

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 كُرَّةٌ, (K,) [A ball with which one plays: (TA:) [and a sphere, or globe:] but it is of weak authority. (K.)

إِكَارَةٌ, 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.)*

أُكَّارٌ *A tiller, or cultivator, of land: (Mṣb, K:) pl. أَكَّارَةٌ; as though it were pl. of أَكَّرَ, (S, Mṣb, K,) like as كَفَّرَةٌ is pl. of كَفَّرَ. (Mṣb.)*

اكف

2. أَكْفَ الْإِكَّافِ, inf. n. تَأَكَّفَ, *He made the akaf; (K;) as also وَكَّفَهُ, inf. n. تَوَكَّفَ; which latter, accord. to IF, is the original form. (TA.)* — See also 4.

4. أَكْفَ الْحِمَارِ, (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. إِيكَافٌ, (K,) *He bound, (S, K, TA,) or put, (Mṣb, TA,) the ikaf upon the ass; (S, Mṣb, K;) as also أَكْفَهُ; (Sgh, K;) and اوَكْفَهُ; (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.)*

إِكَّافٌ (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and أَكَّافٌ (K,) as also وَكَّافٌ (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and وَكَّافٌ (K) in art. وَكَّفَ, (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and also used for the mule, and for the camel; (TA in art. وَكَّفَ;) a saddle like the رَحْلٌ and قَتَبٌ: (TA:) and a saddle of a horse made in the form of the ass's ikaf, having at its fore part [or pommel] a thing resembling a pomegranate: (Mgh:) [see also قَتَبٌ:] pl. [of pauc.] أَكْفَةٌ (TA) and [of mult.] أَكْفٌ. (S, Mgh, Mṣb, TA.) Yaḥkoob asserts that the إِيكَافٌ is a substitute for the و in وَكَّافٌ. (TA.) A rájiz says,

• إِنَّ لَنَا أُحْمِرَةً عِجَافًا •
• يَأْكُلْنَ كُلَّ لَيْلَةٍ إِكَّافًا •

meaning [Verily we have some lean asses] which eat every night the price of an ikaf. (TA.)

أَكَّافٌ *The maker of the kind of saddle called ikaf. (K.)*

اكل

1. أَكَلَهُ, [aor. ʔ,] inf. n. أَكَلٌ and مَأْكُلٌ, [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 الْهَاءَ ظُلْمًا فَمَا أَرَى •
• يَنَالُونَ خَيْرًا بَعْدَ أَكْلِهِمُ الْهَاءَ •

† [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 أَكَّافٌ; and another voce أَكَلْتَنِي. — The saying, in the Kur [v. 70], لَأَكْلُوا مِنْ فَوْقِهِمْ 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.) — أَكَلَهُ [lit. His eating became cut off, or stopped,] means † he died; [see also أَكَلُ;] and so أَكَلَهُ [lit. he completed his eating]. (TA.) — أَكَلْ 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 لُحُومَ 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. هَمَزَ.) It is said in the Kur [xliv. 12], أَيُّحِبُّ 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.) — أَكَلْ غَنَمِي وَشَرِبَهَا [He ate the flesh of my sheep, and drank the milk of them, means, like أَكَلْ مَالِي, he ate, fed upon, devoured, or consumed, my wealth, or property: see 2]. (TA.) — أَكَلَتْ النَّارُ الْحَطَبَ [The fire devoured, or consumed, the firewood. (S, Mgh.)] — أَكَلَتْ أَظْفَارُهُ [The stones wore away his nails]. (TA.) — مَرَرْتَنِي وَ in مَرَرْتَنِي فِي مَرْتَنِي أَكَلْتَهَا الْهَاءَ [The مَرْتَنِي has swallowed it up]; because it is originally مَرَرْتَنِي: a phrase occurring in the 'Eyn. (TA.) — أَكَلْ عَمْرَهُ [He consumed his life. (Mgh.)] — It is said in a trad., (TA,) أَمَرْتُ بِغَرَبَةِ تَأْكُلُ الْغُرَى [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-Medeeneh]; (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.) — أَكَلُ السِّكِّينِ

means † *The knife's cutting the flesh. (TA.)* — أَكَلْتُ رَأْسِي, inf. n. إِكْلَةٌ and أَكَالٌ and أَكَلٌ, † *My head itched. (K, TA.)* An Arab was heard to say, [as is often said in the present day,] أَكَلْتُ جِلْدِي [My skin itches. (TA.)] = أَكَلْتُ, aor. ʔ, (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 أَتَكَلْتُ [written with the disjunctive alif [أَيْتَكَلْتُ], and أَتَكَلْتُ. (K, TA.)* — أَكَلْتُ الْأَسْنَانَ, (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 أَتَكَلْتُ signifies the same; (S, Mṣb;) and so أَتَكَلْتُ. (S.)* — أَكَلْتُ النَّاقَةَ, aor. ʔ, inf. n. أَكَلْتُ, † *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. تَأْكُلُ, inf. n. أَكَلَهُ, *He made him to eat a thing.* — أَكَلْ 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.)* — يَطَّلُ مَالِي يُؤْكَلُ وَيَشْرَبُ, (so in some copies of the K and in the TA,) or يَطَّلُ مَالِي وَيُؤْكَلُ 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 الشَّيْءَ, inf. n. as above, † *He charged against him, or accused him of doing the thing; as also أَكَلَهُ, (K, TA,) inf. n. إِيكَالٌ. (TA.)* In [some of] the copies of the K, for إِكَّافٌ, we here find, erroneously, إِكَّافٌ. (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. شَرَبَ.)

3. مَوَاكَلَةٌ (S, K) and إِكَّالٌ (K,) *He ate with him; (S, K;) as also وَكَّالَهُ, though of weak authority; (K;) or this latter is not allowable. (S, Sgh.)* — مَوَاكَلَةٌ 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. إِكَّالٌ, [inf. n. إِكَّالٌ,] 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 الشَّيْءَ, (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. — أَكَلْ النَّارَ † *He fed, or supplied, the fire with fuel. (S.)* — أَكَلْ 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*