

85 and 60 v. 5, "Do not make us (the subject of) punishment;" Beidāwēe says فِتْنَةٌ; a similar ellipse occurs at 17 v. 62, also at 37 v. 61 and at 74 v. 31, where it means "a cause of contention;" At 33 v. 14 it may be rendered "desertion," and at 6 v. 23 it is said to mean "an excuse or answer," and only to be called فِتْنَةٌ because that excuse is a lie forged by the Idolators. مَفْتُونٌ part. pass. Distracted, demented.

فَتَا aor. o. *To be superior to another in generosity.*

فَتًى A young man, man-servant; Dual فَتَيَانٍ; Plur. فِتْيَةٌ of few, and فِتْيَانٌ of many. فِتَاءٌ Plur. أَفْتًى Young women, maid-servants.—

أَفْتَى IV. To advise, give an opinion or instruction in a matter of law or judgment (with acc. of pers. and فى). اسْتَفْتَى X. To consult, ask opinion or advice, chiefly in legal matters (with acc. of pers. and فى, also with أ interrogative); 18 v. 22, "Neither ask the opinion of any of them (the Jews or Christians) concerning them;" some of their views on the important matter in question are given in the preceding verse.

فَجَّ aor. o. *To straddle.* فَجٌّ n.a. Plur. فَجَاجٌ A broad way, especially between two mountains.

فَجَّرَ aor. o. *To cause water to pour forth* (with acc. and مِنْ); to go aside from the right way, to act wickedly. فَجْرٌ n.a. The dawn, day-break. فَاجِرٌ part. act. Wicked; Plur. فَجَرَةٌ and فَجَّارٌ.

فَجُورٌ n.a. Wickedness.—فَجَّرَ II. *To cause to flow* (with acc. and فى, or with double acc.); 82 v. 3, "And when the seas shall be made to flow (together)," so as to form but one sea. تَفْجِيرٌ n.a. The act of

causing (water) to flow.—تَفَجَّرَ V. *To flow* (with مِنْ). انْفَجَرَ VII. *To flow* (with مِنْ); at 2 v. 57 the verb is put in the fem., being (as we should say) governed by the nominative (as *we* should say) *governed by the nominative* "Twelve fountains," and the word عَيْنٌ being of the fem. gender; for the construction of the numerals see D. S. Gr. T. 1, p. 420, and T. 2, p. 318.

فَجَا aor. o. *To open (a door).* فَجْوَةٌ A clear open space, as between the sides of a cave.

فَحَشَ To be shameful or infamous. فَحْشَاءٌ (2nd declension) Filthy, shameful, or dishonourable conduct, especially stinginess in the payment of tithes or other religious dues. فَاحِشَةٌ Filthiness, uncleanness, a filthy report, a crime, fornication or adultery; Plur. فَوَاحِشٌ (2nd declension) Abominable crimes.

فَخَّرَ aor. a. *To boast.* فَخُورٌ Vain-glorious, a boaster. فَخَّارٌ Earthenware.—تَفَاخَرٌ n.a. VI. f. Mutual boasting.

فَدَى aor. i. *To ransom* (with acc. and بِ). فِدَاءٌ n.a. A ransom. فِدْيَةٌ A ransom, that which is paid as ransom or to redeem a fault.—فَادَى III. *To ransom, redeem.*—فَادَى VIII. *To ransom or redeem one's-self with* (with بِ), or from (with مِنْ); thus at 5 v. 40, لِيَقْتَدِرُوا بِهِ مِنْ عَذَابٍ "To redeem themselves with it from the punishment," etc.

وَدَى see فِدْيَةٌ.

وَدَرَ see فَذَرُوهُ.

فَرَّ aor. i. *To flee, flee to* (with إِلَى); fly from (with مِنْ). فِرَارٌ n.a. Flight, the act of fleeing away. مَقَرٌّ A place of refuge.

فَرَّتْ aor. o. *To be nicked.* فَرَاتٌ Sweet (water).