

what is commonly known, (TA,) *White copper* (نحاس أبيض) [app. a sort of bronze in which the relative quantity of the tin is unusually large] whereof are made cast cooking-pots (Lth, O, K, TA) of large size, and mortars in which substances are pounded: (TA:) or the metals; gold and silver and copper and the like: (A'Obeyd, A, O, K:\*) or the substance [i. e. recement] that is removed [or blown away] by the blacksmith's bellows from molten metals: (S, O, K:) or the dross, or recement, of iron, (O, K,) that is removed [or blown away] by the blacksmith's bellows: (O:) or stones: (O, K:) its primary meaning is [said to be] hardness, and ruggedness. (IDrd, O.) *الغِلَزَاتُ* [pl. of *الغِلْزُ* (not to be mistaken for *الغِلْدَاتُ*)] signifies *The seven metals*; namely, gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, tin [thus I here render *الأُسُوبُ*], and *tutenag* [thus I render *الغَارَصِينِي*, following De Sacy and others]. (Kzw.) — And hence, as being likened to the فلز above described, (TA,) † *A strong, hard, and thick, or coarse, man.* (K, TA.) And † *A niggard*: (Ibn-'Abbād, O, K, TA:) as though he were hard iron, upon which nothing would make any impression. (TA.) — And *A thing upon which swords are tested by striking it therewith.* (Ibn-'Abbād, O, K.)

## فلس

2. *فَلَسَ*, (S, A, O, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. *تَفْلِسُ*, (S, O, Mṣb, K,) *He* (a judge) *proclaimed him*, (S, A, O, Mṣb,) or *pronounced him*, (O, K,) *to be, or to have become, in a state of إفلاس* [meaning bankruptcy, or insolvency], (S, A, O, K,) or *to have become مُفلس* [meaning bankrupt, or insolvent], and *paraded him among the people as such.* (Mṣb.) — And [hence] one says, *فَلَسَ مِنْ كُلِّ فُلَسٍ* [app. meaning *He was pronounced destitute of all good, or of all property*]. (TA.) = *فَلَسَ* *It was marked with spots differing in colour from the rest, resembling فُلُوسُ, or small copper coins.* (See مُفَلِّسٌ.) *تَفْلِسُ اللَّوْنُ* [used as a subst. properly so termed] signifies *Spots in a colour, differing therefrom in colour, resembling فُلُوسُ*. (M.)

4. *اِفْلَسَ*, [inf. n. *اِفْلَاسٌ*], *He became مُفلس* [which in the common legal acceptance means bankrupt, or insolvent]: (S:) or *he had no property remaining*: (O, K:) as though his *دَرَاهِمُ* [or pieces of silver] had become *فُلُوسُ* [or small copper coins], (S, O, K,) and base money: like as *أُخْبِتَ* signifies “his companions, or friends, became bad, wicked, or deceitful:” (S, O:) or *he became in such a state that it was said he had not a فُلَسٌ* [or small copper coin]; (S, O, K:) like as *أَقْبِرَ* signifies “he became in a state in which to be overcome, or subdued:” (S, O:) or as though he became in a state in which to be overcome, or subdued: (Mṣb:) or *he became a possessor of فُلُوسُ after he had been a possessor of دَرَاهِمُ*: (M, Mṣb:) but properly, [so in the Mṣb, but I would rather say secondarily, or tropically,]

*he became reduced from a state of ease, or competence, or richness, to a state of difficulty, or poverty.* (Mṣb.) = *اِفْلَسَ الرَّجُلُ* *He sought the man and missed his place.* (AA, O.)

*فَلَسٌ* [A small copper coin;] a thing well known, (M, A, K,) used in buying and selling; (Mṣb:) the forty-eighth part of a dirhem: [i. e., about half a farthing of our money:] so in Egypt: (Ibn-Faḍl-Allah, cited by Es-Suyooti in his *Husn el-Mohādarah*;) pl. (of pauc., S, O) *أَفْلَسُ*, and (of mult., S, O) *فُلُوسُ*. (S, M, O, Mṣb, K.) [The dim. of the former of these pls. is *أَفْلَسٌ*: see an ex. below, voce مُفَلِّسٌ. The pl. *فُلُوسُ* is the common term for *Money* in Egypt and some other parts in the present day.] — [Hence, *Anything resembling a small coin*: as — *A counter of metal*: — and *A scale of a fish*: as Sgh says,] *فُلُوسُ السَّمَكِ* signifies *what are on the back of the fish, resembling the [coins called] فُلُوسُ*. (O.) — And *The seal of the جَزِيَّة* [or tax paid by the free non-muslim subject of a Muslim government], (T, S, K,) which was hung upon the neck, (T, S, TA,) or upon the throat. (O, K.)

*الفُلَسُ* *A certain idol which belonged to the tribe of Teiyi, (IDrd, M, O, K,) in the Time of Ignorance; which 'Alce, being sent by Moḥammad, destroyed, taking away the two swords, مَحْذَرٌ and رَسُوبٌ, that El-Hārith Ibn-Abee-Shemir had given to it.* (O, TA.)

*فَلَسَ*, from *أَفْلَسَ*, [app. signifying *Bankruptcy* or insolvency: or a state of indigence or destitution: and] *lack of obtainment*: (K, TA:) and *failure of finding him whom [or that which] one seeks.* (TA.) You say, *وَقَعَ فِي فُلَسٍ شَدِيدٍ* [He fell into a severe state of indigence or destitution]. (TA.) And one says, *فِي حُبِّهَا فُلَسٌ*, meaning *With her love, or the love of her, is no obtainment*: and the phrase *حُبِّهَا فُلَسٌ*, occurring in a verse of El-Mo'attal El-Hudhalee, or of Aboo-Kilābeh, [in which the love thus described is afterwards termed *حُبٌّ مُفَلِّسٌ*, so that *فُلَسٌ* is here used for *مُفَلِّسٌ*, or the phrase is elliptical,] *Her love, or the love of her, is such that nothing is obtained from it.* (O.)

*فَلَّاسٌ* *A seller of فُلُوسُ*, pl. of *فَلَسٌ*. (M, O, K.)

*أَفْلَسَ*: see *فُلَسٌ* and *مُفَلِّسٌ*.

*مُفَلِّسٌ* act. part. n. of 4 [q. v.]: pl., (Mṣb,) or quasi-pl. n., (A,) *مُفَلِّسٌ*; (A, Mṣb;) like as *مُفَطِّرٌ* is of *مُفَطِّرٌ*, [and *مُيَاسِرٌ* of *مُيَاسِرٌ*]; or pl. of *مُفَلَّسٌ* [which signifies the same as *مُفَلِّسٌ* but in an intensive degree]. (A, TA.) [The dim. is *مُفَلِّسٌ*.] You say, *إِلَّا، مُفَلِّسٌ مَا لَهُ إِلَّا، مُفَلِّسٌ* [Such a one is nearly a bankrupt, or nearly destitute; he has nothing but a few small copper coins]. (A, TA.) — See also *فَلَسٌ*.

*مُفَلِّسٌ* *Proclaimed [or pronounced] by the judge*

*to be in a state of إفلاس*. (A.) [See 2.] = Also, (Mgh,) or *مُفَلِّسُ اللَّوْنِ*, (O, K,) *A horse, (Mgh,) or other thing, (O, K,) having upon his skin spots differing in colour from the rest, resembling فُلُوسُ [or small copper coins].* (Mgh, O, K.)

*مُفَلِّسٌ*: see *مُفَلِّسٌ*.

*مُفَلِّسٌ*, a pl. or quasi-pl. n.: see *مُفَلِّسٌ*.

*مُفَلِّسٌ* dim. of *مُفَلِّسٌ*, q. v.

## فلسف

Q 2. *تَفَلَّسَ* *He was, or became, a فَيَلَسُوفٌ [or philosopher].* (M.) — *He affected to be a philosopher.* (PU.)

*فَلَسَفَةٌ*, a foreign word, *Science*; (M;) [*philosophy*; or] *love of science*: from the word here following. (O and K in art. *سوف*.)

*فَيَلَسُوفٌ* *A man of science*; (M;) [*a philosopher*;] a word meaning in Greek *a lover of science.* (O and K in art. *سوف*.)

## فلطح

Q. 1. *فَلَطَحَ* *He expanded, and made broad, or wide, a round cake of bread*; (K, TA;) as also *فَرَطَحَ*; both mentioned by Abu-l-Faraj: [see art. *فرطح*: both are app. correct; but the former seems to be the more approved:] and *he made broad, or wide, anything.* (TA.)

*فِلْطَاحٌ*: see the following paragraph.

*مُفَلْطَحٌ* *A cake of bread [expanded, and made broad, or] wide*: (IAar, TA:) and a thing [of any kind (see the verb)] *having breadth and width.* (TA.) *حَكَّةٌ مُفَلْطَحَةٌ* occurs in a trad. [meaning *A broad, or wide, head of a thistle or the like*]. (TA.) And *رَأْسٌ مُفَلْطَحٌ* means *A broad, or wide, head*; as also *فِلْطَاحٌ*. (K.) — *إِذَا ضَنُّوا عَلَيْهِ بِالْمُفَلْطَحَةِ*, occurring in a trad., is expl. by El-Khattābī as meaning [*If they be niggardly, to him, of*] *the expanded cake of bread*: and it is also expl. as meaning *the dirhems [or money]*: (TA:) or the phrase [accord. to one relation] is *إِذَا ضَنُّوا عَلَيْكَ بِالْمُفَلْطَحَةِ*, in which both of the meanings above mentioned are assigned to the last word. (L and TA in art. *طلطح*.)

## فلح

1. *فَلَعَهُ*, (S, K,) aor. *فَلَعْتُ*, (K,) inf. n. *فَلْعٌ*, (S,) *He clave, split, or rent, it*, (S, K,) i. e., a thing; (S;) or it signifies, or signifies also, (accord. to different copies of the K,) *he cut it*, (K,) with a sword, &c.; and *he broke, or crushed, it*; like as one does the hump of a camel, with a knife: (TA:) and one says also *فَلَعَهُ*, (S, K,) inf. n. *تَفْلِيحٌ*; (S;) meaning the same; (K;) or this has an intensive signification. (O, TA.) — And *فَلَعْتُهُ* [also] signifies *I made it apparent, or manifest; or exposed it to view.* (Sh, TA.)