

Angel Gabriel. أَفَاقٍ plur. of أَفَاقٍ Tracts or regions of the earth; سُرِّيهِمْ آيَاتِنَا فِي الْأَفَاقِ 41 v. 53, "We will show them our signs in the regions of the earth"; to wit, The conquests of the true believers.

أَفَنَ aor. i. To lie, cause to tell lies, or put on a false appearance, as at 7 v. 114; to turn aside (with عَنِ); to frustrate, render silly. إِفْكٌ A falsehood, lying invention, lying, false; as تُرِيدُونَ 37 v. 84, "Do ye choose a falsehood (viz.) gods, etc.?" أَفْكَاءُ is here put for أَفْكَاءُ. أَفْكَاءُ A great liar.—مُؤْتَفِكَتٌ part. act. viii. f. which has a passive signification, That which is overthrown or turned upside down; الْمُؤْتَفِكَاتُ The cities which were overthrown, viz. Sodom and Gomorrah.

أَفَلَ aor. i. and o. To set (the sun). أَفَلٌ part. act. That which sets.

أَفْئَانٌ plur. of فَنٍّ, rt. فَنٍّ q.v.

أَفْوَاهٌ plur. of فَمٌّ A mouth, see فَاة for فَوَه.

أَفْرَضَ 1 pers. sing. aor. of فَرَضَ q.v.

أَفِيدَةٌ plur. of فَوَادٍ, rt. فَادٍ q.v.

أَفْوَالٌ (2nd declension) plur. of أَفْوَالٍ plur. of

قَوْلٍ A saying, discourse, see قَال for قَوْل.

أَفْتٌ A definite time, for وَقْتُ; rt. وَقْتُ q.v.—

أَفْتٌ II. (no 1st form) To fix a certain time.

De Sacy, quoting El Beidawee, says in his Grammar, T. 1, p. 103, *note*, that the word أَفْتٌ which occurs at 77 v. 11 is for وَقْتُتٌ.

أَفْتِدَةٌ see قَدَا.

أَفْتِي fem. imperat. of فَتَّ q.v.

أَفْنَى see فَنَى.

أَفْوَاتٌ plur. of فَوْتُ Food, rt. فَاتٌ q.v.

أَكَادُ 1 pers. sing. aor. of كَادَ for كَادَ q.v.

أَكْدَى iv. f. of كَدَا q.v.

أَكْرَاهُ n.a. iv. f. of كَرِهَ q.v.

أَكْسُوهُمْ Clothe them; Imperat. of كَسَا q.v.

أَكَلَ aor. o. To eat, devour, consume (with acc. or with مِمَّنْ, بِ, or فِي); to make use of, enjoy, as at 4 v. 3; Imperat. كُلْ, fem. كُلِي. أَكَلٌ n.a. The act of eating, a devouring; أَكَلًا In a greedy, devouring manner. أَكْلٌ Food, as fruit, or whatever is eaten; وَالزَّرْعُ مُخْتَلِفًا أَكْلُهُ 6 v. 142, "And corn, the food from which (is) various in kind;" For the construction of this and similar sentences see D. S. Gr. T. 2, pp. 79 and 270. أَكَلٌ part. act. One who eats. أَكَالٌ Greedy, a great eater. مَأْكُولٌ part. pass. Eaten.

أَكْمَامٌ plur. of كَمٌّ A bud, rt. كَمٌّ q.v.

أَكْنَانٌ and أَكْنَانٌ plur. of كَنَّ, rt. كَنَّ q.v.

أَل The definite article, The; when not at the beginning of a sentence, it is always written with a وَصَلٌ thus أَل; the أَل then loses all sound and becomes mute. D. S. Gr. T. 1, p. 64.

أَلَّ aor. o. and i. To be shaken. إِلَّ acc. of إِلَّ Consanguinity, relationship. Freitag gives إِلَّ as the root of this word.

أَلَّ from أَل interrogative and لَا not; Is it not? Are there not? etc.

أَلَّ for أَوَّلٌ, rt. أَل for أَوَّلٌ q.v.

أَلَاءٌ plur. of أَلَى, rt. أَلَا for أَلَوٌ q.v.

أَلَا for لَا أَلَا That not; as, that (I do) not, etc. It governs the aorist in the subjunctive mood.

إِلَّا for لَا إِلَّا Unless, except, if not; It commonly governs the accusative. For the rules of syntax connected with إِلَّا see D. S. Gr. T. 2, p. 403, *et seq.*

أَلَذَى A fem. form of أَلَذٌ q.v.

أَلْبَابٌ plur. of لَبٌّ, see لَبٌّ.