

desiring to compress her. (AA, TA. [See also دَكُّ]) And **دَكَ الدَّابَّةَ بالسَّيْرِ** † *He distressed, or jaded, or fatigued, the beast by journeying.* (TA.) And **دَكَ الرَّجُلَ**, (S, K,) i. e. **دَكَّنَهُ الحُمَى**, (AZ, S,) or **دَكَّهُ البَرَصَ**, (K,) meaning † *Fever, or disease, weakened the man*: (TA:) or *he became sick, or ill.* (K.) — And **دَكَ** also signifies *The sending forth camels all together.* (Ibn-'Abbád, TA.)

2. **دَكَّمَهُ** *He mixed it; namely, colocynth with dates or some other thing.* (O, L, K.) You say, **دَكِّكُوا لَنَا** *Mix ye for us.* (L, O.) [See **مَدَكَّكَ**.]

6. **تَدَاكَ عَلَيْهِ القَوْمُ** *The people pressed, or crowded, upon him.* (TA.) It is said in a trad. of 'Alee, **تَدَاكَتُمْ عَلَيَّ الإِبِلُ البَيْهِي**, i. e. *Then ye pressed [upon me like the pressing of thirsty camels upon their watering-troughs].* (TA.) And one says, **تَدَاكَتْ عَلَيْهِمُ الخَيْلُ** *The horses, or horsemen, pressed upon them.* (TA.)

7. **انْدَكَ** *It (a place) became levelled, its elevations and depressions being made even.* (K.) — *It (a camel's hump) became spread upon the animal's sides, (TA,) or upon his back.* (IDrd, TA.) — *It (sand) became compact.* (TA.)

R. Q. 1. **دَكَدَكَ**, inf. n. **دَكَدَكَتُ**: see 1, in two places. — One says of the stallion-camel when he covers, **يَدَكَدِكُ النَّاقَةَ** [app. meaning *He distresses the she-camel by his weight*: see **دَكَ جَارِيَتَهُ**, above]. (Ibn-'Abbád, TA.)

R. Q. 2. **تَدَكَدَكَتِ الجِبَالُ** *The mountains became دَكَوَاتٍ*, i. e. *hills of mould or clay.* (S.)

**دَكَ** An even, or a level, place; (K;) [and so **أَدَكَ**, as is shown by an explanation of its fem. in this paragraph:] or land, or ground, *broken, and made even*: (S:) you say **أَرْضٌ دَكَ**: (Akh, S:) pl. **دَكَوَاتُ**. (S, K.) Hence, in the Kur [vii. 139 and xviii. 98], **جَعَلَهُ دَكَ**, (Akh, S, TA,) i. e. [*He made it, in the former instance, and shall make it, in the latter instance, even, or level, (AZ, Az, Ibn-'Arafah,) without any hill*: (Ibn-'Arafah: [this addition relating to the former instance:] or *crumbled*: (Ksh, \* Bq:) or, accord. to Akh, **دَكَ** may be here an inf. n.; as though the meaning were **دَكَهُ دَكَ**: [see 1:] or it may be elliptical, meaning **جَعَلَهُ دَكَ**: another reading is **جَعَلَهُ دَكَةً**, (S,) meaning in the former instance *a hill rising from the ground like the دَكَة*: (Ksh:) or meaning **جَعَلَهُ أَرْضًا دَكَةً**, (S,) i. e. *He made it even, or level, ground*; (Ksh, Bq;) because the word **جَبَلٌ** [to which **دَكَةً** virtually relates] is masc. (S.) — Also, [as a subst.,] *Even, or level, sand*; and so **دَكَةً**: pl. [of either, agreeably with analogy,] **دَكَاتُ**. (K.) — And *A [mound, or hill, of dust or earth, such as is called] تَلٌّ: (K:) or the like of a **تَلٌّ**: (L:) in some of the copies of the K, **التل** is erroneously put for **التل**. (TA.)*

**دَكَ** A low mountain: (S, K:) or an elevated, or overlooking, hill of mould, or clay, in which is somewhat of ruggedness: (As, TA:) pl. **دَكَةٌ**; (As, S, K;) and **دَكَكُ** [app. another, though irregular, pl. of the same,] is said to signify *small isolated mountains, or knolls of mountains, &c., (see قَارَةٌ)] breaking, or crumbling, down: or disintegrated [hills, or mountains, such as are called] هَضَابٌ*. (TA.) — [See also **أَدَكَ**, of which it is a pl.] = Also *Strong and bulky.* (Ibn-'Abbád, K.)

**دَكَةٌ** A certain thing, (S,) [i. e.] an elevated place, (Msb,) a flat-topped structure, (K,) upon which one sits; (S, Msb, K;) i. q. **مَسْطَبَةٌ** [a kind of wide bench, of stone or brick &c., generally built against a wall]: (Msb:) pronounced by the vulgar **دَكَةٌ** [and commonly applied by them to a long seat of wood]: (TA:) and **دَكَانٌ** signifies the same; (S, Msb, K;) but accord. to some, this belongs to art. **دَكَنٌ** [q. v.]: (S, Msb, TA:) the pl. of the former is **دَكَكُ**, like as the pl. of **قَصْعَةٌ** is **قَصَعٌ**: (Msb:) and the pl. of **دَكَانٌ** is **دَكَكِينٌ**. (TA.) [For another modern application, see **مَحْفِلٌ**.] — See also **دَكَ**.

**دَكَةٌ**: see the next preceding paragraph. — [It is also vulgarly used for **تَكَّةٌ**, q. v.]

**دَكَكُ** The state of having no hump, or no prominence of the hump, in a camel. (K.) [See **أَدَكَ**.]

**دَكَكُ** [a pl. of which the sing. is not mentioned] *She-camels having their humps broken, bruised, or crushed.* (TA.)

**دَكَكَةٌ** A thing [meaning food] made of **هَبِيدٌ** [i. e. *colocynths, or colocynth-seeds,*] and flour, when flour is scarce. (Ibn-'Abbád, TA.) [See also **مَدَكَّكَ**.]

**دَكَكِيٌّ**, applied to a year, (S, TA,) and a month, (TA,) and a day, (K,) *Complete.* (S, K.)

**دَكَةٌ**, fem. of **أَدَكَ** [q. v.], used as a subst., (TA,) *A hill of mould or clay, (As, S, M, K,) not rugged, (As, M, K,) nor amounting to a mountain*: (TA:) or the pl. signifies *natural [mounds, or hills, of dust or earth, such as are called] تَلَالٌ*: (TA:) the pl. is **دَكَوَاتُ**, (As, S, M, K,) because it is used as a subst.: (TA:) or it has no sing.: (K:) ISd says, this is what the lexicologists say; but in my opinion the sing. is **دَكَةٌ**. (TA.)

**دَكَانٌ**: see **دَكَةٌ**, in two places: and see also art. **دَكَنٌ**.

**دَكَدَكَتُ** and **دَكَدَكَتُ**: see what next follows.

**دَكَدَكَتُ** (As, S, K) and **دَكَدَكَتُ** and **دَكَدَكَتُ** (K) *Sand that is compact, and cleaving to the ground, (As, S, K,) not elevated, (S,) or not much elevated*: (As, TA:) or *sand containing dust or earth, compacted together*: (AHn, TA:) or *sand pressed, and even, or level*: or *land in which is ruggedness*: (K:) or a low, or depressed,

and even, or level, tract of land: (TA:) n. un. of the first [and app. of each of the others] with **ة**: (Ish, T in art. **رَبْوَةٌ**;) pl. **دَكَدَكَتُ** and **دَكَدَكَتُ**. (S, K.)

**دَكَ**, and its fem. **دَكَةٌ**: see **دَكَ**. You say also **دَكَةٌ أَكَمَةٌ**, meaning *A hill wide [and app. flat, or nearly so,] in its top*: (TA:) or an expanded hill: (Msb:) pl. **دَكَوَاتُ**, which is extr. in this case, because **دَكَةٌ** is here an epithet. (TA.) And **دَكَ**, [its regular pl.,] applied to sands, *Even and compact.* (AHn, M in art. **ذَلْفٌ**.) — [Hence,] *A horse contracted [in make] and broad in the back*; (S;) or a horse broad in the back, (Ks, A 'Obeyd, Mgh, K, TA,) and short (Ks, A 'Obeyd, Mgh, TA) therein; (TA;) of the sort called **بِرَادِينٌ**; (A 'Obeyd, TA:) pl. **دَكَةٌ**. (S, Mgh, K.) — And the fem. signifies *A she-camel having no hump*: (S, K:) or *whose hump is not prominent, (K, TA,) but spreading upon her sides*: (TA:) pl. **دَكَوَاتُ** and **دَكَوَاتُ**, (S,) said in the S to be like **حَمْرَوَاتُ** and **حَمْرَوَاتُ**, but one does not say **أَحْمَرُونَ**, like as one does not say **أَحْمَرُونَ**: (IB:) and in like manner the masc. is applied to a he-camel: (K:) or **دَكَةٌ** [in the sense here explained] has no masc., and therefore it is allowable to say **دَكَوَاتُ**. (IB.)

**مَدَكَ** † *A strong man, that treads the ground vehemently*: (S, TA:) or *strong to work*; (K;) and the fem., with **ة**, is applied in this latter sense to a female slave. (S, K.) — Also a dial. var. [now vulgarly used] of **مَتَكَ** [q. v.]. (TA.)

**مَدَكَّتْ** *Colocynth eaten with dates or other things.* (K.) [See also **دَكَكَةٌ**.]

**مَدَكُّوْكٌ** [Broken, crushed, or bruised, &c.: see its verb, 1]. — **أَرْضٌ مَدَكُّوْكَةٌ** *Land having no [or elevations (in the CK, erroneously, أسناد)], producing [the shrub called] رَمْتٌ*. (AHn, K.) — **مَدَكُّوْكٌ** applied to a horse, *Having no prominence of his حَجَبَةٌ [or crest of the hip or haunch]*; (K;) and so **مَدَكُّوْكٌ**. (K in art. **دَلَكٌ**.) — Applied to a man, *Weakened by fever, (S, TA,) or by disease*: or *sick, or ill.* (TA.) — See also what follows.

**مَدَعُوْكَةٌ**, (K, TA,) meaning *Land in which are many people, and pastors of camels or cattle, so that it is marred thereby, and abounds with the traces and urine of the cattle, and they dislike it, except when it collects them after a cloud [has rained upon it] and they cannot avoid it; as also مَدَكُّوْكَةٌ*. (TA.)

Quasi دَكَرٌ

**دَكَرٌ** and **دَكَرٌ**: see **دَكَرٌ**.

دَكَنٌ

1. **دَكَنَ المَتَاعَ**, (Msb, K,) aor. **دَكَنَ**, (K,) inf. n. **دَكَنٌ**; (TA;) and **دَكَنَهُ**; (K;) *He put the goods, household-goods, or furniture and utensils, one upon another.* (Msb, K, TA.) [In the TA, this is said to be tropical: if so, it seems that the proper signification is, *He made the goods,*