

(K;) and so رُقَارِقُ. (IDrd, K.) — See also رُقَاتِي.

رُقِي: see رُقِي. [It is indicated in the K that it is syn. with the latter word in all of its (the latter's) senses: but I do not find it to be so in any other lexicon.] — *A thin thing.* (S. [There expl. as signifying رُقِي; but perhaps by this may be meant that it is an epithet syn. with رُقِي, as it is said to be in the K.]) See رُقِي. — *The leaves of trees: or the branches that are easy for the cattle [to eat].* (K.) — *And A certain thorny plant.* (K.) — See also رُقَاتِي. = Also *The state, or condition, of a slave; slavery; servitude;* (JK, S, Mṣb, K;) and so رُقِيَّة. (KL.)

رُقَّة Any land by the side of a valley, over which the water spreads in the days of the increase, and into which it then sinks, or disappears, (S, K,) and which therefore produces good herbage: (S:) pl. رُقَاتِي. (K.) — See also رُقَاتِي.

رُقَّة [an inf. n. of رُقِي in several senses, as shown above, in the first paragraph of this art.]: it is explained in the K as syn. with رُقَّة: [see 1, first sentence:] but El-Munáwee says, in the "Towkeef," that the former is like the latter [as meaning *Thinness*], but that the latter is said with regard to the lateral parts of a thing, and the former with regard to the depth of a thing [or the extent between the two opposite surfaces thereof]: thus, in a material substance, such, for instance, as a garment, or piece of cloth, [&c.], it is [*thinness as meaning little thickness in comparison with the breadth and length together; littleness in extent, or depth, between the two opposite surfaces: fineness, delicateness, flimsiness, unsubstantialness, or uncompactness, in texture &c.*]: the contr. of رُقَاتِي and رُقَاتِي: (TA:) [in water, and sand, &c., shallowness, or littleness of depth: (see رُقِي) in mud, and anything imperfectly liquid, *thinness as meaning want of spissitude: an attenuated state or condition of anything.*] — Also + *Weakness;* (Mgh;) as in the phrase رُقَّة

لِين [weakness of resistance; similar to لِين; contr. of غَلِيظَة; (Ham p. 631); [and in the phrase رُقَّة دِين weakness of religion: (see رُقِي): also abjectness, meanness, paltriness, or contemptibleness: and weak-heartedness, and fearfulness: (see 1:)] and shame, shyness, or bashfulness. (K.) — Also + [Tender-heartedness, (see رُقِي and أَرْقُ),] mercy, compassion, or pity; (K;) and so رُقَّة قَلْب: (TA in art. حن:) in the soul, it is the contr. of جَفْوَة and قَسْوَة. (El-Munáwee, TA.) — [And + Softness or tenderness, or easiness and sweetness, or elegance, gracefulness, or ornateness, of speech: see رُقِي, and see also 2. — And + Slenderness, softness, or gentleness, of voice.] — And + Evilness [or narrowness of the circumstances] of state or condition: so in the saying, عَجِبْتُ مِنْ قَلَّةِ مَالِهِ وَرُقَّةِ حَالِهِ. [I wondered at the paucity of his property, and the evilness, or the narrowness of the circumstances, of his state or condition]. (TA.) — [And + Scantiness of living or sustenance &c.] —

And رُقَّة بَطْنُ + [A looseness, or diarrhoea]. (TA in art. خلف.)

رُقَقِي, an inf. n., (KL, [see 1,]) [*Thinness, and consequently*] + *weakness* (JK, S, K, KL, TA) of the bones, (JK,) or in the bones, (TA,) or of the bone, (KL,) or as in the bone, (S,) and in a camel's foot: (TA:) [and] *lightness in a horse's hoof.* (AO, TA.) — + *Paucity:* thus in the saying, (AO, TA.) — + *Paucity:* thus in the saying, (JK, S, K, TA:) mentioned by Fr, (S,) or by A'Obeyd thus, but the saying mentioned by Fr is رُقَقِي مَا فِي مَالِهِ رُقَقِي. [In his property is paucity]: (JK, S, K, TA:) mentioned by Fr, (S,) or by A'Obeyd thus, but the saying mentioned by Fr is رُقَقِي مَا فِي مَالِهِ رُقَقِي. [There is not in his property paucity. (TA.) — And + Scantiness (رُقَّة) of food. (TA.) = See also the next paragraph.

رُقَاتِي A [desert tract such as is called] صَحْرَاء: (K:) or a wide, or spacious, صحراء, of soft soil, beneath which is hardness: (TA:) or a level, (S, K, TA,) expanded, (TA,) tract of land, of soft soil, beneath which is hardness: (S, K, TA:) or a tract from which the water has sunk into the ground; as also رُقَاتِي and رُقَّة [q. v.]: or a soft and wide tract of land; (K, TA;) accord. to As, without sand; (TA;) as also رُقِي and رُقِي and رُقَقِي; (K;) the last of which is a contraction of رُقَاتِي, used by Ru-beh, (S, TA,) by poetic license. (TA.) = *يوم رُقَاتِي A hot day.* (Fr, K.) [See also رُقَاتِي.]

رُقَاتِي: see رُقَاتِي. — Also, (JK, S, K,) as a subst., (Th, S,) or خُبْزِ رُقَاتِي, (Mgh, Mṣb,) *Thin bread,* (S, Mgh, Mṣb, TA,) such as is [flat, or flattened, or] expanded: (TA:) n. un. رُقَاتِي, (Mgh, \*Mṣb, K,) meaning a single thin, round cake of bread: (Mgh:) one should not say رُقَاتِي, with kesr: (K:) the pl. of رُقَاتِي accord. to the K is رُقَاتِي; but this is pl. of رُقَاتِي, like as كِرَامُ is pl. of كَرِيم. (TA.) [See also رُقَاتِي. — مَشَى مَشِيًا رُقَاتِيًا, said of a camel, means رُقَاتِي, (K, TA,) i. e. + *He went an easy pace.* (TA.) — See also رُقَاتِي.

رُقَاتِي, (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) fem. with ة, (TA,) *Having the quality termed رُقَّة;* (K, TA; [see 1, first sentence, respecting a mistranscription in the CK;]) as also رُقَاتِي, (K,) of which the fem. is likewise with ة; (TA;) and رُقَاتِي, (K,) like رُقَاتِي; (TA;) [i. e.] contr. of غَلِيظَة; (S, Mṣb, K, TA;) as also رُقِي (K, TA) and رُقِي (K:) and contr. of رُقَاتِي: (S, TA:) [or rather this last is the proper explanation of رُقَاتِي, as well as of all the other epithets above mentioned; (see رُقَّة;) i. e. thin as meaning having little thickness in comparison with its breadth and length together; having little extent, or depth, between its two opposite surfaces:] applied to bread that is [flat, flattened, or] expanded; such as is termed رُقَاتِي, q. v.: (TA:) and to a garment, or piece of cloth, (Mgh, El-Munáwee, TA,) and the like, as meaning thin, fine, delicate, flimsy, unsubstantial, or uncompact, in texture &c.; contr. of صَفِيحَة; (El-Munáwee, TA;) as also رُقَاتِي: (TA:) and to water [as meaning shallow, or of little depth;

and in like manner to sand]: see رُقِي: (IDrd, K, TA:) [*thin as meaning wanting in spissitude; applied to mud &c.: attenuated:*] pl. رُقَاتِي (TA) and رُقَاتِي. (JK.) [Hence,] الرُقَاتِيَانِ *The part between the حَاصِرَة [or flank] and the رُفْع [or groin, on either side]:* (AA, K:) and the pl. الرُقَاتِيَانِ *the thin parts at the flanks of she-camels.* (JK.) Also, the dual, الرُقَاتِيَانِ, *The حَضَان [or part between the armpit and the flank, on either side].* (K, TA. [In the CK الحَضَانِ, q. v.]) And [The two veins called] the أُحْدَعَانِ [q. v.]. (K.) And, of the nose, *The two sides:* (K:) so says As: or the رُقَاتِي of the nose is the thin and soft part of the side. (TA.) — [Also *Thin, or attenuated, and consequently + weak, in the bones:* see رُقَقِي.] You say نَاقَة رُقِيَّة meaning + *A she-camel whose marron-bones have become weak and thin (ضَعْفَتْ وَرُقَّتْ), and whose medullary canal is wide:* pl. رُقَاتِي and رُقَاتِي. (IAar, TA.) — Also + *Weak:* and *abject, mean, paltry, or contemptible:* applied to a man [&c.]. (TA.) And goats are called مَال رُقَاتِي [Weak cattle] because they have not the endurance of sheep. (TA.) — + *Weak-hearted.* (Mgh.) And رُقَاتِي الْقَلْبِ. + *Soft, or tender, of heart; contr. of الْقَلْبِ قَاسِي.* (El-Munáwee, TA.) — [+ *Soft or tender, or easy and sweet, or elegant, graceful, or ornate, speech or language.*] رُقَاتِي اللَّفْظِ means [+ *Soft or tender, &c., of expression; applied to a man: and also soft or tender or] easy and sweet expression.* (Har p. 8.) — [+ *Slender, or soft, or gentle, applied to the voice.*] — رَجُل رُقَاتِي الْحَوَاشِي + *A man gentle, gracious, or courteous, to his associates.* (TA in art. حشى.) And عَيْش رُقَاتِي الْحَوَاشِي + *A soft or delicate, pleasant, or plentiful and easy, life.* (TA.) — [عَيْش رُقَاتِي may sometimes mean the same: but it commonly means + *Scanty living or sustenance.*] — And فَلَان رُقَاتِي الدِّينِ + *Such a one is weak in respect of religion, and narrow in the circumstances of, or evil in, his state or condition:* see رُقَّة. (TA.) = Also *A slave,* (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) male and female; (Mṣb;) [but] the latter is [also] called رُقِيَّة: (Lh, JK, TA:) and slaves; for it is used as sing. and pl.; (S, Mgh, Mṣb, K;) like رُقَاتِي and خَلِيظَة: (TA:) accord. to Abu-l-'Abbás, so called because they are abject and submissive to their owner: (TA:) the pl. of رُقَاتِي is رُقَاتِي, (Mṣb, TA,) erroneously said in the K to be رُقَاتِي; (TA;) and that of رُقِيَّة is رُقَاتِي. (Lh, TA.) Using it as pl., you say, هَؤُلَاءِ رُقَاتِي [These are my slaves]. (Mgh.) And لَيْسَ فِي الرُقَاتِي صَدَقَة, i. e. [There is no poor-rate] in the case of slaves used for service [as distinguished from those that are for sale]. (Mṣb.) [See also مَرَق.]

رُقَاتِي [fem. of أَرْقُ, q. v.].

رُقَاتِي: see رُقَاتِي, first sentence.

رُقَاتِي: see رُقَاتِي, last sentence.