

**فُرُوزَة** *A road in, or upon, an [eminence such as is termed] أَكْمَة*; as also **فُرُوز**. (Ibn-Abbād, O, K.) — See also **فُرُوز**. = Also i. q. **فُرُوسَة**, i. e. **نُوبَة** [meaning *A turn*; or *time at which, or during which, a thing is, or is to be, done, or had, in succession*]. (O, K.)

**فُرُوزَة** *A piece, or detached portion*, (S, O, Mgh, K,) *of a thing that is put, or set, apart, away, or aside, or that is removed, or separated*; (S, O, K;) as also **فُرُوز**: pl. [of pauc.] **أَفْرَاز** and [of mult.] **فُرُوز**; and **فُرُوز** signifies also *a portion, or share, that is put aside for the party to whom it pertains, whether one [person] or two*. (TA.)

**فُرُوز** *A slave sound, or healthy, or without defect or blemish*: or *a free man sound, or healthy, or without defect or blemish, and plump*. (Ibn-Abbād, O, K.)

**فُرُوز** [an arabicized word, from the Pers. **فُرُوز**, app. as meaning *A fringe, or the like*; as the latter word does in Turkish, and probably, sometimes, in Persian]: accord. to some, it is of the measure **فَعْلَال** from **فَرَز** in the first of the senses expl. in this art.; therefore, if so, it is an Arabic word: the pl. is **فُرُوز**. (TA.) See 1, last sentence.

**فَارِز** *A tongue distinct [in utterance]*: (O, K, TA:) and *discriminating language*. (A, O, K, TA.) = Also *A species of ant, round and black, found in dates*: so says Ibrāheem El-Harbee: (O and TA in art. **عَقَف**: ) or *the progenitor (جَدُّ) of the black ants*: that of the red is termed **عَقْفَان**: (K:) but it has been before said by the author of the K, in art. **فَزَر**, that **فَارِز** signifies “black ants in which is a redness:” and it may be a mistranscription. (TA.)

**فَارِزَة** *A road taking its course in a tract of sand amid sands that are compact and cleaving to the ground, and soft*, (O, K,) *appearing like an extended natural cleft in the ground*: but this is mentioned in the book of Lth in art. **فَزَر** [as written **فَارِزَة**]. (O.)

**أَفْرُس** *Humpbacked*; as also **أَفْرُس** and **أَفْرُس**: so says Fr. (TA voce **أَعَجَر**.) [The same meaning is also assigned to **أَفْرُس**, q. v.]

**أَفْرِيز**, of a wall, an arabicized word, (S, Mgh, O, K,) [of unknown origin, like our word “frieze,” and the French “frise,” &c., said in the TA to be from the Pers. **فُرُوز**, mentioned above, voce **فُرُوز**], *A projecting appertenance or roof or covering (جَنَاح نَادِر) thereof*; (Mgh;) the **طُف** [q. v., app. meaning *a projecting coping, or ledge, or cornice*], thereof; (O and K in the present art., and the same and S in art. **طُف**;) *surrounding the upper part*: (Kr, TA voce **زَيْف**;) [it is also expl. as meaning] *a hole, or an aperture, in a wall*. (KL. [But this is app. a mistake, caused by a misunderstanding of the word **طَاق**, which is expl. as having this meaning and also as syn. with **أَفْرِيز**; and the author of the KL evidently doubted

its correctness, for he adds, “so we have heard.”])

**مُفْرُوز**: see what next follows.

**مُفْرُوز** and **مُفْرُوز** *Put, or set, apart, away, or aside; removed; or separated*: (Mgh:) *divided into parts, or shares*. (Mgh.) = And the former, *Having the back broken; like مُفْرُوس*. (TA in art. **فَرَس**.) = **ثَوْبٌ مُفْرُوز**, (S, O, K,) by some written **مُفْرُوز**, (TA,) is from **أَفْرِيز**, the *أَفْرِيز* of a wall, (S, TA,) and signifies [*A garment, or piece of cloth*], *having تَطَارِيف* [app. meaning *a fringe, or fringes*; likened to fingers, or the ends of fingers]. (O, K.) [See 1, last sentence.]

### فِرْزَن

Q. 2. **تَفَرَّزَن**, said of a **بَيْدَق** [or pawn] in the game of **شَطْرَنْج** [or chess], *It became a فِرْزَان*. (TA.) [See an ex. voce **دَسْتُ**.]

**فِرْزَانُ الشَطْرَنْج** (K, TA) [*The queen of the game of chess*; or, as some say,] *what occupies the place of the wezeer to the sultān [in that game]*: (TA:) the former of these words is arabicized, from [the Pers.] **فَرُزَيْن**. (O and K in art. **فَرَز**, and K in the present art.)

### فَرَس

1. **فَرَسَة**, aor. -, inf. n. **فَرَسَ**, (S, M, O, Mgh, K, &c.) *He (a lion) broke, or crushed so as to break, its neck*; (S, A, O, Mgh, O, K;) i. e., the neck of his **فَرِيسَة**; (S, O, K;) as also **أَفْرِيسَة**: (S:) this is the primary signification: (S, Mgh, TA:) or *he (a beast of prey) seized it, (a thing,) and broke, or crushed so as to break, its neck*; as also **أَفْرِيسَة**: (M:) or *he (a lion) broke it*; i. e., his **فَرِيسَة**: (Mgh:) and *he bruised, or crushed, and broke, it*; namely, a thing. (M.) Accord. to ISk, (S,) you say, **فَرَسَ الذِّئْبُ الشَّاةَ**, (S, TA,) meaning *The wolf seized the sheep, or goat, and broke, or crushed so as to break, its neck*: (TA:) accord. to En-Nadr (i. e. ISh), you say, **أَكَلَ الذِّئْبُ الشَّاةَ** [The wolf ate, or devoured, the sheep, or goat], but not **أَفْرِيسَهَا**. (S, O, TA.) — Hence, (S, Mgh, O, Mgh, K;) as also **أَفْرِيسَة**: (TA:) or the latter, *he (a lion, O, or a wolf, TA) captured it*; or *made it his prey*. (O, K, TA. See also 2 [where a similar but tropical usage of the former verb is mentioned].) You say, **فَرَسَ الأسدُ** *The lion killed him or it*. (Mgh.) — **فَرَسَ الذِّبِيحَة**, (M, Mgh,) aor. -, (M,) inf. n. as above, (S, M, Mgh,) *He (the slaughterer) broke the bone of the neck of the slaughtered animal before it became cold*: (S, Mgh, O:) or *broke its neck before its death*: (Mgh:) or *cut, or severed, its نَخَاع* [or spinal cord]: or *divided its neck*: (M, TA:) or *slaughtered it so as to reach to the نَخَاع*: (AO, TA:) the action thus [variously] expl. is forbidden. (S, Mgh, Mgh, TA.) — **فَرَسَ فَرَسَة** **فَرِيسَة** *He struck him [in an abominable manner, app. in the back],*

so that the part between his hips became depressed and his navel protruded. (M.) = **فَرَسَ**, aor. -, (S, A, O, K,) inf. n. **فَرُوسَة** (S, A, O, K\*) and **فَرَاة** (S, K, \* in the O **فَرَاة**) and **فُرُوسِيَّة**, (S, A, O, K, \*) all of which ns. are mentioned as syn. by Ag, (TA,) [as they are also in the S and K,] and the first and last, in like manner, by IAg, (TA,) [but the first is expressly said to be an inf. n. of **فَرَسَ** in the S and A only, and the second in the S only, and the third (which seems to be rather a simple subst.) in the A only,] *He was, or became, skilled in horsemanship, or in the management of horses*, (S, A, O, K, TA,) *and in riding them*, (O, K, TA,) *and in urging them to run, and in remaining firm upon them*: (TA:) or **فَرَاة** and **فُرُوسَة** are inf. ns. having no verb: Lh only [says ISd] mentions **فَرَسَ** and **فَرَسَ** as signifying *he became a horseman*; and this is extr.: (M, TA:) but [beside what has been cited above, from the S and A and K,] IKt also says that **فَرَسَ الخَيْلَ**, inf. n. **فُرُوسَة** and **فُرُوسِيَّة**, signifies *he rode horses well*; and in like manner **فَرَسَ** [but not followed by **الخَيْلَ**]. (TA.) — Hence, + *He was, or became, skilled in anything that he endeavoured to do*. (TA.) = **فَرَسَ بِالْخَيْلِ**, (see **فَرَسَ فِي النَّاسِ**, and **بَعِيْنَه**, and **بَنْظَرَه**, and **فَارِسَ**), aor. -, (Mgh,) inf. n. **فَرَاة** and **فَرَاة**, (Ag, IAg, Mgh, TA,) accord. to the citation of the words of Ag and IAg in the L, but this is at variance with the opinion generally held, [which is, that **فَرَاة** is an inf. n. only of **فَرَسَ**, signifying as expl. above, and that **فَرَاة** is a subst. from **فَرَسَ**, having no proper verb of which it is an inf. n.,] (TA,) is said of a man [in the same sense as **تَفَرَّسَ**, (q. v.), as will be seen from the explanations of **فَرَاة** and **فَارِسَ**, below]. (Mgh.) See 5, latter part, in two places. = **فَرَسَ** *He kept continually, or constantly, to the eating of the dates called فَرَس*. (O, K.) — And *He pastured upon, or depastured, the plants called فَرَس*. (O, K.)

2. **فَرَسَ الغَنَمَ**, (inf. n. **تَفَرَّيسَ**, TA,) *He (a wild beast) seized often the sheep or goats, or seized many of them, and broke, or crushed so as to break, their necks*. (M, TA.) = **فَرَسَ الشَّيْءَ**, (inf. n. as above, TA,) *He exposed to him (namely a wild beast) the thing, [meaning the animal], that he might seize it, and break, or crush so as to break, its neck*: and **أَفْرِيسَ** **إِيَّاهُ** *he threw, or cast, it to him, that he might do so to it*: (M:) and **أَفْرِيسَ** **الرَّجُلُ الأسدَ جَمَارَهُ** *the man left his ass to the lion, that he might break his neck, or kill him, or make him his prey, while he himself should escape*. (S, K.) El-Ajzaj uses the former verb in relation to the kind of flies called **نَعْر**, saying,

• **ضَرْبًا إِذَا صَابَ الْيَافِيخَ أَحْتَفَرُ** •  
• **فِي الْهَامِ دُخْلَانًا يُفْرِسُ النَّعْرَ** •

[*A beating which, when it falls upon the tops of heads, digs, in the pates, hollows that afford prey to the blue stinging flies*]; meaning, that these wounds are wide, and enable the **نَعْر** to obtain