

strife, among them; or made, or did, mischief among them: (A, TA:) or he incited them, one against another. (K.) — أَكَلْتُكَ فَلَانًا, (S,) or أَكَلْتُ فَلَانًا فَلَانًا, (K, [in the CK, erroneously, فَلَانُ فَلَانُ,]) : I made thee, (S,) or he made such a one, (K,) to have dominion, or authority, or power, over such a one. (S, K.)

5. تَأْكَلُ: see 1, latter part, in two places: — and see also 8. — Also, said of a sword, (S, K,) and of silver (K, TA) molten, (TA,) and of lightning, and of collyrium, and of aloes, (K,) and of anything shiny, (TA,) † It shone, gleamed, or glistened, (S, K, TA,) much, or intensely; (K;) when said of a sword, by reason of its sharpness. (S, TA.)

8. ائْتَكَلَ [with the disjunctive alif ائْتَكَلَ]: see 1, latter part, in two places. — أَمَا تَتَفَكَّرُ تَأْكَلُ دُورًا دُورًا Dost thou not cease to eat our flesh, [i. e., to wound our reputations, (see 1,)] and to defame us? (Abou-Naṣr, TA.) But see below. — ائْتَكَلَتِ النَّارُ † The fire flamed, or blazed, vehemently; as though one part thereof devoured another. (TA.) — ائْتَكَلَ غَضَبًا, (K,) or مِّنَ الْغَضَبِ, (S,) † He burned, or burned fiercely, with, or by reason of, anger. (S, K.) The phrase mentioned above, ائْتَكَلَ تَأْكَلُ, is also cited as an ex. of this meaning. (S, TA.) You say likewise, ائْتَكَلَ مِنْهُ † He was, or became, angry with him, and excited, or provoked, against him, (K, TA,) and vehement, or severe; (TA;) as also تَأْكَلُ مِنْهُ. (K.)

10. اسْتَأْكَلَهُ الشَّيْءُ † He asked, or begged, of him to assign to him the thing, or to make it be to him, as a means of subsistence, or a thing to be eaten. (K, TA.) — يَسْتَأْكَلُ الضَّعْفَاءُ † He takes (S, K, TA) and devours (TA) the possessions of the weak ones. (S, K, TA.)

أَكَلَ: see أَكَلَ.

فِي أَسْنَانِهِ أَكَلَ [q. v.] — أَكَلَ inf. n. of أَكَلَ [q. v.] — أَكَلَ † In his teeth is a rubbing together and wasting away; by reason of age. (S, TA.) See also أَكَلَ.

أَكَلَ [part. n. of أَكَلَ]. — نَاقَةٌ أَكَلَتْ † A she-camel experiencing an itching and annoyance in her belly, (S, K,) from the growth of the hair, (S,) or from the growth of the fur, (K,) of her foetus. (S, K.) — [الْأَكَلُ is erroneously put, in the CK, for الْإِكْلُ, in a sense explained below.]

أَكَلَ and أَكَلَ; (S, Mṣb, K, &c.) the latter a contraction of the former; (Mṣb;) What is eaten; (S, Mṣb, TA;) as also أَكَلَتْ and أَكَلَتْ (Lh, TA) and مَأْكَلَةٌ and مَأْكَلَةٌ (Mṣb, K) and مَأْكُولٌ; (Lh, Mṣb;) any eatable; i. e. anything that is eaten; (S;) and أَكَلَ signifies [the same, an eatable, or] food. (S, TA.) You say of one who is dead, ائْتَقَعَ أَكَلَهُ [His food has become cut off, or stopped: in the TA, أَكَلَهُ: see 1]. (S.) And مَا ذُوقْتُ أَكَلًا I have not tasted food. (S, TA.) — Fruit (S, K [in the latter of which, in some copies, التَّمْرُ is put for التَّمْرُ, erroneously, as is said in the TA]) of palm-trees and other trees [&c.]. (S.) So in the Kur

[xiii. 35], أَكَلًا دَائِمًا [Its fruit shall be perpetual]: (S, TA:) meaning that the fruits thereof shall be not as those of the present world, which come to one at one time and not at another. (TA.) [Pl. أَكَالٌ; occurring in the M and K in art. اتو.] — † Means of subsistence: (K:) worldly good fortune, (S, K,) and ample means of subsistence. (S.) You say, فُلَانٌ ذُو أَكَلٍ † Such a one is possessed of worldly good fortune, and ample means of subsistence: (S:) and عَظِيمِ الْأَكْلِ † possessed of [great] good fortune; or of a [great and] good share of the means of subsistence. (TA.) — † Thickness, substantialness, or closeness or compactness of texture, of a garment, or piece of cloth; (S, K, TA;) and strength thereof. (K.) You say ثَوْبٌ ذُو أَكَلٍ † A garment, or piece of cloth, having thickness, &c.: and قُرْطَاسٌ ذُو أَكَلٍ † paper having thickness, &c. (S, TA.) — † Intelligence; judgment; (Abou-Naṣr, S, K;) firmness of intellect. (K, TA.) You say رَجُلٌ ذُو أَكَلٍ † A man possessing intelligence and judgment. (Abou-Naṣr, S, TA.)

أَكَلَتْ A single act of eating (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K) until one is satisfied. (S.) Hence the saying, ائْتَعَادُوا أَكَلَتَانِ الْغَدَاةِ وَالْعِشَاءِ, meaning That to which people are accustomed is two acts of eating, the eating of the morning-meal and that of the evening-meal. (Mgh.) — See also أَكَلَتْ, in two places. — And see أَكَلَ, first sentence.

أَكَلَتْ A morsel, or small mouthful, of food. (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K.) [For the pl., see below.] You say, أَكَلْتُ أَكَلَةً وَاحِدَةً I ate one morsel. (S.) And أَكَلَ بِأَخِيهِ أَكَلَةً † [He ate a morsel by means of defaming his brother] is said, in a trad., of a man who is on terms of brotherhood with another, and then goes to his enemy, and speaks of him in a manner not good, in order that he may give him a present for doing so. (TA.) — A small round cake of bread; syn. قُرْصَةٌ; (S, K;) a single قُرْصَةٌ: (Mgh:) pl. أَكَلٌ, as below. (TA.) — See also أَكَلَ. — Also † i. q. طَعْمَةٌ; (S, K;) which is also syn. with مَأْكَلَةٌ; (S, Mṣb, K, in art. طَعْمُ;) i. e. An assigned, or appointed, means of subsistence; such as a grant of a tract of land; and a tax, or portion of a tax or taxes; and the like; (Mgh in explanation of طَعْمَةٌ, and TA in explanation of the same and of مَأْكَلَةٌ in art. طَعْمُ;) and [it is also said that] مَأْكَلَةٌ signifies a thing that is assigned, or appointed, or granted, to a man, so that he is not to be reckoned with, or called to account, for it: (TA in the present art.:[thus it applies to any absolute grant, either of land, (as an allodium, an appanage, &c.) or of revenue:] pl. أَكَلٌ (K) [and app. also أَكَالٌ, which see below]. You say, هَذَا الشَّيْءُ أَكَلَتْ لَكَ طَعْمَةٌ This thing is a طَعْمَةٌ to thee, or for thee. (S.) — See also أَكَلَتْ. — Also, and أَكَلَتْ (S, Z, Sgh, K) and أَكَلَتْ (Kr, K,) † Defamation; or defamation of the absent. (S, Z, Sgh, K.) You say, أَكَلَتْ وَإِنَّهُ نَدُو أَكَلَتْ and أَكَلَتْ (S, TA) and أَكَلَتْ

(TA) † Verily he is one who defames men; or, who does so in their absence. (S, TA.)

أَكَلَتْ A mode, or manner, (K,) or state, or condition, (S, K,) in which one eats: (S, K:) like رُكْبَةٌ and رُكْبَةٌ: (S, TA:) and the posture of the eater, reclining or sitting. (TA.) You say, إِنَّهُ لَحَسَنُ الْإِكْلَةِ [Verily he has a good mode, &c., of eating]. (S.) — See also أَكَلَتْ, last two sentences. — † The itch: or an itching: (S, K:) as also أَكَالٌ, (As, S, K,) [see أَكَلْتُ رَأْسِي, of which both are said to be inf. ns.,] and أَكَلَتْ: (K:) so the last is written accord. to the correct copies of the K: accord. to Esh-Shiháb, in the Shifá el-Ghaleel, it would seem to be أَكَلَتْ; but this is at variance with the authority of the leading lexicologists: the same word, أَكَلَتْ, is also explained in the K as signifying a disease in a limb, or member, in consequence of which one part is [as it were] eaten by another; [a meaning which I believe to be correct, (see أَكَالٌ), although SM says,] but this is identical with the itch, or an itching: and أَكَلَانَ is a vulgar term for the same; and so is أَكَلَتْ, with medd, given as correct by Eth-Tha'álibee, in [his book entitled] the Mudáf and Mensoob, but disallowed by El-Khafájee. (TA.) One says, إِنِّي لَأَجِدُ فِي جَسَدِي إِكْلَةً † [Verily I experience in my body an itching.] (S.)

أَكَلَتْ: see إِكْلَةٌ.

أَكَلَتْ: see أَكُولٌ.

أَكَلَانَ: see إِكْلَةٌ.

أَكَالَ: see أَكَلَ, first and second sentences.

أَكَالَ † A corrosion, or cankering, or decaying, of a limb, or member, [and of a sore,] from the mutual eating away of its several parts; as also أَكَالَ. (K, TA.) [See also أَكَلَتْ, voce إِكْلَةٌ, where a similar meaning is assigned to the former of these two words; and the same seems to be indicated in the Mṣb.] — See also another signification voce إِكْلَةٌ. — بِهَا أَكَالَ, said of a she-camel, † She has an itching and annoyance in her belly, (S, K,) from the growth of the hair, (S,) or of the fur, (K,) of her foetus. (S, K.)

أَكَالَ: see أَكَالَ.

أَكَلَتْ and أَكَلَتْ and أَكَلَتْ all signify the same; (K;) i. e. A man who eats much; [who is a great eater; edacious; voracious;] as also أَكَالَ. (TA.)

أَكَلَتْ One who eats with another. (S, TA.) — See also أَكَلَ: — and see أَكُولٌ. — I. q. أَكُولٌ [as signifying Euten]. (TA.) — See also أَكَلَتْ.

أَكَلَتْ A sheep, or goat, which is set apart (S, Mṣb, K) to be eaten, (S, Mgh, K,) [i. e.] to be slaughtered, (Mṣb,) and which is fattened, (S, Mgh,) and the taking of which by the collector of the poor-rate is disapproved; (S;) not left to pasture by itself, being of the best of the beasts: (Mṣb:) and أَكَلَتْ occurs in the same sense,