

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

أَكُولَةَ: see what next follows.

أَكِيلٌ and أَكِيلٌ and أَكُولَةٌ, with two dammehs, (K,) so in the copies of the K, but perhaps a mistake for أَكِيلَةٌ, (TA,) a word of a bad dial., (K, TA,) and مَأْكُولٌ and مَأْكُلٌ, (K, TA, [in some copies of the former of which, instead of *وَهِيَ قَبِيحَةٌ وَالْمَأْكُولِ وَالْمَأْكُلِ*, meaning, as is said in the TA, *وَهِيَ لُغَةٌ قَبِيحَةٌ* &c., we find *وَهِيَ قَبِيحَةُ الْمَأْكُولِ وَالْمَأْكُلِ*,] *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 lihe.* (K, TA.) — And the first two words, (K,) or أَكِيلَةٌ سَبْعٌ, (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 أَكُولَةَ.

أَكِيلٌ: see أَكُولٌ.

أَكِيلٌ *Eating; or an eater; as also أَكِيلٌ:* pl. أَكِيلَةٌ. (S, K.) You say, *هُمُ أَكِيلَةٌ رَأْسٌ* [lit. *They are eaters of a head*]; meaning † *they are few; one head satisfying their stomachs.* (S.) — أَكِيلَةُ الدَّخْمِ (K, TA.) — أَكِيلَةُ الدَّخْمِ † *Pasturing beasts.* (K, TA.) — أَكِيلَةُ الدَّخْمِ † *The knife;* (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.) — الأَكِيلُ, [in the CK, erroneously, الأَكِيلُ,] † *The king.* (K, TA.) [Opposed to المَأْكُولِ, q. v.] — أَكِيلُ الرِّبَا † [The receiver of usury]: occurring in a trad., in which it is said, *لَعْنُ أَكِيلِ الرِّبَا وَمُؤَكِّلِهِ* † [The receiver of usury is cursed, and the giver thereof]. (TA.)

إِكِيلَةٌ fem. of أَكِيلٌ, q. v. — See also إِكِيلَةٌ.

أَكَالٌ [app. a pl. of pauc. of أَكُلٌ, q. v., and of أَكُلٌ, agreeably with analogy,] † *The [grants termed] مَأْكَلٌ of kings; (K;) their طَعْمٌ [pl. of طَعْمَةٌ, explained above, voce أَكِيلَةٌ].* (TA.) — † *The stipends of soldiers.* (K.) — ذَوُّ الأَكَالِ, for which J has erroneously put الأَكَالِ, [in the S,] (TS, K,) without ذَوُّ, (TA,) † *The lords, or chiefs, of the tribes, who take the مِرْبَاعُ [or fourth part of the spoil, which was the chief's portion in the time of ignorance] (S, TS, K, TA) &c.* (TA.)

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

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

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

مَأْكَلَةٌ and مَأْكَلَةٌ: see أَكُلٌ: — and for the former, see also أَكِيلَةٌ, in two places. — Also, both words, i. q. *مِيرَةٌ* [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 أَكُلٌ, [as a subst.,] and likewise as an epithet, so that one says *شَاةٌ مَأْكَلَةٌ* [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, *مَأْكَلَةٌ* † [I took for myself such a one as a person from whom to obtain what to eat]. (S, O.) — [The pl. is مَأْكَلٌ: of which see an ex. voce أَكَالٌ.]

مَأْكَلَةٌ: see the paragraph next preceding, throughout.

مَثَلَةٌ *Anything in [i. e. out of] which one eats:* (Lh, K:) or [bowls of the kind called] صَحَافٌ, (S,) or a [bowl of the kind called] صَحْفَةٌ, (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] عَصِيدَةٌ:* (S, TA:) or a bowl not so large as a صَحْفَةٌ, but next to it in size, that satisfies the stomachs of two men, or three: (S voce صَحْفَةٌ:) [or] a small [bowl of the kind called] قَصْعَةٌ, that satisfies the stomachs of three: and a small [cooking-pot such as is called] بَرْمَةٌ. (K.)

مَأْكُولٌ: see أَكِيلٌ: — and أَكُلٌ: — and أَكِيلَةٌ. — † *The subjects of a king.* (Z, K, TA.) Hence the trad., *مَأْكُولٌ جَمِيمٌ خَيْرٌ مِنْ أَكِيلِهَا* † *The subjects of Himyer are better than their king, or ruler.* (Z, TA.)

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

مَأْكُولٌ: see أَكِيلَةٌ. — Also, [like مَسْتَأْكِلٌ,] † *One who takes and devours the possessions of men.* (TA.)

مَسْتَأْكِلٌ: see what next precedes.

اكرم

2. تَأْكِيمٌ *The being big in the كَفَلٌ [i. e. the hinder parts, or posteriors, also termed مَأْكِمَةٌ].* (O, K.) You say, *أَكَمَتِ الْمَرْأَةُ* *The woman was large in the كَفَلٌ.* (TK.)

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

أَكْمَرٌ: see what next follows.

أَكْمَةٌ *A hill, or mound, syn. تَلٌّ, (Mṣb, K,) [in an absolute sense, or] of what is termed قَفٌّ [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 جَبَلٌ:) or an eminence like what is termed رَابِيَةٌ: a collection of stones in one place, sometimes rugged and sometimes not rugged: (Mṣb:) or i. q. قَفٌّ, except that the *أكمة* is higher and greater: (ISH, TA:) or what is higher than the قَفٌّ, compact and round, rising into the sky, abounding with stones: (TA:) pl. أَكْمَاتٌ (S, Mṣb) and أَكْمَرٌ, [or this is rather a coll. gen. n. of which أَكْمَةٌ is the n. un.,] (S, Mṣb, K,) and إِكْمَارٌ, (K, TA,) or this is pl. of أَكْمَرٌ, (S, Mṣb, TA,) and أَكْمَرٌ, (K, TA,) or this is pl. of إِكْمَارٌ, (S, Mṣb, TA,) and أَكْمَارٌ [a pl. of pauc.], (K,) or this is pl. of أَكْمَرٌ, (S, Mṣb, TA,) and أَكْمَرٌ [which is also a pl. of pauc.], (IJ, K,) or this is a pl. of أَكْمَرٌ: (TA:) IHsh says that أَكْمَرٌ is the only word like تَمْرٌ in its series of pls.; for its sing. [or n. un.] is أَكْمَةٌ, and the pl. of this [or the coll. gen. n.] is إِكْمَارٌ, and the pl. of this is أَكْمَرٌ, and the pl. of this is أَكْمَارٌ, and the pl. of this is أَكْمَامِيرٌ [or أَكْمَامِيرٌ?]. (MF in art. ثمر.) It is said in a prov., used in ridiculing any one who has told of his committing some fault, not desiring to reveal it, *جَسْتَمُونِي وَوَرَاءَ الأَكْمَةِ مَا وَرَاءَهَا* [in which I think the first word to be a mistranscription, for *جَسْتَمُونِي*, 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 أَكْمَةً*, meaning † *Publish not what is secret of thine affair.* (TA.)

مَأْكِمٌ and مَأْكِمَةٌ: see what next follows.

مَأْكِمَةٌ, (El-Farábee,) or مَأْكِمَةٌ, (S,) or both, and مَأْكِمَةٌ and مَأْكِمَةٌ, (IAth, K,) *The hinder part, posteriors, buttocks, or rump, of a woman; syn. عَجِيزَةٌ: (S:) or a portion of flesh on the head of the وِرْكٌ [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 وِرْكَانِ [or haunches]; on the right and left: (TA:) or they are two portions of flesh conjoining the عَجْزُ [or buttocks] and the مَتْنَانِ [or two portions of flesh and sinew next the back-bone, on each side]; (K, TA;) or, as in the Nh, conjoining the عَجْبُ [or rump-bone] and the مَتْنَانِ: or two portions of flesh at the root of the وِرْكَانِ: (TA:) pl. مَأْكِمٌ. (S, K.) Lh mentions the saying, *إِنَّهُ لَعَظِيمُ المَأْكِمِ* [Verily he is big in the hinder parts]; as though they called every portion thereof مَأْكِمٌ. (TA.) And one says in reviling a person, *يَا أَبْنُ أَحْمَرَ المَأْكِمَةِ*, meaning *O son of him who is red in the سِفْلَةُ.* (TA.)*

مُؤَكِّمَةٌ: see what follows.

مُؤَاكِمَةٌ [in the CK, erroneously, مَؤَاكِمَةٌ] and مَأْكِمَةٌ She who is large in the مَأْكِمَاتِ. (K.)