكْفُ. (K.)*

اكل

1. أَكَلَهُ, [aor. ءَ,] inf. n. أَكَلٌ and مَأْكَلٌ, [He ate it,] (S, K,) namely, food. (S.) Er-Rumánee says that أَكَلٌ properly signifies *The swallowing food after chewing it; so that the swallowing of pebbles is not properly thus termed: (Mṣb:) or, accord. to Ibn-El-Kemál, the conveying, or transmitting, to the belly what may be chewed, whether [the thing be] chewed or not; so that it does not apply to milk, nor to سَوِيْقٌ: and as to the saying of the poet,*

• مِنَ الْإَكْلِينَ الْمَاءَ ظُلْمًا فَمَا أَرَى •
• يَنَالُونَ خَيْرًا بَعْدَ أَكْلِهِمُ الْمَاءَ •

†[Of the eaters of what they purchase with the price of water, wrongfully, I do not see any attain good after their eating of what they have purchased with the price of the water,] he means a people who used to sell water and purchase with the price thereof what they would eat: (TA:) [for you say, أَكَلْ كَذَا as meaning †He ate the price of such a thing: see another ex. voce إِكْفَى; and another voce تَدْنِي.]—The saying, in the Kur [v. 70], لَأَكْلُوا مِنْ قَوْفِهِمْ وَمِنْ تَحْتِ أَرْجُلِهِمْ [They should eat things above them and things beneath their feet] means, their means of subsistence should be made ample; (Bd, TA;) by the pouring of the blessings of the heaven and the earth upon them; or by the abundance of the fruit of the trees, and the produce of the grains sown; or by their being blessed with gardens of ripe fruits, so that they should gather them from the upper part of each tree, and pick up what should have fallen upon the ground. (Bd.)

—إِنْقَطَعَ أَكْلُهُ [lit. His eating became cut off, or stopped,] means †he died; [see also أَكَلٌ;] and so اسْتَوْفَى أَكْلَهُ [lit. he completed his eating].

(TA.)—أَكَلَ رَوْقَهُ [lit. He ate his life,] means †he became extremely aged, and his teeth fell out, one after another. (TA.)—هُوَ يَأْكُلُ النَّاسَ and يَأْكُلُ نُحُومَ النَّاسِ [He eats men, and eats the flesh of men,] means †he defames men; or does so in their absence: (TA:) and the action thus signified may be [with words, or by making signs] with the side of the mouth, and with the eye, and with the head. (TA in art. هَمَزُ.) It is said in the Kur [xlix. 12], أَيَحِبُّ أَحَدُكُمْ أَنْ يَأْكُلَ لَحْمَ أَخِيهِ مَيْتًا [lit. Would any one of you like to eat the flesh of his brother when dead?]; defamation, or defamation of the absent, being meant thereby. (S, * Ibn-'Arafah, Bd, Jel.)—أَكَلَ غَنَمِي وَشَرِبَهَا [He ate the flesh of my sheep, and drank the milk of them, means, like أَكَلَ مَالِي, he ate, fed upon, devoured, or consumed, my wealth, or property: see 2]. (TA.)—

أَكَلَتِ النَّارُ الْحَطَبَ †The fire devoured, or consumed, the firewood. (S, Mgh.)—أَكَلَتْ أَظْفَارَهُ †[The stones wore away his nails]. (TA.)—مَرَّتْ فِي وَابِي وَأَكَلَتْهَا الْيَاءُ †[The و in وَابِي, the ي has swallowed it up]; because it is originally مَرَّتْ فِي وَابِي: a phrase occurring in the 'Eyn. (TA.)—أَكَلَ عَمْرَهُ †He consumed his life. (Mgh.)—

It is said in a trad., (TA,) أَمَرْتُ بِقَرْيَةٍ تَأْكُلُ الْبَلَدَ †[I have been commanded to have given unto me a town which shall devour the other towns]; (K, TA;) said to be Yethrib [afterwards called El-Medcneh]; (TA;) i. e., the people of which shall conquer the [other] towns and make spoil of their possessions: or it denotes the superior excellence of that town; and is like the saying, هَذَا حَدِيثٌ يَأْكُلُ الْأَحَادِيثَ [This is a tradition which does away with, or overrules, the other traditions]. (Sgh. K, TA.)—

اللَّحْمُ means †The knife's cutting the flesh. (TA.) أَكَالَ and أَكَالٌ and إِكْلَةٌ and أَكَلْنِي رَأْسِي— †My head itched. (K, TA.) An Arab was heard to say, [as is often said in the present day,] أَكَلْنِي جِلْدِي †My skin itches. (TA.)—أَكَلَ, aor. ءَ, (K,) inf. n. أَكَلٌ, (TA,) †It (a limb, or member, [and a sore,] and a piece of stick, or wood,) became corroded or cankered, or decayed, by the mutual eating away of its several parts; as also أَتَكَكَلُ [written with the disjunctive alif أَتَكَكَلُ], and أَتَكَكَلُ. (K, TA.)—أَكَلَتِ الْأَسْنَانُ, (S, Mṣb, K,) aor. and inf. n. as in the next preceding sentence, (Mṣb,) †The teeth rubbed together and wasted away; by reason of age; (S;) or fell out, one after another: (Mṣb:) or broke in pieces, or became much broken: (K:) and أَتَكَكَلَتْ signifies the same; (S, Mṣb;) and so أَتَكَكَلَتْ. (S.)—أَكَلَتِ النَّاقَةُ, aor. ءَ, inf. n. أَكَلٌ, †The she-camel experienced an itching and annoyance in her belly, (S, O, K,) from the growth of the hair, (S, O,) or from the growth of the fur, (K,) of her foetus. (S, O, K.)

2. أَكَلَهُ, inf. n. تَأْكِيْلٌ, *He made him to eat a thing.*—أَكَلَ مَالِي وَشَرِبَهُ, (S, K,) inf. n. as above, (K,) [lit. He made people to eat my property, and made them to drink it,] means †he fed men, or the people, with my property, or cattle. (S, K, TA.)—أَكَلَ مَالِي يُؤْكَلُ وَيَشْرَبُ, (so in some copies of the K and in the TA,) or أَكَلَ مَالِي يُؤْكَلُ وَيَشْرَبُ, (so in two copies of the S and in a copy of the K,) [of which the former is app. the right reading, as the lit. meaning seems to be My cattle passed the day made to eat and made to drink,] i. e., †pasturing as they pleased. (S, K, TA.)—أَكَلَهُ الشَّيْءُ, inf. n. as above, †He charged against him, or accused him of doing, the thing; as also أَكَلَهُ, (K, TA,) inf. n. إِبْكَالٌ. (TA.) In [some of] the copies of the K, for أَدَعَاهُ, we here find, erroneously, أَدَعَاهُ. (TA.) You say, أَكَلْتَنِي مَا لَمْ أَكُلْ [lit. Thou hast made me to eat what I have not eaten,] meaning †thou hast charged against me, or accused me of doing, what I have not done; as also أَكَلْتَنِي. (S, TA.) So too, أَشْرَبْتَنِي مَا لَمْ أَشْرَبْ. (S and K in art. شَرِبُ.)

3. أَكَلَهُ, inf. n. مُؤَاكَلَةٌ (S, K) and إِكَالٌ, (K,) *He ate with him; (S, K;) as also وَأَكَلَهُ, though of weak authority; (K;) or this latter is not allowable. (S, Sgh.)*—مُؤَاكَلَةٌ which is forbidden in a trad. is †A debtor's giving a thing to his creditor in order that he may abstain from taking the debt. (TA.)

4. أَكَلَ, [inf. n. إِبْكَالٌ,] said of the palm-tree, and of seed-produce, (S, K,) and of anything, (S,) *It had ripe fruit; it supplied food. (S, K.)*—أَكَلَهُ الشَّيْءُ, (S, K,) inf. n. as above, (S,) *He gave him to eat the thing; he fed him with the thing. (S, * K.)*—See also 2, in two places.—أَكَلَ النَّارَ †He fed, or supplied, the fire with fuel. (S.)—أَكَلَ بَيْنَ النَّاسِ, (A, K,) inf. n. as above, (S, O,) †He busied himself among the people with propagating calumnies: (S, O, TA:) or he created, or excited, disagreement, dissension, or