

فَرَشْتُمْ الْمَعْرُوفَ, is expl. by Ibn-Abi-l-Hadeed as signifying أَوْعَنْتُمْ إِيَّاهُ [meaning † I largely conferred upon you favour, or kindness]: but MF deems this strange. (TA.) You say also, فَرَشْتُهُ I displayed, or laid open, to him my state, or case, or affair; [and so أَمَرْتُهُ † (see an ex. voce بَاطِنٌ);] syn. بَسَطْتُهُ لَهُ. (A.) [And agreeably with this explanation, probably, the saying of 'Alee mentioned above should be rendered in the opinion of MF.] — [Hence also,] فَرَشَ فُلَانٌ يَفْرُسُ نَفْسَهُ لِلنَّاسِ † [Such a one lays himself out for the service of men]; (A;) and يَفْرُسُ نَفْسَهُ † (TA:) [or perhaps, makes himself like a victim for them: (see مَتَفَرِّشٌ, below:) for you say, فَرَشَهُ لِلذَّبْحِ, or أَفْرَشَهُ, (which latter form is mentioned by Freytag in his Lexicon, but without any indication of the authority,) meaning, † he threw him down (namely a beast) for slaughter: (see فَرَشٌ, below:)] and أَفْرَشَهُ † he prostrated him, and got upon him: (A:) or † he overcame him, (meaning another man,) and prostrated him, (O, K, TA,) and got upon him. (TA.) — فَرَشَ الْمَكَانَ, aor. ʾ and ʾ, inf. n. فَرَشٌ, means He spread the place [with carpets or the like]; as also فَرَشَهُ, and فَرَشَهُ. (Mgh.) And فَرَشَ الدَّارَ †, inf. n. تَفْرِيشٌ, He paved the house; (Lth, S, K;) he spread in the house baked bricks, or broad and thin stones. (Az, TA.) — هَذَا فَرَاشٌ يَفْرُشُكَ [This is a bed sufficiently large for thee] is like the saying تَسَعَكَ. (TA in art. شمل.) = فَرَشَ عَنْهُ [app. فَرَشَ] He desired, and prepared himself for, it, or him. (TA.) = And فَرَشَ, aor. ʾ, (O, TA,) inf. n. فَرَشٌ, (O, K, TA,) He lied: (O, K, TA:) one says, كَمِ تَفْرُشُ i. e. [How long] wilt thou lie? (O, TA.)

2: see 1, in four places; two near the beginning and two near the end. = فَرَشَ الزَّرْعُ, inf. n. تَفْرِيشٌ, † The seed-produce spread itself (S, A, TA) upon the surface of the earth. (TA.) You say, فَرَشَ الزَّرْعُ † [The seed-produce put forth its shoots, and spread itself upon the surface of the earth]. (A.) And the latter of these two verbs is also like the former [in signification]. (TA.) — فَرَشَ الطَّائِرُ, (A, K,) inf. n. as above; (K;) and تَفْرِيشٌ; (S, A, K;) † The bird expanded and flapped its wings, (S, A, K, TA,) عَلَى شَيْءٍ (A, K, TA,) without alighting: (A, TA:) and † the latter verb, it (a young locust) spread its wings. (Mgh.)

4: see 1, in five places. = أَفْرَشَهُ also signifies: He spoke evil of him; or did so in his absence: (IAar, A, O, K, TA:) and they say, أَفْرَشْتُ فِي أَفْرَاشِي † [Thou spakest evil of me; &c.]. (TA.) [See أَفْرَشَ عِرْضَهُ.] = And † He made it thin; or thin, and fine in the edge; namely, a sword. (O, K.) = أَفْرَشَ الشَّجَرُ † The trees put forth branches; syn. أَغْصَنَ. (A, TA.) — أَفْرَشَ عَنْهُ † He, or it, left him, or quitted him. (S, A, K.)

You say, ضَرَبَهُ فَمَا أَفْرَشَ عَنْهُ حَتَّى قَتَلَهُ † He beat him, or smote him, and left him not until he slew him. (A, TA.) And أَفْرَشَ عَنْهُمْ الْمَوْتَ † Death quitted them; became withdrawn from them. (IAar, O.) = أَفْرَشَتْ said of a mare, † She desired to be covered. (O.) = أَفْرَشَهُ [from فَرَشٌ signifying “young camels”] He gave him young camels, (O, K,) small or large. (O.) — And أَفْرَشَ [app. أَفْرَشَ, or perhaps أَشْرَفَ,] He (a man) became a possessor of فَرَشٌ [app. فَرَشٌ, and meaning young camels]. (IKtt, TA.) = And أَفْرَشَ said of a place, It abounded with فَرَاشٌ, (O, K, TA,) i. e., [app., moths, or butterflies, and, as being the cause thereof,] seed-produce. (TA.) = أَقْفَلَ فَأَفْرَشَ [He locked, and made fast by means of the catch, or catches, فَرَاشَةً, or فَرَاشٌ, which see below,] of the lock. (S, TA.)

5: see 2, last sentence, in two places.

7: see 8, last signification.

8: see 1, first quarter, in five places; and latter half, in two places. — أَفْرَشَ لِسَانَهُ [lit.] He expanded his tongue: (S:) i. e. † he spoke in whatsoever manner he desired. (S, A, K.) — أَفْرَشَهُ † He trod upon him or it: (S, K, TA:) [as though he made him or it a carpet or a bed:] from الفَرَشُ and الفَرَاشُ. (TA.) — [Hence,] أَفْرَشَ الطَّرِيقَ † He went, or travelled, along the road. (TA.) — [Hence also,] أَفْرَشَ امْرَأَةً † He compressed a woman. (TA.) — And † He took to wife a woman. (O.) One says, كَرِيمَةً أَفْرَشَ † He took to wife a female of high birth. (TA.) — [Hence also,] أَفْرَشَ عِرْضَهُ lit. He made his honour as a bed for himself to tread upon; (O, TA;) i. e., † he treated his honour as a thing which it was allowable to attack, by speaking evil of him. (O, K, TA.) [See also 4, second sentence.] — And أَفْرَشْنَا السَّمَاءَ بِالْمَطَرِ † The sky assailed us with rain. (A, O.) — And أَفْرَشَ الْمَالَ † He took the مال [i. e. property, or cattle, &c.], wrongfully, or by force. (K, TA.) — And أَفْرَشَ أَثَرَهُ † He followed his footsteps; he tracked him. (A, O, K.) = أَفْرَشَ [in one of my copies of the S, أَفْرَشَ, which is also allowable, as the verb in the act. form is trans. as well as intrans.,] It became spread, or expanded; (S, K, TA;) as also † انْفَرَشَ; said of a garment or the like. (TA.)

فَرَشٌ [an inf. n. of 1, q. v. passim. — Also, used in the sense of a pass. part. n. in which the quality of a subst. is predominant,] What is spread, of household furniture, (S, K,) [such as carpets and mattresses and the like. See also فَرَشٌ.] — † Seed-produce when it spreads itself (S, K, TA) upon the ground: (TA:) in [some of] the copies of the K, instead of فَرَشٌ, which is the right reading, we find فَرَشٌ: accord. to some, the word signifies seed-produce when it has become three-leaved, or four-leaved. (TA.) — † A place abounding with plants or herbage. (O, K.) — † A wide, or spacious, plain, or tract of land, or place: (S, K, TA:) or land that is plain, or

even, and soft, and unobstructed by mountains: (TA:) or a depressed tract of land in which are trees of the kinds called عُرْقُطٌ and سَلَمٌ, (IAar, O,) which cause the mouths of the camels that eat them to become relaxed. (O.) [Hence, app., the saying,] مِنَ الْعَرْشِ إِلَى الْفَرَشِ, meaning, [From the highest sphere, or the empyrean, to] the earth. (A in art. عَرَشَ.) — † A collection of trees of the kind called عِضَاءٌ: and a round plot of trees of the kind called طَلْحٌ. (TA.) — † Shrubs, or small trees: (Lth, A, K:) and small fire-wood. (Lth, K.) — † Young camels; or the young of camels; (Fr, S, A, K;) and † فَرِيشٌ is said to have this meaning; but accord. to Abou-Bekr, erroneously: (TA:) so the former signifies in the Kur vi. 143: (S, K:) Fr says, I have heard no pl. of it: and he adds, that it may here be an inf. n. used as a subst., from the saying, فَرِيشًا اللَّهُ, meaning, بَهَيَّا بَهَيًّا: [see 1:] (S, TA:) but it is said in the K that in all of the above-mentioned senses that are assigned to it in that work, it has no sing.; meaning that it is used alike as sing. and pl.: (TA:) and bulls or cows: and sheep or goats: (K:) so accord. to some of the expositors of the Kur: (TA:) and such as are fit for nothing but slaughter, (K, TA,) of camels, and of bulls or cows, and of sheep or goats; as some say: (TA:) or such as is thrown down (يَفْرُسُ, i. e., يُلْقَى) for slaughter, of the young of camels, and bulls or cows, and sheep or goats; used alike as sing. and pl.: (Mgh:) and فَرَشُ الْإِبِلِ also signifies old camels. (Th, TA.)

فَرَشَةٌ A track, somewhat depressed, extending to the distance [of the journey] of a day and a night, and the like thereof, and only in land that is wide and level and like the [desert termed] بَصْرَاءَ, pl. فَرُوشٌ. (AHn, TA.)

فَرَشَةٌ Form; appearance; garb; or the like; syn. هَيْئَةٌ: so in the saying, هُوَ حَسَنُ الْفَرَشَةِ [He is goodly in form, &c.]. (O, K.)

فَرَشِيٌّ A seller of فَرَشٌ [meaning household furniture such as carpets and mattresses and the like]. (TA.)

فَرَاشٌ [Moths, and the like, that fly into the flame of a lamp &c.] the flying things (S, TA) that fall one after another into the lamp, or lighted wick, (S, K, TA,) to burn themselves: (TA:) [and accord. to modern usage, butterflies also:] a pl., [or rather a coll. gen. n.,] of which the sing. [or n. un.] is † with ʾ: (S, K:) the former mentioned in the Kur ci. 3: (TA:) or the former signifies what one sees, resembling small gnats, falling, one after another, into the fire: (Zj:) or young locusts, when their wings grow, (Fr, Mgh, Jel,) and they spread them forth, (Mgh,) and mount, one upon another: (Fr, Mgh:) and silk-worms; app. so called because they become like these when they come forth from the cocoon. (Mgh.) It is said in a prov., أَطْيَشُ مِنْ فَرَاشَةٍ [More light, or unsteady, or light-witted, than a moth that flies into the flame of the lamp]. (S.) And † فَرَاشَةٌ is used