

slips, or faults, of an assembly, or a company of men sitting together. (T, O, K, TA.) One says, **مَاتَ فُلْتَةً** [*He died suddenly*]. (M.) And **كَانَ فُلْتَةً** [*That (meaning an affair, or event, S, O) was sudden, or unexpected; (S, M, O, Mṣb, K, TA;) without premeditation, (S, O, Mṣb, K, TA,) and without a wavering in opinion: (S, O, K, TA;) or, as some say, it was [like] a thing hastily and forcibly seized, or snatched: (L, TA;) and, accord. to some, it is derived from فُلْتَةٌ in the sense next following. (O,* TA.)* — The last night of any of the sacred months, of which night people differ as to whether it be lawful to war therein or not, wherefore the avenger of blood hastens to obtain retaliation: (O, TA;) or the last night of the month; (S, M, O, K, TA;) i. e., of any month: (S, O, K, TA;) or the last day of a month after which is a sacred month; (S, M, O, K, TA;) as the last of Jumáda-l-Ákhireh; because a man might see therein him on whom he would take his blood-revenge, and if he delayed to do so, and the next day arrived, the sacred month commenced, and the opportunity escaped him: (M, TA;) or an hour observed by the Arabs in the Time of Ignorance; namely, the last hour of the last day of Jumáda-l-Ákhireh: they made hostile attacks, or incursions, during this hour, even when the new moon of Rejeb had risen; Rejeb not commencing until sunset: (AHeyth, T, TA;) or **فُلْتَةٌ** (or accord. to MF **فُلْتَةٌ**, TA,) *the night by [the deducting of] which the month becomes deficient, and by [the addition of] which it becomes complete; for sometimes some persons see the new moon when others do not see it, and these latter make a hostile attack, or incursion, upon the others; and it is thus called because it is like a thing that has been let loose after having been bound. (M, TA.)* — See also **فُلْتَةٌ**.

فُلْتَةٌ } see the next paragraph.
فُلْتَانٌ }

فُلْتَانٌ i. q. **فُلْتٌ**: (M:) [or] it is from **فُلْتَانٌ** (T,) like **صُلْتَانٌ** (T, S) from **الْإِصْلَاحُ**: (T:) an epithet signifying *Brisk, lively, or sprightly, (Lth, T, S, O, K,) and sharp of spirit: (Lth, T, S, O;) applied to a man, (Lth, T,) or to a horse, (S, O,) as also فُلْتٌ and فُلْتٌ and فُلْتَانٌ, (O,) the last of which is said by Kr to be pl. of فُلْتَانٌ signifying swift, fleet, or quick; (M;) or all are applied in this latter sense to a horse: (K:) and فُلْتَةٌ, applied to a horse, that leaps, springs, or bounds, with his whole body and limbs. (K in art. **كَلَت**.) Also, i. e. **فُلْتَانٌ**, Strong, sturdy, hard, or hardy; (T, O, K;*) applied to a man. (T, O.) And Bold, or daring; (T, O, K;) applied to a man: (T:) and so **فُلْتَانَةٌ** applied to a woman. (T, O.) And Desirous of evil, or mischief. (M, TA.) And, some say, *Fleshy; having much flesh. (M.)* — Also A certain bird, (M, K, TA,) of which they assert that it preys upon birds, (M,) or that preys upon apes, or monkeys, (K, TA,) said by AHát to be the **زَمَج**, (TA,) which, accord. to him, is the male*

*eagle: (TA in art. **زَمَج**;) it is of a colour inclining to yellow; and sometimes it seizes the lamb, or kid, and the young child: thus in the "Ḥayát el-Ḥayawán" &c. (TA.)*

فُلُوتٌ A garment of which the two edges cannot be drawn together, by reason of its smallness; (A'Obeyd, T, S, O, K;) of which the two edges cannot be drawn together in the hand, (M, L,) so that they escape from the hand of the wearer when he wraps himself in the garment: (L:) applied as an epithet to a **بُرْدَةٌ**; as also **فُلْتَةٌ**: (O, L:) or **فُلُوتٌ** signifies a garment that does not remain fixedly upon its wearer, by reason of its roughness or coarseness, or its smoothness or softness. (IAar, O.)

مُفْلَتٌ, for which one should not say **مُفْلِتٌ**, as an epithet applied to a camel, *That has got loose. (ISh, T.)*

فلج

1. **فَلَجَ**, aor. **فَلَجَ**, (S, M, O, L, Mṣb, K,) and **فَلَجَ**, (K,) or the latter only [when the verb is trans. as] in **فَلَجَ الْقَوْمَ**, (TA,) inf. n. **فَلَجٌ**, (S, O, K,) or **فُلُوجٌ**, (Mṣb,) or both, and, accord. to Kr, **فُلُوجٌ** and **فَلَجٌ**, but it is said in the L that these two are simple substs.; (TA;) and **افلج**, inf. n. **إِفْلَاجٌ**; (K, TA;) the latter verb authorized by AO and Kṯr and others, but omitted by Th in the Fṣ; (TA;) *He succeeded; succeeded in an enterprise or a contest; overcame, conquered, or gained a victory: (S, O, K, &c. :) or he attained his object; gained what he sought. (Mṣb.)* One says, **مَنْ يَأْتِ الْحَكَمَ وَحْدَهُ يَفْلُجُ** [*He who comes to the judge by himself will succeed, or overcome, or gain his cause*]: a proverb. (S, O.) And **فَلَجَ** (TA,) *He (a man) succeeded against, or overcame, his adversary; (S, O, TA;) and got before him, or got precedence of him. (TA.)* And **فَلَجَ بِحُجَّتِهِ**, (Mṣb, TA,) and **فِي حُجَّتِهِ**, (TA,) *He established, (Mṣb,) or he overcame by and in, (TA,) his argument, plea, allegation, or proof. (Mṣb, TA.)* And **فَلَجَتْ حُجَّتُهُ** [*His argument, &c., was successful*]. (A.) And **فَلَجَ سَهْمُهُ**, and **افلج**, *His arrow was successful. (O, TA.)* And **فَلَجَتْ بِقَلْبِي** *She (a woman) took away [or captivated] my heart. (A, TA.)* — And **فَلَجَ الْقَوْمَ**, in which case only one says **يَفْلُجُ** and **يَفْلُجُ**, and **فَلَجَ**, *He (a man) succeeded against, or overcame, the people, or party, and his companions. (TA.)* — **فَلَجَ**, aor. **فَلَجَ**, (S, M, O, L, K,) and **فَلَجَ**, (K,) or the former only, (MF, TA,) inf. n. **فَلَجٌ**, *He divided a thing; parted it; divided it in parts or shares; or distributed it; (S, O, K;) as also فُلَجَ, inf. n. تَفْلِجٌ: (O, K;) he divided property, (Mgh, TA,) or running water; (TA:) and he divided a thing in halves. (M, L, Mṣb, TA.)* One says, **فَلَجْتُ الشَّيْءَ بَيْنَهُمَا** *I divided,*

parted, or distributed, the thing between them, or among them. (S, O.) And **فَلَجَ الشَّيْءَ بَيْنَهُمَا** *He divided the thing between them two in halves. (M, L, TA.)* And **فَلَجْتُ أَلْفًا**, aor. **فَلَجْتُ**, inf. n. **فَلَجٌ** and **فُلُوجٌ**, *I divided, parted, or distributed, a thousand [dirhems] by means of the فُلَج, a well-known measure of capacity. (Mṣb.)* — And **فَلَجْتُ الشَّيْءَ**, (S, Mṣb, K,*) aor. in this case and in other cases following **فَلَجَ** and **فَلَجَ**, (K,) or **فَلَجَ** only, (TA,) [but it is implied in the S and O and Mṣb that it is **فَلَجَ**,] inf. n. **فَلَجٌ**, (K,) *I split the thing, clave it, or divided it lengthwise: (S, O;) or I split the thing, &c., into two halves: (Mṣb, K;) or فَلَجْتُ الشَّيْءَ فَلَجَيْنِ has this latter meaning. (S, O.)* — And **فَلَجْتُ الْأَرْضَ لِلزَّرَاعَةِ**, (S, O, K,*) inf. n. **فَلَجٌ**, (K,) [like **فَلَحَّهَا**,] *I furrowed, or ploughed, the land for sowing. (S, O, K.)* — And **هُوَ يَفْلُجُ الْأَمْرَ** *He looks into, and divides, or distributes, and manages, the thing, or affair. (L, TA.)* — And **فَلَجَ**, inf. n. **فَلَجٌ**, *He imposed the [tax called] جَزْيَةٌ. (K.)* One says, **فَلَجَ الْجَزْيَةَ عَلَى الْقَوْمِ**, (T, S, Mgh, O, &c.,) and **فَلَجَ الْقَوْمَ جَزْيَةً**, (TA,) *He imposed the جَزْيَةٌ upon the people, or party; (T, S, Mgh, O, &c. :) he divided the جَزْيَةٌ among the people, or party, imposing upon each person his portion; (Aṣ, Mgh;*) and فُلَجَ الْجَزْيَةَ بَيْنَهُمْ: (A:) [said to be] from فُلَجَ, or فَالَجَ, (Aṣ, Mgh,) or الْقَيْضُ الْفَالِجُ; (A'Obeyd, S, O;) signifying a certain measure of capacity; because the جَزْيَةٌ used to be paid in wheat, or corn: (Aṣ, Mgh:) or the verb in this sense is an arabicized word. (Shifá el-Ghaleel.)* — **فَلَجَ**, aor. **فَلَجَ**, inf. n. **فَلَجٌ** and **فَلَجَةٌ**, *He had what is termed فُلَج, meaning [as expl. below, i. e.] width between the teeth, and feet [or legs, and arms], &c. (Lh, TA.)* — **فُلَجَ**, (Th, S, O, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. **فَالِجٌ**, one of the [few] inf. ns. of the measure **فَاعِلٌ**; (ISd, TA;) and **فَلَجَ**, aor. **فَلَجَ**, mentioned by IKṯṯ and Es-Saraḡustee and others; (MF, TA;) but the former alone is mentioned by Th in the Fṣ, and by other celebrated lexicologists; (TA;) [and vulg. **افلج**]; *He had the disease termed الْقَالِجُ [expl. below]. (Th, S, O, Mṣb, K.)*

2: see 1, former half: — and see also **فَلَجَ**, in two places.

3. **فَالَجَهُ** *He contended with him, trying which of them should succeed, or overcome. (TA.)* Hence one says, (TA,) **أَفَالَجَكَ أُمُورًا مِنَ الْحَقِّ** *I will contend with thee, trying which of us shall succeed, to accomplish affairs of right. (A, TA.)*

4. **افلج** as intrans.: see 1, former half, in three places. — **افلجه الله عليه** *God made him to succeed against him; to overcome him, conquer him, or gain the victory over him: (S, O, K;*) and made him to excel him. (TA.)* — And **خَاصَمْتُ**