

† *The lightning glistened.* (M, K.) And hence the saying, الصَّرْفَةُ نَابُ الدَّهْرِ الَّذِي يَنْتَرُّ 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 فَرٌّ. = Also *He snuffed up a thing into his nose.* (M, K.)

R. Q. 1. فَرَّقَهُ, (S, M, K, &c.) inf. n. فَرَّقَارٌ, (M,) or فَرَّقَارٌ, (TA,) *He put in a state of commotion, or agitation; shook; or shook about;* (S, M, K;) *it,* (S, K,) or *him.* (M.) One says of a horse, يَفْرِقِرُ اللَّجَامَ 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 فَرَّقَرٌ signifies *He rent, or tore,* [skins such as are termed] زَقَاق [pl. of زَقٌّ], and other things; (O, K, TA;) and *slit, or rent, them much.* (TA. [In two copies of the T, instead of وَغَيْرَهَا, the reading in the O and K and TA, I find 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. فَرَّقَرَةٌ, (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. فَرَّقَرَةٌ, TA,) *He called or cried, or called out or cried out, to him.* (M, K.) = فَرَّقَرٌ 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 فَأْسُ [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. فَرَّقَرَةٌ. (S, M, O, TA.) — *He hastened, or was hasty, with foolishness, or stupidity.* (IAḡr, 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*] الفَرَّقَرَةُ signifies الكَلَامُ [which is often used as a quasi-inf. n. of كَلَّمَ]. (M.) = فَرَّقَرٌ also signifies *He made the kind of vehicle called فَرَّقَارٌ.* (T, K.) — And *He kindled [a fire] with [wood of] the species of tree called فَرَّقَارٌ.* (T, K.)

فَرٌّ: see فَرٌّ, in two places.

فَرٌّ [The best, or choice, of men &c.]. One says, هُوَ فَرٌّ قَوْمِهِ, (O,) or فَرٌّ الْقَوْمِ, (K,) and فَرٌّ تَمِيمِهِ, (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) عَنْهُ يَفْتَرُونَ, perhaps better rendered *who withdraw from him so as to render him conspicuous:* (O, K:) or هُوَ فَرٌّ قَوْمِهِ *he is the best, or choice, of his people:* (T:) and هَذَا فَرٌّ مَالِي, (T,) or مَالِهِ, (O,) *this is the best, or choice, of my, or his, property, or camels &c.* (T, O.)

أَفْرَةٌ and أَفْرَةٌ and أَفْرَةٌ 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 أَفْرٌ, the أ being the first radical letter: and Ks states that some change the أ into ع, saying عَفْرَةٌ and عَفْرَةٌ. (T.) مَا زَالَ فَلَانٌ فِي أَفْرَةٍ شَرِّمِنْ فَلَانٍ 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 أَفْرَةٍ and أَفْرَةٍ *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.)

فَرَارٌ: see فَرَارٌ.

فَارٌّ: see فَارٌّ.

فَرَارٌ and فَرِيرٌ The young one of the ewe, and of the she-goat, (M, K,) and of the cow, (M,) or of the wild cow, (A'Obeyd, T, S, M, O, K,) as also, in this last sense, (O, K,) and in the first and second senses, (K,) فَرَارٌ and فَرَارٌ (O, K) and فَرَارٌ and فَرَارٌ: (K:) or they [app. referring to all the foregoing words] signify lambs: (K: [but see what follows:]) the female is termed فَرَارَةٌ: (M:) and فَرَارٌ 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 فَرِيرٌ; (T, S, M, O;) and is of a rare form of pl.; (A'Obeyd, S, O, K;\*) and it signifies the small in body of the young ones of the goat-kind; (M;) or فَرِيرٌ, as some say, signifies thus: (TA: [but this I think doubtful:]) this last word is said by IAḡr 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-Abbás [i. e. Th] states on the authority of IAḡr, (T,) فَرَارٌ (T, M) and فَرَارَةٌ (T) and فَرِيرٌ (M) and فَرَارٌ and فَرَارٌ and فَرَارٌ (T, M) signify the lamb when it is weaned, (T, M,) and has become what is termed جَفْرٌ [q. v.], and obtained plenty of herbage, (M,) and has become fat: (T, M:) accord. to Ibn-'Abbád, (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 فَرَارٌ below:]) and [it is also said that] فَرَارٌ signifies great

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

نَزْوُ الْفَرَارِ اسْتَجْمَلَ الْفَرَارَا

[The leaping of the wild calf, or with equal propriety الفَرَارِ may be here rendered the kid, excited to lightness the other wild calf, or kid]: (T, S, O, K:) A'Obeyd says, on the authority of El-Mu'arrrij, [and so says Meyd, and the same is implied in the S and O,] that الفَرَارِ here means the young one of the wild cow: (T:) i. e., when the فرار 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 نَزْوُ الْفَرَارِ, meaning نَزْوُ الْفَرَارِ. (O.) [See also a similar prov. in art. سفه, conj. 5.]

فَرَارٌ: see فَرَارٌ. 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.

فَرِيرٌ: see فَرَارٌ, in four places. = Also The place of the مَحْسَةِ [thus in a copy of the M (app. مَحْسَةٌ i. e. currycomb, as though meaning the part that is currycombed), in the K of the مَحْسَةِ (i. e. مَحْسَةٌ, q. v.), and in the O of the مَجْمَرِ, which last I think to be a mistranscription,] of the مَعْرَفَةِ [or part, or flesh, upon which grows the mane] of the horse: (M, O, K:) or the base (أَصْلُ) of the مَعْرَفَةِ 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.)

فَارٌّ: see فَارٌّ.

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

قَرَارٌ, applied to a woman, i. q. عَرَارٌ, (O, K, TA,) meaning *Beautiful in the front teeth.* (TA.)

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

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

قَرَارٌ (S, M) and قَرَارٌ (T, S, O, K) and قَرَارٌ (M, O, K) and قَرَارٌ (M, K) and قَرَارٌ (M, O, K) and قَرَارَةٌ (K) are epithets from قَرٌّ 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 قَرٌّ 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