

formed from عَرَق, or irregularly from أُعِرِق: but perhaps post-classical. (See De Sacy's "Anthol. Gram. Arabe," p. 183, lines 1 and 3, of the Ar. text; and p. 441 of the Notes, in which he has expressed his opinion that it signifies "qui a jeté de plus profondes racines.")

مَعْرَقُ an inf. n. of 1 in the sense first expl. in this art. (S, O, K.) = [And a noun of place, signifying *A place of sweat* or of sweating of an animal; such as the armpit and the groin: pl. مَعَارِقُ. — Hence,] مَعَارِقُ الرَّمْلِ i. q. أَبَاطُهُ [i. e. † *The places where the main body of the sand ends, and where it is thin, not deep*]: likened to the مَعَارِقُ of the animal. (TA.) — And مَعْرَقُ [thus in my original; perhaps مَعْرَقُ, as denoting "a place of sweat," like مَمْطَرٌ from المَطَرُ; or مَعْرَقُ, as being likened to a utensil, like مَمْطَرٌ, and as being in form agreeable with many words denoting articles of dress;] signifies *An innermost garment for imbibing the sweat, lest it should reach to the garments of pride* [i. e. the outer garments]. (TA.)

مَعْرَقُ Wine (شَرَابٌ) having a little water put into it; (S, K;) and so مَعْرَقٌ (S, O, K,) applied to طَلَاءٌ [which likewise signifies wine, or thick wine, &c.]; (S, O;) and مَعْرُوقٌ (K,) of which last no verb has been mentioned: (TA:) or مَعْرُقَةٌ signifies wine (خَمْرٌ) pure, or unmixed: or having a little mixture [of water]. (Ham p. 561.) = See also عَرِيقٌ, in three places.

مَعْرُقٌ: see عَرِيقٌ. = [Accord. to Reiske, as mentioned by Freytag, it signifies *Rain that appears to the people of El-Yemen from the region of El-'Irak.*] = تَرَكَّتْ الْحَقُّ مَعْرُقًا means *Thou hast left the truth apparent, or manifest, between us.* (TA.)

مَعْرُقٌ *An iron implement, or a knife, or broad knife, or broad blade, with which one pares a bone with some flesh upon it, removing the flesh.* (TA.) = See also مَعْرُقٌ.

مَعْرُقٌ: see مَعْرُوقٌ, in four places: = and see مَعْرُقٌ.

مَعْرُوقٌ *A bone of which the flesh has been [eaten or] thrown from it.* (TA.) — And *A man having little flesh*; (K;) and so العِظَامُ مَعْرُوقٌ (S, O, K;) and مَعْرُوقٌ (S, O, TA, [and probably in correct copies of the K, but in my MS. copy of it and in the CK مَعْرُوقٌ, which does not accord. with any of the explanations of its verb,]) and مَعْرُوقٌ العِظَامِ مَعْرُوقٌ (TA); and مَعْرُوقٌ, and مَعْرُقٌ العِظَامِ (K.) And *A horse having no flesh upon his قَصَبٌ [meaning bones of the legs]; as also مَعْرُوقٌ. (TA.)* And مَعْرُوقُ الخَدَّيْنِ, applied to a horse, in which the quality denoted thereby is approved, *Having no flesh in the cheeks*: (TA:) and مَعْرُقٌ الخَدَّيْنِ *a man having little flesh in the cheeks*: (S, O:) and مَعْرُقٌ القَدَمَيْنِ, (K and TA in art. نَهَسَ,) and النَعْبَيْنِ, *a man having little flesh upon the feet, and upon the*

ankle-bones: (TA in that art. :) and مَعْرُقٌ applied to a horse signifies مَضْمَرٌ [i. e. rendered lean, or light of flesh, probably by being made to sweat, agreeably with an explanation of the latter epithet, and thus radically differing from مَعْرُوقٌ and مَعْرُقٌ]. (TA.) = See also مَعْرُقٌ. = And see عَرِيقٌ.

مَعْرُقٌ and مَعْرُوقٌ: see مَعْرُوقٌ; the former in two places.

عرق

Q. 1. عَرَقَبَ الدَّابَّةَ *He hocked, houghed, hamstring, or cut the hock-tendon of, the beast.* (S, A, O, K.) — And عَرَقَبَهُ *He raised his hocks, (namely, a camel's, O,) in order that he might stand up*: (O, K:) he assisted him (i. e. a camel) to stand up, by raising [his hocks]. (TA.) Thus the verb has two contr. meanings. (K.) — And عَرَقَبَ † *He practised artifice, craft, or cunning.* (O, K.) One says, إِذَا أُعْيَاكَ غَرِيْمَكَ فَعَرَقِبْ † [When thy debtor nears thee,] practise artifice, &c. (AA, O, TA.)

Q. 2. تَعَرَّقَبَ *He mounted a beast from behind.* (O, TA.) — And † *He took his course along the narrow roads, or ways, of the mountain, which are called عَرَاقِيبَ.* (S, O, K.) — And تَعَرَّقَبَ † *He pursued a way hidden from his adversary: said when one adopts another and easier course of speech.* (TA.) — And تَعَرَّقَبَ † *He turned away, or declined, from the affair.* (K.) — إِذَا مَطَّلَ تَعَرَّقَبَ وَإِذَا وَعَدَ † [When he puts off the fulfilment of his promise, he acts like Akrab (a man notorious for putting off the fulfilment of his promises); and when he promises, he acts like 'Orkoob] (A, TA) is a prov. (TA. [See the following paragraph, last sentence but one.]

عَرُقُوبٌ [The tendo Achillis, or heel-tendon;] a certain tense, (T, A, Mgh, Mṣb,) or thick, (K,) or thick and tense, (S, O,) tendon, (T, S, A, Mgh, O, Mṣb, K,) behind the two ankle-bones, (T, A, Mgh, Mṣb,) above the heel; (S, O, K;) the thing that conjoins the shank and the foot; (Aṣ, TA;) in a human being: (S, O, K:) pl. عَرَاقِيبُ. (TA, &c.) The saying of the Prophet, وَيَلُّ لِلْعَرَاقِيبِ مِنَ النَّارِ [Woe to the heel-tendons from the fire of Hell] means, to him who neglects the washing of them (Mgh, Mṣb) in the [ablution termed] وُضُوءٌ. (Mṣb.) — [In a beast, it is in some instances applied to The hock, or hough; i. e.] the عَرُقُوبُ of a beast is that which, in its hind leg, corresponds to the رُكْبَةُ [or knee] in its fore leg: (S, O, K:) [in other instances, it is applied to the tendon of the hock, or hough; i. e., to the hamstring; for, as] Aṣ says, in every quadruped, the عَرُقُوبَانِ are in the hind legs, and the رُكْبَتَانِ in the fore legs; (S, O, TA;) and the عَرُقُوبُ of the horse is the tendon that conjoins the part wherein meet the وَطِيفٌ [here meaning the metatarsus] and the سَاتِقٌ [here meaning the tibia]: (TA: [he says "of the horse," instead of using a more comprehensive

term, app. because he is describing that animal:]) it is, in a quadruped, the tendon that [corresponds to that which in a human being] is behind the two ankle-bones, between the joint of the foot and the shank: in a human being it is a little above the heel. (TA, from an explanation of a trad. [This last explanation evidently employs terms according to their applications in the comparative anatomy of quadrupeds and human beings, and therefore requires the words which I have supplied. That عَرُقُوبٌ, in relation to a beast, signifies the hock-tendon is well known: and that it also signifies the hock itself is shown by a usage of the verb عَرَقَبَ (for it is by raising the hocks that a man assists a camel to stand up), and by an explanation voce (رُكْبَةُ).] شَرُّ مَا أُجَاءَكَ إِلَى مَخَّةِ عَرُقُوبٍ [It is an evil thing that has compelled thee to have recourse to the marrow of a hock] (K, TA) is a prov. (TA) applied to him who seeks to obtain a thing from a mean, or sordid, person; (K, TA;) for the عَرُقُوبُ has no marrow. (TA.) And one says, فُلَانٌ يَضْرِبُ الْعَرَاقِيبَ وَيَقْرَعُ الظَّنَابِيبَ [Such a one smites the hock-tendons of camels to slaughter them, and strikes the shins of camels to make them lie down that he may mount them in haste]; meaning that he entertains guests and gives aid, or succour. (A.) — عَرُقُوبُ الْأَسَدِ is a name of The Thirteenth Mansion of the Moon. (Kzw: see العَوَاءُ, in art. عَو.) — طَيْرٌ عَرُقُوبٌ is an appellation given to Any bird from which one augurs evil to camels, because it wounds them in the hocks or hock-tendons (يُعَرَّقِبُهُنَّ). (Meyd, TA.) The Arabs say that when the bird called أُخَيْلٌ [q. v.] lights upon a camel, its hocks, or hock-tendons, will assuredly be laid bare: and accord. to the [O and] K, طَيْرٌ الْعَرَاقِيبِ is an appellation of The [bird called] شَقْرَاقٌ [which is said in the S &c. to be the same as the أُخَيْلُ]; and [Sṣgh and SM add that] they regard it as of evil omen. (TA.) — عَرُقُوبُ الْقَطَا means The سَاتِقٌ [or shank] of the [or sand-grouse]. (S, O, K.) To this a thing is hyperbolically likened to denote its shortness: one says يَوْمٌ أَقْصَرُ مِنْ عَرُقُوبِ الْقَطَا [A day shorter than the shank of the katà]: (L, TA:) and a poet says, (S, &c.) namely, El-Find Ez-Zim-múnee, (O, L, TA,) or, accord. to Seer, Imra-el-Kays Ibn-'Ábis, (IB, L, TA,)

وَنَبْلِي وَفَقَاهَا كَعَرَاقِيبٍ قَطَا طُحَلٍ

[And my arrows, with their notches, like the shanks of ash-coloured sand-grouse]. (S, O, L, TA.) — عَرُقُوبٌ also signifies † *A turning, or bending, part of a valley*: (K:) or a part of a valley in which is a great turning or bending. (S, O.) And *A road in a mountain*: (K:) or a narrow road in a mountain: or a road in a deep valley, in which only one can walk. (TA.) And [the pl.] عَرَاقِيبُ, † *The prominences, or projecting parts, of mountains*: (O, K, TA:) and the most distant, or fur-extending, roads, or ways, thereof: (Abou-Kheyreh, O, TA:) for [in travelling mountains,] you follow the most easy way, wherever it be: (Abou-Kheyreh, TA:) or the narrow roads or ways, in the hard and elevated parts, of moun-