

† Generous, or noble, [on both sides, i. e.] in respect of male and female ancestors. (S, O, TA.) — And أَطْرَافٌ means also † A man's father and mother and brothers and paternal uncles and any relations whom it is unlawful for him to marry. (AZ, S, O, K.) — And † Noble, or exalted, men: (Th, S:) or أَطْرَافُ الْأَرْضِ means † the noble, or exalted, men, and the learned men, of the earth, or land: (O, K, TA:) one of whom is termed طَرَفٌ, or طَرَفٌ. (O. See the latter of these words.) And hence, as some explain it, the saying in the Kur [xiii. 41, like one in xxi. 45], أَوَلَمْ يَرَوْا أَنَّا نَأْتِي الْأَرْضَ نَنْقُصُهَا مِنْ أَطْرَافِهَا [Have they not seen that we visit, or bring destruction upon, the land, curtailing it of its learned men?]; the meaning being, the death of its learned men: (O, TA:) or, as some say, [curtailing it of its inhabitants and its fruits; for they say that] the meaning is, the death of its inhabitants and the diminution of its fruits: (TA:) or it means, curtailing it of its sides, or districts, one by one: (AZ, O, L:) Ibn-'Arafah says that the meaning is, we lay open by conquest, to the Prophet, (تَفْتَحُ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ) the country around Mekkeh. (O, TA.) [— أَطْرَافُ النَّاسِ also means † The lower orders of the people: but this I believe to be post-classical.] — طَرَفِي النَّهَارِ, in the Kur xi. 116, means غَدُوَّةٌ وَعَشِيَّةٌ [i. e. Morning and afternoon]; by the former being meant day-break; and by the latter, noon and the عَصْرُ [q. v.], (Ksh, Bd,) or the عَصْرُ [only]. (Bd.) And أَطْرَافُ النَّهَارِ, in the Kur xx. 130, means At daybreak and at sunset: (Ksh, Bd:) or at noon and at the عَصْرُ; so says Zj: or, accord. to IAqr, in the hours (سَاعَاتٍ) of the day: Abu-l-'Abbás says that it means طَرَفِي النَّهَارِ. (TA.) — عَلَى طَرَفٍ often occurs as meaning Beside, aside, or apart; like عَلَى جَانِبٍ, and عَلَى نَاحِيَةٍ; and in like manner the Persians say بَرِ طَرَفٍ. — And مِنْ طَرَفٍ فُلَانٍ is often used as meaning On the part of such a one; but is perhaps post-classical.] — And you say, لِلْأَمْرِ طَرَفَانِ [meaning † There are two ways of performing the affair, either of which may be chosen; as though it had two ends, or two sides]. (TA voce صَرَعٌ.) And جَعَلَهُ طَرَفٌ means † He made it allowable, or free, in respect of both the alternatives, either way one might choose to take]. (Msb in art. بَوَح.) — [And hence, perhaps,] طَرَفٌ signifies also † Anything chosen or choice: pl. أَطْرَافٌ: [whence] أَطْرَافُ الْحَدِيثِ means † Chosen, or choice, subjects of discourse; as also طَرَائِفُ الْحَدِيثِ; and أَطْرَافُ الْأَحَادِيثِ means [the same, or] colloquies of friends, consisting of mutual communications, and oblique expressions, and allusions: so says ISd: and this is likewise a meaning of طَرَفٌ and الطَّرَافُ, which latter [properly signifying “mutual reviling”] is given in the K as an explanation of the former. (TA.) — Also Flesh, or flesh-meat; syn. لَحْمٌ. (TA.)

طَرَفٌ, in the K † طَرَفٌ, but the former is the right, (TA,) A male camel that removes from one pasturage to another; (K, TA;) not keeping constantly to one pasturage. (TA.) And طَرَفَةٌ A she-camel that does not keep constantly to one pasturage; (S, O, K;) that depastures the extremities, or sides, of the pasturage, and tastes, and does not keep constantly to one pasturage: (Har p. 569:) or, accord. to As, that looks at the meadows (تَطْرِفُ الرِّيَاضَ), meadow after meadow [app. to pasture upon them in succession]: (TA:) and † مُسْتَطَرَفَةٌ, so applied, signifies the same as طَرَفَةٌ: (TA, but not as on the authority of As:) and † مِطْرَافٌ, so applied, that will not feed upon a pasturage unless she choose anew, or take the first of, (حَتَّى تَسْتَطْرِفَ) another. (As, S, O, K.) — And [hence (see 10)] طَرَفٌ applied to a man signifies † That does not keep constantly to a wife, or woman, nor to a companion: (S, O, K:) and † طَرَفٌ, thus accord. to the K, (TA, [in which it is said that by rule it should be طَرَفٌ, as above,]) a man who does not keep constantly to the companionship of one person, by reason of his nearness. (K.) And † مُسْتَطَرَفَةٌ applied to a woman, † That chooses new ones of the men (تَسْتَطْرِفُ الرِّجَالَ), not keeping constantly to a husband; as being likened to the she-camel termed طَرَفَةٌ. (Har p. 569.) — And طَرَفٌ, applied to a she-camel, (O, K, [but in some of the copies of the latter, where it follows next after another explanation of the epithet thus applied, mentioned above, “or,”]) accord. to IAqr, Whose fore part of the head has gradually shed its hair (أَتَتْ لِحَاتَ مُقَدَّمِ الرَّأْسِ فِيهَا), or whose fore part of her mouth has shed its teeth (أَتَتْ لِحَاتَ مُقَدَّمِ فِيهَا), by reason of extreme age. (O, K. [See 2, last sentence.]) — Also, and † طَرِيفٌ † Contr. of قَعْدُودٌ; (S, M, K, TA;) i. e., as the latter is further expl. in the S, and each in the M, having many ancestors, up to the greatest [i. e. most remote] forefather; and J adds that sometimes it is used in praise: thus also As explains التَّسْبِطُ طَرِيفٌ accord. to IAqr, طَرِيفٌ signifies منْهَدِرٌ فِي التَّسْبِطِ [app. مُنْهَدِرٌ, as though meaning of long descent]; and he says that it is with the Arabs more noble than قَعْدُودٌ: the pl. of طَرِيفٌ as meaning the contr. of قَعْدُودٌ is طَرِيفُونَ; and the pl. of طَرِيفٌ in the same sense is طَرِيفٌ and طَرِيفٌ, the second and third of which pls. are anomalous. (TA.) — [طَرِيفٌ seems also to have the contr. meaning; or † One whose nobility is recent: and the like is said of قَعْدُودٌ; that it has two contr. meanings:] see طَرِيفٌ.

طَرَفَةٌ [A wink, i. e.] a closing of one of the eyelids upon the other: (S, O, K:) or [a twinkling of the eye, i. e.] a putting the eyelids in motion or in a state of commotion. (K.) One says أَسْرَعُ مِنْ طَرَفَةِ عَيْنٍ [Quicker than a wink, or a twinkling of an eye]. (S, O.) And مَا يَفَارِقُنِي طَرَفَةٌ مَا يَفَارِقُنِي طَرَفَةٌ (S, O.) And طَرَفَةٌ

عَيْنٍ [He does not separate himself from me during a wink, or a twinkling of an eye]. (TA.) — Also A red spot of blood, in the eye, occasioned by a blow or some other cause. (S, O, K.) — And A brand, or mark made with a hot iron, having to it no أَطْرَافٌ [or sides, or lateral portions], being only a line. (Ibn-'Abbád, O, K.) — And الطَّرَفَةُ A certain star or asterism (نَجْمٌ). (K. [There thus mentioned as though different from the asterism commonly called الطَّرَفُ, which I do not believe to be the case: see the latter appellation.]])

طَرَفَةٌ A hurt of the eye, occasioning its shedding tears. (K.) — And Newly-acquired property; (S, O, K;) anything that one has newly acquired, and that pleases him; as also † أُطْرُوفَةٌ; (TA;) a thing newly acquired; (Har p. 54;) and a thing that is strange and deemed good; (Id. p. 615;) [a pleasing rarity;] a welcome, or pleasing, thing; (KL;) and a gift not given to any one before; (K, TA;) and a gift of which the recipient did not possess the like, and which pleases him; (TA;) [generally, a novel, or rare, and pleasing, present; like تُرْقُوتٌ and تُحْفَةٌ:] pl. طَرُوفٌ. (Har p. 32.) [See also طَرِيفٌ and طَرِيفَةٌ.]

طَرَفَةٌ A single tree of the species called طَرَفَةٌ, q. v. (AHn, S, O, K.)

طَرَفِي Remoteness in lineage from the [chief, or oldest,] ancestor: قَعْدُودِي is nearer therein. (IB, TA.) [See طَرِيفٌ.]

طَرَفَةٌ [accord. to some طَرَفَةٌ and accord. to others طَرَفَةٌ, as will be seen from what follows,] A kind of trees, (S, O, K,) of which there are four species, one of these being the أَثْلُ [q. v.]: (K:) [or it is different from the أَثْلُ: the name is now generally applied to the common, or French, tamarisk; tamarix gallica of Linn.: (Forskål's Flora Aegypt. Arab. p. lxiv. no. 181; and Delile's Floræ Aegypt. Illustr. no. 349:)] AHn says, it is of the kind called عَصَا; its هَدَبٌ [q. v.] are like those of the أَثْلُ; it has no wood fit for carpentry, coming forth only as even and smooth rods towards the sky; and sometimes the camels eat it as خَبُضٌ [q. v.] when they find no other خَبُضٌ: AA, he adds, says that it is a sort of خَبُضٌ: (TA:) the n. un. is طَرَفَةٌ, (AHn, S, O, K,) [which is irreg.,] and طَرَفَاتٌ, (AHn, O, K, [in the CK, erroneously, طَرَفَاتٌ,]) [and this requires طَرَفَاتٌ to be with tenween, as a coll. gen. n.,] or, accord. to Sb, طَرَفَاتٌ is sing. and pl.: (S, O:) or it is a pl. [or quasi-pl. n.] of طَرَفَةٌ, like as شَجَرَاتٌ is of شَجَرَةٌ (S in art. شَجَر: [see شَجَر:]) or it is a coll. gen. n.: accord. to IJ, the ة in طَرَفَاتٌ is a denotative of the fem. gender; but in طَرَفَاتٌ, the ة is a denotative of the fem. gender, and the ة is augmentative. (M, TA.) — Also A place of growth of the طَرَفَةُ. (TA.)

طَرَفٌ The portion that is taken [app. meaning cut] from the extremities (أَطْرَافُ) of corn, or seed-produce. (Ibn-'Abbád, O, K.) — تَوَارَتْوَا