

† The lightning glistened. (M, K.) And hence the saying, الصَّرْفَةُ نَابُ الدَّهْرِ الَّذِي يَقْتَرُّ عَنْهُ [Eṣ-Ṣarfeh is the dog-tooth of time, or fortune, which it shows smiling]: for when Eṣ-Ṣarfeh [which is the Twelfth Mansion of the Moon] rises, [but it should be, when it sets, aurorally, for it so set, in Central Arabia, about the commencement of the era of the Flight, on the 9th of March, O. S.,] the blossoms come forth and the herbage attains its full height. (M, L. [See more in art. صرف.]) — See also فَرَّ. — Also He snuffed up a thing into his nose. (M, K.)

R. Q. 1. فَرَقَرَهُ (S, M, K, &c.,) inf. n. فَرَقَرٌ, (M,) or فَرَقَارٌ, (TA,) He put in a state of motion, commotion, or agitation; shook; or shook about; (S, M, K;) it, (S, K,) or him. (M.) One says of a horse, يَفْرِقِرُ الْجَمَارَ فِي فِيهِ He puts in a state of motion, &c., the bit in his mouth. (M. [See also an explanation of the verb as intrans., in what follows.]) — He broke it, i. e. a thing. (M, K.) — He cut it. (K.) — He clave, split, slit, rent, or tore, it. (TA.) [Thus] فَرَقَرٌ signifies He rent, or tore, [skins such as are termed] زَقَاقٍ [pl. of زَقٌّ], and other things; (O, K, TA;) and slit, or rent, them much. (TA. [In two copies of the T, instead of الزَقَاقِ وَغَيْرَهَا, the reading in the O and K and TA, I find الرَقَاقِ وَغَيْرِهِ.]) — [He mangled it.] One says, الذِّئْبُ يَفْرِقِرُ الشَّاةَ The wolf mangles the sheep, or goat. (O, TA.) — And, (O, K, TA,) hence, (O,) inf. n. فَرَقَرَةٌ, (TA,) + He defamed him, and mangled his reputation. (O, K, TA.) — And + He discommended it, [as though] mangling it with discommendation: the verb occurs in this sense in a trad., having for its object الدُّنْيَا [meaning the enjoyments, or good, of the present world]. (TA.) — Also, (inf. n. فَرَقَرَةٌ, TA,) He called or cried, or called out or cried out, to him. (M, K.) — فَرَقَرٌ as intrans., He (a camel) put his body in a state of commotion, or agitation. (M, K.) — He (a horse) struck his teeth with the فُأْسُ [q. v.] of his bit, and moved about his head. (S, O, K.) — He hastened, or sped, and went with short steps. (M, O, K.) — He was light, and unsteady, (S, M, O, K, TA,) in mind; (TA;) inf. n. فَرَقَرَةٌ. (S, M, O, TA.) — He hastened, or was hasty, with foolishness, or stupidity. (IAṣr, T, TA.) — And He confounded, or confused, and was profuse, فِي كَلَامِهِ [in his speaking, or talking, or his speech, or talk]. (M, K.) — And [app. He talked; for] فَرَقَرَةٌ signifies الْكَلَامُ [which is often used as a quasi-inf. n. of كَلَّمَ]. (M.) — فَرَقَرٌ also signifies He made the kind of vehicle called فَرَقَارٌ. (T, K.) — And He kindled [a fire] with [wood of] the species of tree called فَرَقَارٌ. (T, K.)

فَرَّ: see فَرَّ, in two places.

فَرَّ [The best, or choice, of men &c.]. One says, فَرَّ قَوْمِهِ (O,) or فَرَّ الْقَوْمِ (K,) and فَرَّ بَنِيهِ (O, K,) He is of the best, or choice, of his people, or of the people, (O, K,) and of the chief persons

thereof, (O, K,*) who show him smiling (الَّذِينَ فَرَّوْهُ) perhaps better rendered who withdraw from him so as to render him conspicuous: (O, K:) or قَوْمِهِ فَرَّ هُوَ he is the best, or choice, of his people: (T:) and هَذَا فَرَّ مَالِي (T,) or مَالِهِ (O,) this is the best, or choice, of my, or his, property, or camels &c. (T, O.)

أَفَرَّةٌ and أَفَرَّةٌ and أَفَرَّةٌ The beginning, or first part, of the heat: (T, S, M, O, K:) or they signify, (T, S, M,) or signify also, (O, K,) the vehemence thereof: (S, M, O, K:) but [Az says,] the second and third are in my opinion from أَفَرَّ, the أ being the first radical letter: and Ks states that some change the أ into ع, saying عَفَرَّةٌ and عَفَرَّةٌ. (T.) مَا زَالَ فُلَانٌ فِي أَفَرَّةٍ شَرِّ مِنْ فُلَانٍ is a saying mentioned by Lth, (T, TA,) meaning [Such a one ceased not to be] in a vehement state of evil or mischief [proceeding from such a one]. (TA.) — Also Confusion and difficulty. (M, K.) One says, وَقَعَ الْقَوْمُ فِي فَرَّةٍ and أَفَرَّةٍ and أَفَرَّةٍ The people, or party, fell into confusion and difficulty. (M.) — See also the next preceding paragraph, in three places.

فَرَّةٌ A smiling: [or rather a manner of smiling:] one says, إِنِّهَا لَحَسَنَةُ الْفَرَّةِ [Verily she is beautiful in respect of the manner of smiling]. (TA.)

فَرَّ: see فَرَّ.

فَرَّةٌ: see فَرَّةٌ.

فَرَّ and فَرَّ The young one of the ewe, and of the she-goat, (M, K,) and of the cow, (M,) or of the wild cow, (A'Obeid, T, S, M, O, K,) as also, in this last sense, (O, K,) and in the first and second senses, (K,) فَرَّ and فَرَّ (O, K) and فَرَّ and فَرَّ (K:) or they [app. referring to all the foregoing words] signify lambs: (K: [but see what follows:]) the female is termed فَرَّ: (M:) and فَرَّ is pl. also; (T, M, K;) i. e. it is applied to a pl. number as well as to one; (TA;) it is said to be pl. of فَرَّ; (T, S, M, O;) and is of a rare form of pl.; (A'Obeid, S, O, K,*) and it signifies the small in body of the young ones of the goat-kind; (M;) or فَرَّ, as some say, signifies thus: (TA: [but this I think doubtful:]) this last word is said by IAṣr to signify the young one of the wild animal, of the gazelle and of the bovine kind and the like; and in one instance he says that it signifies lambs: (M:) and, (T, A,) as Abou-l-Abbās [i. e. Th] states on the authority of IAṣr, (T,) فَرَّ (T, M) and فَرَّ (T) and فَرَّ (M) and فَرَّ and فَرَّ and فَرَّ (T, M) signify the lamb when it is weaned, (T, M,) and has become what is termed جَفَرٌ [q. v.], and obtained plenty of herbage, (M,) and has become fat: (T, M:) accord. to Ibn-Abbād, (O,) the last two signify a lamb (حَمَلٌ, O, TA, in the K جَمَلٌ, a mistranscription, TA) when it eats, and chews the cud: (O, K: [see also فَرَّ below:]) and [it is also said that] فَرَّ signifies great

[app. as meaning lambs or kids], and one thereof is termed فَرَّ. (TA.) It is said in a prov.

نَزُو الْفَرَّارِ اسْتَجَبَلُ الْفَرَّارِ

[The leaping of the wild calf, or with equal propriety الْفَرَّارِ may be here rendered the kid, excited to lightness the other wild calf, or kid]: (T, S, O, K:) A'Obeid says, on the authority of El-Mu-arrif, (and so says Meyd, and the same is implied in the S and O,) that الْفَرَّارِ here means the young one of the wild cow: (T:) i. e., when the فَرَّارِ attains to youthful vigour it takes to leaping, and when another sees it [do so] it leaps in like manner: (T, S, K:) the prov. is used in relation to him of whose companionship one should be cautious; meaning, if thou become his companion thou wilt do as he does: (T, O, K:) some relate it otherwise, saying نَزُو الْفَرَّارِ, meaning نَزُو الْفَرَّارِ. (O.) [See also a similar prov. in art. سَفِه, conj. 5.]

فَرَّ: see فَرَّ. It is applied to a woman as meaning Wont to flee from that which induces doubt, or suspicion, or evil opinion. (S.) — See also the next preceding paragraph.

فَرَّ: see فَرَّ, in four places. — Also The place of the مَحَّة [thus in a copy of the M (app. مَحَّة i. e. currycomb, as though meaning the part that is currycombed), in the K of the مَحَّة (i. e. مَحَّة, q. v.), and in the O of the مَحَّة, which last I think to be a mistranscription,] of the مَعْرَقَةِ [or part, or flesh, upon which grows the mane] of the horse: (M, O, K:) or the base (أَصْل) of the مَعْرَقَةِ of the horse. (T; and accord. to the TA, mentioned by Sgh, and there said to be tropical.) — And The mouth: (O, K, TA:) mentioned by Z in a manner indicating that it is of the horse or the like. (TA.)

فَرَّ: see فَرَّ.

كَتَيْبَةُ فَرَّ [A military force, or troop, &c.,] defeated: (T, O, K:) as also فَرَّ. (T.)

فَرَّ, applied to a woman, i. q. غَرَّاء (O, K, TA,) meaning Beautiful in the front teeth. (TA.)

فَرَّ: see فَرَّ. — [Hence,] Quicksilver: so called because flowing quickly, and not remaining in a place: thus says Esh-Sherceshec. (Har p. 139.)

فَرَّ, in the dim. form, with teshdeed, [A spinning-top:] a thing with which children play. (TA.)

فَرَّ (S, M) and فَرَّ (T, S, O, K) and فَرَّ (M, O, K) and فَرَّ (M, K) and فَرَّ (M, O, K) and فَرَّ (K) are epithets from فَرَّ signifying as expl. in the first sentence of this art.: (S, T, M, O, K:) [the first and second meaning Fleeing; or turning away or aside, to elude, and fleeing: the third, fifth, and sixth, fleeing, &c., much: and the fourth, fleeing, &c., very much:] but فَرَّ is applied to one and to two and to more, and to a female; (S, O;) it has no dual nor pl. [nor fem. form]; (T;) the sing. [and dual] and pl. [and masc. and fem.] are alike; (M;) as it is an inf. n. used as an epithet; (M, O;) and it may be a