K) and افهر (S, O, K;) and افهر, (IAar, O,* K,) inf. n. إفهار; (TA;) He compressed a woman, (IAar, S. O, Mab, K.) one of his young women, (IAar,) without consummating the act, i. e. without إِنْزَال, (IAar, S, O, Mab,) and then removed to another and consummated the act (IAar, S, O, Msb, K) with the latter, (IAar, O, Msb,) who was with him in the house, or chamber; (IAar;) the doing of which is forbidden (S, O, Msb) by the Prophet: (O:) and * the latter verb signifies also He was alone with one of his young women, (K, TA,) ماجّته (TA,) when another of them heard the sound proceeding from him, which [sound] is termed , (K, TA,) and الرَّفُزُ; (TA;) which [also] is forbidden. (K, TA.)

2. فير, inf. n. تفهير, He compressed without consummating the act, i. e. without إنْزَال, by reason of weariness and languor. (Msb in art. عزل. [See also 1.]) _ Also, inf. n. as above, He (a man) was, or became, weary, or fatigued. (S, TA.) Said of a horse, as also * and *, He was, or became, out of breath by reason of fatigue or running; (K, TA;) and interrupted, or stopped short, in running; and jaded: (TA:) or he fell back by degrees from running, by reason of meakness, and being interrupted, or stopped short, in running: (K, TA:) or the first deficiency of the rate of running of the horse is termed التُرَادُ [the falling back by degrees]; the next, الفُتُورُ [the becoming languid]; and the next, التَّفْهيرُ. (Ṣ, TA.)

4: see 1, in two places. افهر بعورة His camel became jaded, and broke down with him, or perished, so that he was unable to prosecute his journey. (IDrd, O, K.) = And افهر (said of a man, TA) His flesh became compacted and lumpy (O, K.) and wrinkled by reason of fatness: (O:) when such is the case, it is the ugliest sort of fatness. (O, K.) = Also He was present at the festival of the Jews, (IDrd, O, K, TA,) called (TA:) or he came to their synagogue: (K, TA:) or it signifies also he was present in their synagogue. (IDrd, O.) = And أفهرت أ, said of a girl, She was circumcised. (Ibn-Abbád, O, K.)

5. تفير في المال He became, or made himself, ample, or abundant, in wealth, or in camels, or the like; (Ṣ, O, Ķ;) as also تفير ; (Ķ;) as though the former verb were formed by substitution from : تبتور or it may mean he was, or became, weary, fatigued, or jaded, and languid, or remiss. (Ṣ, O.) And تفير في الكلام He took a wide, or an ample, range in speech. (TA.)

Q. Q. 1. فَيْهُرُ : see 2.

Q. Q. 2. تَغْيَبُرُ: see 2: __ and see also 5.

المُهُورُ الْمَهُودِ (Kṣb, K̄,) or فَهُو الْمَهُودِ, (Ṣ, Mgh, O,) The synagogue of the Jews, (Ṣ, Mgh, O, Mṣb, K̄,) in which they assemble (O, Mṣb, K̄) for prayer (Mṣb) on the occasion of their festival: (K̄:) or a certain day on which they eat and drinh: (K̄:)

or it signifies also a certain festival of the Jews:

(O:) [app. the feast of Purim (written in the Book of Esther Purim (written in the A'Obeyd, (O, Msb,) a Hebrew word, (S, O, Msb,) or Nabathæan; (Msb;) arabicized; (S, Msb;) originally بُهُوْر; (S, O, Msb;) and the Christians say . (TA.)

see the next preceding paragraph.

Pure, unmixed, milk, into which heated stones are put; and when it boils, flour is sprinkled upon it, and it is mixed, and stirred about, and beaten, therewith; and is then eaten: (ISk, S, O, K:) it has also been mentioned as with ق. (TA.)

. فِهُوْ and of وَهُورةُ [dim. of فِهُوْ dim. of] فُهِيْرةً

فَيْهُوْ and وَعُيْوُ and وَهُمُوْ (O, K,) the former mentioned by IDrd, and the latter by Ibn-'Abbad, A shecumel that is hard and strong, (O,) or hard and large. (K.)

Land having in it [stones such as are أَرْضٌ مَفْهَرَةُ لِعَامِ [pl. of فَهْرَ [pl. of أَفْهَار [O, TA.)

مَفَاهُرُكُ, (K, TA,) thus we find it, with fet-h, but in some copies of the K with damm, (TA,)
The flesh of thy breast. (K, TA.)

IF says that there is not in the original language [of the Arabs] more than one word having in it the letters ف and م and م and that is الغبر (0.)

فهرس

Q. 1. فَهْرَسَ الكُتُبُ [He made, or wrote, a catalogue of the books or writings], (O,) or فَهْرَسَ كَتَابُهُ [he made an index, or a table of contents, to his book or writing], (K,) inf. n. فَهْرَسَةُ. (TA.) See what follows.

or titles or descriptions] of [other] books, or writings, are collected; [i. e. a catalogue of books or writings: but more commonly, accord. to modern usage, the index, or table of contents, of a book or writing; in an Arabic book, generally placed at the beginning:] an arabicized word; (Lth, O, K;) from [the Pers.] فهارسية: (O, K:) pl. فهارسية.

1. فَهُوْمُ aor. -, inf. n. فَهُوْمُ (Ṣ, Mṣb, K, &c.) and فَهُوْمُ (Mṣb, K,) which is the more chaste, (K,) but the former is a dial. var. [more] extensively obtaining, or, as some say, it is a subst. used as an inf. n., (Mṣb,) and غُلُوهُ (Ṣ, K) and غُلُوهُ and أَمُونُهُ (Ṣ, K) and عُلُوهُ (Ṣ, Mṣb, K) and عَلَمُهُ (Ḥe understood what he (another) said]. (A in art. غُرُهُ اللهُ وَاللهُ اللهُ الل

2: see what next follows.

4. أَفَهُونَهُ and أَفَهُونَهُ (Ṣ, Mṣb, K, TA,) inf. n. of the latter تَفْهُونَهُ (Ṣ, TA,) I made him to understand, or know, a thing; (Ṣ, Mṣb, K, TA;) syn. مَعْلَتُهُ يَفْهُهُ (TA.)

one thing [or one particular thereof] after another; (Ṣ, Ķ;) namely, speech, or language. (Ṣ.) —
[And He endeavoured to understand it. (See its inf. n. as used in the former half of the second paragraph of art. (عبر.)] And التفاهر signifies the same as التفاهر [app. as meaning The endeavouring to understand; or the affecting, or pretending, to understand]. (TA.)

6: see what next precedes.

7. انفهم (K, TA,) as quasi-pass. of أَهُمَهُ , inf. n. وَهُمَهُ , [or of أَهُمَهُ , i. e. as meaning He was made to understand, or know,] (TA,) is an incorrect word, (K, TA.)

10. اسْتَغْهَنَى الشَّى He sought, or desired, of me, the understanding of the thing [i. e., that he might be made to understand it]; (Ṣ, • K, • TA;) syn. طَلَبَ مِنَّى فَهُمَهُ. (TA.)

is an inf. n. of 1, (S, Msb, K, &c.,) or a subst. used as an inf. n.: (Msb:) [see 1, first sentence:] it is expl. as signifying The conception of the meaning from the word, or expression: or the quickness of the transition of the mind from extrinsic to other [i. e. intrinsic] things: or a condition of the mind whereby it ascertains what is approvable: or, as in the "Ahkam" of El-Amidee, excellence of intelligence in respect of its readiness to apprehend quickly subjects of inquiry that present themselves to it. (TA.)

مَهِمْ, an epithet applied to a man, (Ṣ,) Quick of understanding; syn. سَرِيعُ الغَهْرِ. (K.)

خَيْرُ Having much understanding; syn. عَبْيرُ i an intensive epithet; like أَمَّامَةُ (except that the latter is doubly intensive). (TA.)

see what next precedes.