

contended with him in a race, each making his horse to run. (S, K.)

4. اركضت, said of a woman, (K,) or of a mare, (A'Obeyd, S, O, L,) † Her foetus became large in her belly, and moved about: (S, O, L, K:) or her foetus moved about in her belly; (A'Obeyd;) and so † اركضت, said of a she-camel. (A, TA.)

6. خَرَجُوا يَتَرَاكضُونَ [They went forth contending together in urging their horses]. (A.) And تَرَاكضُوا إِلَيْهِمْ خَيْلَهُمْ [They contended together in urging towards them their horses] (S, A) حَتَّى أَذْرَوْهُمْ [until they overtook them, or came up to them]. (A.) And اركضوا فِي الْحَلْبَةِ [app. signifies They urged their horses in the race-ground]. (A, TA.)

8: see 6. — تَرَكَّتْهُ يَرْتَكضُ لِمَوْتٍ † [I left him struggling with, or convulsed in, his legs, previously to death: see also 1, near the beginning]. (A, TA.) — اركض also signifies † It was, or became, in a state of commotion or agitation: (S, A, K:) said of a foetus in the belly (S, A) of a mare: (S:) and of water in a well. (A, TA.) — اركض فلان في أمره † Such a one was, or became, agitated, or disturbed, or disquieted, in his affair: (S, TA:) and, which implies the same, (TA,) he exercised art, or cunning, (تَقَلَّبَ) in his affair, and strove thereby to accomplish or effect it. (A, TA.) — Hence اركض signifying † The traveling through, or traversing, countries, or regions. (Har p. 660.) — See also 4.

رَكْضَةٌ An impulse: a motion: (K:) [pl. رَكْضَاتٌ: see an ex. voce رَفَضَاتٌ.] Hence, (TA,) it is said in a trad. of I'Ab, that the blood which continues to flow after menstruation is رَكْضَةٌ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ (S, TA,) i.e. An impulse from the devil; (S:) whereby he finds a way of putting the woman in doubt respecting the affairs of her religion, and her state of pureness, and her prayer. (TA.) — [Hence also,] one of the names of [the well of] Zemzem is رَكْضَةُ جَبْرِيْلَ [The impulse of Gabriel; because it is fabled to have gushed forth on the ground's being struck by Gabriel's wings]. (TA.)

رَكْوَضٌ, applied to a bow (قَوْسٌ), † That sends the arrow swiftly: (S, TA:) or that impels it vehemently: and † مَرَكِضَةٌ [or perhaps † مَرَكِضَةٌ] signifies the same. (AHn, TA.) — See also رَاكِضٌ.

رَكَاغَةٌ: see the next paragraph.

رَاكِضٌ, applied to a horse, † Running; as also † مَرَكِضٌ: (K:) or the correct epithet is † مَرَكِضٌ: (S:) and † رَكَاغَةٌ signifies the same, applied to a mare. (TA.) [Hence,] بِتِ أَرَعَى النَّجُومَ وَهِيَ رَاكِضٌ † I passed the night observing the stars while they moved along in the sky. (A, TA.)

تَرَكِضًا and تَرَكِضِي, the former incorrectly written in the K تَرَكِضًا, [or, in some copies, تَرَكِضًا, and the latter in one copy written

تَرَكِضًا,] are there said to be used as examples by the grammarians, but not explained; and the author offers his opinion that they are syn. with رَكِضٌ: (TA:) but this is a strange defect: for AHei explains them as signifying A certain gait, in which is a proud and self-conceited air, with an affected inclining of the body from side to side: and he asserts the ت to be augmentative: (MF, TA:) and in the L they are expl. as signifying a particular kind of gait: or meaning as above. (TA.)

مَرَكِضٌ The part of the flank of a horse which the rider strikes with his heel or foot, (A, TA, the latter in this art. and also voce يَعْسُوبٌ) on either side: (TA:) pl. مَرَاكِضٌ. (A.) — [Hence,] مَرَاكِضٌ حَوْضٍ † The sides of a watering-trough, (A, K,) against which the water strikes. (A, TA.)

مَرَكِضٌ, applied to a mare, (A'Obeyd,) or a she-camel, (A,) † Whose foetus moves about in her belly; (A'Obeyd, A;) [or whose foetus is large, and moves about in her belly; (see 4;)] as also مَرَكِضَةٌ; (A'Obeyd;) or † مَرَكِضَةٌ. (A.) — See also رَكْوَضٌ.

مَرَكِضٌ: see مَرَكِضَةٌ, in two places. — Also † An instrument for stirring a fire. (A, K.)

مَرَكِضَةٌ † A mare that beats the ground with her legs (K, TA) when she runs. (TA.) — See also رَكْوَضٌ. — Also † A certain part of a bow; well known; one of [the two parts called] its مَرَكِضَتَانِ; (S;) or † مَرَكِضَانِ: (IB:) each of the two curved extremities thereof; as also † مَرَكِضٌ: (A:) or the side thereof: (K:) pl. مَرَاكِضٌ. (TA.)

مَرَكِضٌ: see رَاكِضٌ.

مَرَكِضُ الْمَاءِ † The place in which water collects. (S, A, K.)

مَرَكِضَةٌ: see مَرَكِضٌ.

ركع

1. رَكَعٌ, (Th, S, &c.,) aor. - , (Th, TA.) inf. n. رُكُوعٌ (Th, S, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and رَكَعٌ, (Th, TA,) He bowed, or bent, himself; or became bowed or bent: (Th, S, Mgh, Mṣb:) so says Er-Rāghib, adding that it is sometimes used to denote a particular manner of doing so in prayer, and sometimes to denote humility and self-abasement either in worship or in other cases: (TA:) he lowered his head: (Th:) and he (an old man) bowed himself, or bent himself, or became bowed or bent, by reason of age: (S, Mṣb, K:) this is [said to be] the primary signification: (TA:) or he fell upon his face; (IDrd, IB, K;) and stumbled. (IB.) — And hence, from رَكَعٌ as used in the first of the senses explained above, (S, Mgh,) or as used in the first of the senses assigned to it above when said of an old man, (TA,) or as used in the last sense explained above, (IB,) رُكُوعُ الصَّلَاةِ (S, IB, Mgh, TA,) or الرُّكُوعُ فِي الصَّلَاةِ, The lowering of the head, (K, TA,)

by a person praying, (TA,) [or in prayer,] after the act of standing in which the recitation [of portions of the Kur-án] is performed, so that the palms of the hands reach the knees; or, so that the back becomes depressed; (K, TA;) accord. to the doctors of practical law, so that if a cup full of water be placed upon the back, it will not be spilled. (TA.) — رَكَعَ إِلَى اللَّهِ — He lowered his head, or he humbled himself, to God; syn. اطمأن. (Z, TA.) — رَكَعَ also signifies He prayed; (Mgh;) and so † ترَكَعَ. (TA.) Thus in the Kur [ii. 40], وَأَرْكُوعُوا مَعَ الرَّاٰكِعِيْنَ And pray ye with those who pray. (Mgh.) You say also, رَكَعَ رَكَعَةً, and رَكَعَتَيْنِ, and ثَلَاثَ رَكَعَاتٍ, He prayed a rek'ah, and two rek'ahs, and three rek'ahs. (K.) [See رَكَعَةٌ, below.] — Also, accord. to IKoot and several others, He stood to prayer. (Mṣb.) — نَعَبَتِ الْإِبِلَ حَتَّى رَكَعَتْ † The camels became fatigued, or fatigued in the utmost degree, or languid in consequence of fatigue, so that they lowered their heads, and fell upon their faces. (TA.) — رَكَعَتِ الشَّجَلَةُ † The palm-tree inclined: a phrase which may be of classical authority, but [Mṣb says,] I have not found it. (Mgh.) — Said of a man, (TA,) رَكَعَ also signifies † He became poor after richness, or competence, or sufficiency; and his state, or condition, became lowered, or abased. (K, TA.)

5: see 1, in the latter half of the paragraph.

رَكَعَةٌ [inf. n. of un. of 1: and particularly signifying] A single act of standing in prayer: and in its legal acceptation, used in a more particular sense; (Mṣb;) meaning a single act of standing in prayer, followed by the رُكُوعُ [or lowering of the head in the manner described above (see رُكُوعُ فِي الصَّلَاةِ in the first paragraph)] and two prostrations: (TA:) [and hence, by a further extension of the meaning, for صَلَاةٌ رَكَعَةٌ, the prayer of one bowing of the head and body; the previous act of standing, and the two subsequent prostrations, being understood as included in this expression:] pl. رَكَعَاتٌ. (Mṣb, K.) [Using it in the last of these senses,] you say, صَلَّى رَكَعَةً [He performed the prayer of one bowing of the head and body]: (K:) and صَلَّى رَكَعَتَيْنِ [he performed the prayers of two bowings of the head and body]. (Mṣb, K.) [A full description of the act of prayer thus termed may be seen in my work on the Modern Egyptians.]

رَكَعَةٌ A deep hollow (هُوَّةٌ) in the ground: (IDrd, K:) asserted to be of the dial. of El-Yemen. (IDrd, TA.)

رَاكِعٌ part. n. of 1, Bowing, or bending himself; or becoming bowed or bent: [&c.:] (Mgh:) anything, or anybody or any person, (accord. to different copies of the K,) lowering its, or his, head: (K:) or falling upon its, or his, face, so that the knees touch the ground, or do not touch it, after lowering the head: (TA:) — prostrating himself in thanksgiving; used in this sense in the Kur xxxviii. 23: (Mgh:) — praying: (Mgh:) — and applied by the Arabs in the Time of Ignou-