pendent of others; without any to share, or participate, with him; in it: (K, TA:) you say, He was, or became, alone, or independent, exclusively of me, in the affair: (O:) and تَفَدَّدُ * به also has the former meaning: (K, TA:) or this latter signifies He was, or became, alone with him. (O.)

R. Q. 1. فَذْفُذُ He contracted himself (تَقَاصر) to leap, deceiving, or circumventing, (IAar, T, O, K,) or in order to deceive, or circumvent, when leaping; (IAar, T in art. ذف;) said of a man. (IAar, T, O.) _ [And accord. to the K, in art. but] accord. to : زُفْذَفَ ; like : فُنْذَفَ but] accord. to فَذْفَذُ has this latter meaning, and فَذْفَذُ signifies as expl. above on his authority. (T in art. فغ.)

Single; sole; only; one, and no more; [and alone, or apart from others; (see 1;)] syn. فرد (S, M, Mgh, O, L, K;) and : (L, Msb:) pl. [of mult.] فَدُودٌ (M, L, Msb, K) and [of pauc.] They وَهُبَا فَذَّيْن , (M, L, K.) One says) .أَفْذَاذُ two went away singly. (S, O, L.) And جَاء القُومُ Dates that تَبْرُ فَدُّ And فَذَاذَى Dates that are separate, each one from others; (IAar, S, M, O, L, K;) not sticking together; (IAar, M, L;) as also فَتُّ (M;) and . (T in art. فَتُّ And الفدّ is [a name of] The first of the arrows used in the game called المُيسر: (Ş, M, O, L, K:) it has one notch; and for it is gained one share [of the slaughtered camel] when it is successful, and one share is exacted when it is unsuccessful: (Lh, M, O, L:) the arrows are ten: the 2nd is ; الحلْسُ , the 3rd ; الرَّقِيبُ , the 4th ; التَّوْأُمُ ; the 5th, النَّافِسُ ; the 6th, النَّافِسُ ; the 7th, إلنَّافِسُ and there are three for which there is no share, namely, الوَغْدُ and المَنيتُ and السَّفيتُ. (Ş, O, L.) [See فَدَّةٌ __ [.الرقيب].

see the next paragraph, in two places.

(Msb,) and ,فُذَاذًا \$ (O,) or أَجَاءَ القَوْمُ فُذَاذَى the people, or party, came , فَذَاذَا ♥ and أَفْذَاذًا ♥ one by one; singly. (O, Msb.) And أَكُلْنَا فُذَاذَى (K, TA,) and وَفُذَاذًا \$ (CK,) and وَفُذَاذًى and ♦ نُدَادًا , We ate separately. (K.)

see the next preceding paragraph, in two places.

i. e. A word, شَادَّةُ , i. q. فَذَهُ * and كُلْهَهُ فَادَّةٌ phrase, proposition, or sentence, extraordinary, or exceptional, in respect of rule, or of usage]. (M, L.) And 356 21 A verse of the Kur-an that is alone in meaning. (L.)

An arrow having no feathers upon it ; (T, O, K;) opposed to مُريثُن so says Aboo-Málik: others say أَقَدُّ [q. v.], with : but he allowed only the former. (T, O.)

A ewe or she-goat bringing forth one only,

ing : (Msb :) [like مُفرد and :] one does not apply this epithet to a she-camel, because she never brings forth more than one. (S, M, O, L,

A ewe or she-goat that usually brings مفذاذ forth one only. (T, S, O, L, K.)

1. فَرَارٌ aor. - , inf. n. فَرَارٌ (T, S, M, K, &c.) and (K,) or مُفْرُ (M, K) and مُفْرُ (Ş, M, K) and فُرُ the last is a n. of place [and of time], (S, M,) He (a man, T) fled: (T, S:) or he turned away or aside, to elude, and fled, (M, K, TA,) from a in the Kur أَيْنَ ٱلْهَفَرُ (TA.) أَيْنَ ٱلْهُفَرُ lxxv. 10] means Whither is the [fleeing or] turning away &c.? (M, TA:) or it may mean when is the time thereof? (TA:) and اين الهفر، another reading, where is the place of fleeing &c.? (I'Ab, Zj, S, M, TA,) as also المفرّ, (Zj, K, TA,) which is an instrumental noun used as a noun of place: (K, TA:) but the first is the common reading. (TA.) , aor. as above, inf. n. فَرُ , He wheeled about widely from his enemy, to turn again. (Msb.) — And فَرَّ إِلَى الشَّى He went, or betook himself, to the thing. (Msb.) - And [hence] طَرْتُ His arm, or hand, fell off; like فَرْتُ يَدُهُ and أَدُّالَّةً (O.) = , فَرَّ الفَرَسَ (O.) مَرَّتُ (M, K,) aor. 2, (S, M, O,) i. e. with damm, (O,) [in copies of the K -, but afterwards in those copies 2, which is the regular and correct form,] , فَرَارٌ and فَرَارٌ and فُرَارٌ (S, M, O, K) and) فَرَارٌ and is a simple subst., and فَرَارٌ is a simple subst., and فُرَارٌ is a simple subst., (Meyd, in explanation of the prov. which here follows,) He looked at, or examined, the teeth of the horse, (S, O,) or he exposed to view the teeth of the beast that he might see what was its age. (M, K.) Hence, (TA,)

إِنَّ الجَوَادَ عَيْنُهُ فُوَارُهُ

(S, M, Meyd, K,) and فراره (M, Meyd, K,) and فَرَارُهُ, (S, K,) sometimes thus pronounced with fet-h, (S,) I [Verily the fleet and excellent horse, his aspect (see عَيْنُ) is (equivalent to) the examination of his teeth, i. e. he is known by his aspect], is a prov., applied to him whose external state indicates his internal qualities; (Meyd, O, K;) meaning that one knows his excellence from his عين [i. e. aspect] like as one knows the age of a beast by examining his teeth; (TA;) his external appearance rendering it needless for thee to test him, (S, Meyd, O, K,) and to examine (أَنْ تَغْرًا) his teeth : (S, O, K :) and [with the same meaning] one says, فَرُّ الجَوَادِ عَيْنُهُ: (A, TA:) and [in like manner] الخبيث عَيْنُهُ فُرَارُهُ [The bad, his aspect &c.]; (Meyd, O, TA;) i. e. thou knowest his badness by his عَيْن when thou seest him. (TA.) And one says also, فَرَرْتُ فَهُمُ الفُرْسِ I opened the mouth of the horse that I might know

(El-Ahmar, T, S, M, O, L, Mab, K,) at a breed- his age. (Ḥar p. 28.) And وَوَ عَنْ أَسْنَانِ الدَّابَّة aor .. , He examined the teeth of the beast. (Har p. 233.) _ [Hence the saying of El-Ḥajjáj, فررت expl. in art. كن ذَكَاء , And [hence also] one says, فَرَهُ عَنْ أَشْيَاء He examined him respecting things. (O, TA.) And فر الأمر (M, TA,) and فَرٌ عَن الأَمْر, (S, M, O, K, TA,) ! He examined, looked into, scrutinized, or investigated, the affair; searched into it; inquired, or sought information, respecting it. (S, M, O, K, TA.) And \$ Such a one interrogated me أِفَرَّ فُلَانٌ عَمَّا فِي نَفْسِي in order that he might know, from what I should say, what was in my mind. (TA.) _ And فُرُّ الأَمْرُ † The thing returned to its first state; it recommenced. (M, O, K.) And فر الأمر جَدُعا + Commence thou the affair from the first thereof. (M, in the TT. [But the MS. has in this case, as in that here immediately preceding, الامر: the right reading is evidently الامر; as in a similar , يَفَرُّ or يَفَرُّ aor. , فَرُّ (q. v.] , مَذَعُ (accord. to different copies of the T,) He became intelligent after being weak [in mind]. (IAar, T,

> 3. فَارِتُه, inf. n. مَفَارَة, I investigated his state, or condition, he investigating mine. (TA.)

4. افرة He, or it, made him to flee; (S, O;) or made him to turn away or aside, for the purpose of eluding, and to flee: (M, K:) or (O) he did to him a deed that made him to flee; (Fr, AO, T, M, O, K;) as also افريه. (TA.) It is related in a trad. that the Prophet said to 'Adee the son مَا يُفِرُّكَ عَنِ الإِسْلَامِ إِلَّا أَنْ يُقَالَ لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا مَا وَمَا يَفُولُ عَنِ الإِسْلَامِ إِلَّا أَنْ يُقَالَ لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا مَا (T, M, O, TA) i. e. Nothing induces thee to flee from El-Islam except the saying "There is no deity but God:" many of the relaters say ; but Az says that the former is the right. (TA.) _ Hence the saying, افر الله يَدُهُ God made, or may God make, his arm, or hand, to fall off; like أَطُرُهُا and أَتُرُهُا. (0.) _ And I split, or clave, his head, with a أَفَرَتْ اللهِ (Yz, T, O, K.) أَفُرَيْتُهُ sword; like لْإِثْنَاء, said of camels, (S, M, O, K,) and of horses, (M, K,) They shed their milk-teeth and had others come forth. (S, M, O, K.)

5. يَ فَرَرُ بِي i. q. ضَحِكَ [He laughed at me, derided me, or ridiculed me]; (K, TA;) mentioned by Sgh. (TA.)

6. تغاروا They fled, one from another. (S,

8. افتر He laughed in a beautiful manner, (M, K,) beyond what is termed انْكلال [inf. n. of انْكلال), q. v.]. (M.) One says, افتر ضَاحكًا He showed his teeth laughing; (Ṣ;) as also افترعَنْ ثَغُره. (T.) It وَيَفْتَرُّ عَنْ مِثْلِ حَبِّ الغَمَامِ,is said of the Prophet meaning And he used to smile so as to show teeth the like of hail-stones, without a reiterated, or a افتر البَرْقُ (TA,) Loud, laughing. (T.) — Hence, (TA,)