

applied to a sheep, or goat, fattened to be eaten. (Mgh.) Hence the prov., **مَرْغَى وَلَا أَكْوَنَة** [lit. Pasturage, and no **اكولة**]; meaning † **wealth collected together, and none expended.** (TA.) — Also **Barren**; applied to a sheep or goat [app. because such is generally eaten]. (K.)

**أَكْوَنَة**: see what next follows.

**أَكْبِيلَة** and **أَكْبِيل** and **أَكْوَنَة**, with two dammehs, (K,) so in the copies of the K, but perhaps a mistake for **أَكْلَة**, (TA,) a word of a bad dial., (K, \* TA,) and **مَأْكُول** and **مَأْكَل**, (K, TA, [in some copies of the former of which, instead of **وَمَهَى قَبِيحَة وَالْمَأْكُول وَالْمَأْكَل**, meaning, as is said in the TA, **وَمَهَى لَغَة قَبِيحَة** &c., we find **وَمَهَى قَبِيحَة الْمَأْكُول وَالْمَأْكَل**]) **A sheep, or goat, which is set (K, TA) in the lurking-place of a hunter (TA) for the purpose of catching thereby the wolf and the like.** (K, TA.) — And the first two words, (K,) or **أَكْبِيلَة سَبَج**, (S, Mgh, Mṣb,) **A beast which has been eaten, (S, \* K,) or partly eaten, (Mgh, Mṣb,) by a beast or bird of prey, (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) and then rescued from it: (Mgh, TA:) the ة in أكيلة being added because the quality of a subst. is predominant in it. (S.)** — See also **أَكْوَنَة**.

**أَكْل**: see **أَكُول**.

**أَكِيل** **Eating**; or **an eater**; as also **أَكْبِيل**: pl. **أَكْلَة**. (S, K.) You say, **هُمْ أَكْلَة رَأْس** [lit. They are eaters of a head]; meaning † **they are few; one head satisfying their stomachs.** (S.) — **أَكْلَة النَّحْمَر**, (K, TA.) because it cuts the flesh: (TA:) and **the pointed staff or stick**; (K, TA;) as being likened thereto: (TA:) and **fire**: (K:) and **whips**; (Sh, K;) because they burn the skin. (TA.) — **الْأَكْل**, [in the CK, erroneously, **الْأَكَل**],

† **The king.** (K, TA.) [Opposed to **الْمَأْكُول**, q. v.] — **أَكْل الرِّبَا** † [The receiver of usury]: occurring in a trad., in which it is said, **لَعْنُ أَكْل** † **الرِّبَا وَمُؤَكِّلُهُ** † [The receiver of usury is cursed, and the giver thereof]. (TA.)

**أَكْلَة** fem. of **أَكَل**, q. v. — See also **أَكْلَة**.

**أَكَل** [app. a pl. of pauc. of **أَكَل**, q. v., and of **أَكْل**, agreeably with analogy,] † **The [grants termed] مَأْكَل of kings; (K;) their طَعْم [pl. of طَعْمَة, explained above, voce أَكْلَة]. (TA.)** — † **The stipends of soldiers.** (K.) — **ذُوو الْأَكَال**, for which J has erroneously put **الْأَكَال**, [in the S,] (TS, K,) without **ذُوو**, (TA,) † **The lords, or chiefs, of the tribes, who take the مَرْبَاع [or fourth part of the spoil, which was the chief's portion in the time of ignorance] (S, TS, K, TA) &c. (TA.)**

**مَأْكَل**, (S,) [in measure] like **مَتَعَد**, (TA,) [an inf. n. of **أَكَل**, q. v.: — and also signifying] **Gain.** (S, TA.) — [Also **A place, and a time, of eating**: pl. **مَأْكَل**.]

**مُؤَكَّل** † **Fortunate; possessed of good fortune; prosperous.** (Abou-Sa'eed, K.)

**أَكْل الرِّبَا** † [The giver of usury: see **أَكْل**, last sentence]. (TA.)

**أَكْلَة** and **مَأْكَلَة**: see **أَكْل**: — and for the former, see also **أَكْلَة**, in two places. — Also, both words, i. q. **مِيرَة** [i. e. **Corn, or any provision, which a man brings, or purveys, for himself or his family, or for sale.** (K.)] — Also used in the sense explained above, voce **أَكْل**, [as a subst.,] and likewise as an epithet, so that one says **شَاة مَأْكَلَة** [as meaning **A sheep, or goat, that is eaten.** (K.)] — Both words signify [also] **A place whence one eats.** (S, O.) — [And hence] one says, **مَأْكَلَة** and **أَتَّخَذْتُ فَلَانًا مَأْكَلَة** † [I took for myself such a one as a person from whom to obtain what to eat]. (S, O.) — [The pl. is **مَأْكَل**: of which see an ex. voce **أَكَل**.]

**مَأْكَلَة**: see the paragraph next preceding, throughout.

**مَأْكَلَة** Anything in [i. e. out of] which one eats: (Lh, K:) or [bowls of the kind called] **صَحْفَة**, (S,) or a [bowl of the kind called] **صَحْفَة**, (TA,) in which the tribe find it easy to cook, (so in a copy of the S and in the TA,) or to put, (so in another copy of the S,) **flesh-meat and [the kind of porridge called] عَصِيدَة**: (S, TA:) or a bowl not so large as a **صَحْفَة**, but next to it in size, that satisfies the stomachs of two men, or three: (S voce **صَحْفَة**;) [or] a small [bowl of the kind called] **قَصْعَة**, that satisfies the stomachs of three: and a small [cooking-pot such as is called] **بُرْمَة**. (K.)

**مَأْكُول**: see **أَكِيل**: — and **أَكْل**: — and **أَكْبِيلَة**. — † **The subjects of a king.** (Z, K, TA.) Hence the trad., **مَأْكُول حَمِيرٍ خَيْرٌ مِنْ أَكْبَلِيَا**, † **The subjects of Himyer are better than their king, or ruler.** (Z, TA.)

**مَأْكَل** A spoon: (K:) because one eats with it. (TA.)

**مَأْكَلَة**: see **أَكْبِيلَة**. — Also, [like **مَأْكَل**], † **One who takes and devours the possessions of men.** (TA.)

**مَأْكَلَة**: see what next precedes.

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2. **تَأْكِير** The being big in the **كَنْف** [i. e. the hinder parts, or posteriors, also termed **مَأْكَلَة**]. (O, K.) You say, **أَكَمَتِ الْمَرْأَة** The woman was large in the **كَنْف**. (TK.)

10. **اسْتَأْكَم** It (a place) became what are termed **مَأْكَم**, q. v. (K.) — **اسْتَأْكَمَ مَجْلِسُهُ** He (a man, TA) found his sitting-place to be plain, smooth, soft, or easy to sit upon. (K.)

**أَكْمَر**: see what next follows.

**أَكْمَة** A hill, or mound, syn. **تَل**, (Mṣb, K,) [in an absolute sense, or] of what is termed **قَف** [q. v.], (K,) or, as in the M, (TA,) of a single collection of stones: or it is inferior to mountains: or a place that is more elevated than what is

around it, and is rugged, not to the degree of being stone: (K:) or an isolated mountain: (K voce **جَبَل**;) or an eminence like what is termed **رَابِيَة**: a collection of stones in one place, sometimes rugged and sometimes not rugged: (Mṣb:) or i. q. **قَف**, except that the **أكمة** is higher and greater: (Ish, TA:) or what is higher than the **قَف**, compact and round, rising into the sky, abounding with stones: (TA:) pl. **أَكْمَات** (S, Mṣb) and **أَكْمَر**, [or this is rather a coll. gen. n. of which **أَكْمَة** is the n. un.,] (S, Mṣb, K,) and **إِكْمَر**, (K, TA,) or this is pl. of **أَكْمَر**, (S, Mṣb, TA,) and **أَكْمَر**, (K, TA,) or this is pl. of **إِكْمَر**, (S, Mṣb, TA,) and **أَكْمَر** [a pl. of pauc.], (K,) or this is pl. of **أَكْمَر**, (S, Mṣb, TA,) and **أَكْمَر** [which is also a pl. of pauc.], (IJ, K,) or this is a pl. of **أَكْمَر**: (TA:) IHsh says that **أَكْمَر** is the only word like **تَمَر** in its series of pls.; for its sing. [or n. un.] is **أَكْمَة**, and the pl. of this [or the coll. gen. n.] is **أَكْمَر**, and the pl. of this is **إِكْمَر**, and the pl. of this is **أَكْمَر**, and the pl. of this is **أَكْمَر** [or **أَوَاكِيم**?]. (MF in art. **تَمَر**.) It is said in a prov., used in ridiculing any one who has told of his committing some fault, not desiring to reveal it, **جُسْتَمُونِي وَوَرَاءَ الْأَكْمَة مَا وَرَاءَهَا** [in which I think the first word to be a mistranscription, for **جُسْتَمُونِي**, and the literal meaning to be, **Ye have come to me; but behind the hill is what is behind it**]: related on the authority of Zeyd Ibn-Kethweh. (TA.) And one says, **لَا تَبْلُ عَلَيَّ** meaning † **Publish not what is secret of thine affair.** (TA.)

**مَأْكَم** and **مَأْكَمَر**: see what next follows.

**مَأْكَمَة**, (El-Farábee,) or **مَأْكَمَة**, (S,) or both, and **مَأْكَمَر** and **مَأْكَمَر**, (IAth, K,) The hinder part, posteriors, buttocks, or rump, of a woman; syn. **عَجِيْزَة**: (S:) or a portion of flesh on the head of the **وَرَك** [or haunch]; one of two such portions: (Zj in his "Khalk el-Insán," and K:) or these are two protuberances of flesh on the heads of the upper parts of the **وَرِكَان** [or haunches]; on the right and left: (TA:) or they are two portions of flesh conjoining the **عَجْر** [or buttocks] and the **مَتْنَان** [or two portions of flesh and sinew next the back-bone, on each side]; (K, TA;) or, as in the Nh, conjoining the **عَجَب** [or rump-bone] and the **مَتْنَان**: or two portions of flesh at the root of the **وَرِكَان**: (TA:) pl. **مَأْكَمَر**. (S, K.) Lh mentions the saying, **إِنَّهُ لَعَظِيمُ الْمَأْكَمَر** [Verily he is big in the hinder parts]; as though they called every portion thereof **مَأْكَمَر**. (TA.) And one says in reviling a person, **يَا أَبْنُ أَحْمَرَ الْمَأْكَمَة**, meaning **O son of him who is red in the سَفْلَة**. (TA.)

**مُؤَكَّمَة**: see what follows.

**مُؤَاكَمَة** [in the CK, erroneously, **مُؤَاكَمَة**] and **مُؤَاكَمَة** She who is large in the **مَأْكَمَات**. (K.)