

نَفْرٌ an imitative sequent to عَفْرٌ, (T, M, K,) and so is نَفْرٌ to عَفْرٌ, (Sgh, K, but omitted in some copies of the K,) and نَفْرِيَّةٌ to عَفْرِيَّةٌ, (T, M, K,) and نَفْرِيْتُ to عَفْرِيْتُ, (T, S, M, K,) and نَفْرِيَّةٌ to نَفْرِيَّةٌ, (T, M, K,) and نَفْرِيَّةٌ to عَفْرِيَّةٌ; (K;) denoting corroboration. (S.)

نَفْرٌ A number of men, from three to ten; (S, Mṣb;) as also نَفْرٌ and نَفْرَةٌ and نَفْرِيَّةٌ: (S:) or to seven: (so in a copy of the Mṣb, [but probably سبعة is a mistake for تسعة nine: this appears likely from what here follows:]) or a number of men less than ten; (AZ, T, M, K;) as also نَفْرِيَّةٌ; (K;) and so رَهْطٌ; (AZ, T;) and some add, excluding women: (TA:) accord. to Fr, (S,) a man's people or tribe consisting of his nearer relations; as also نَفْرَةٌ; syn. رَهْطٌ, (S, IAth,) and عَشِيرَةٌ: (IAth:): [see also نَفْرَةٌ:] accord. to Kr, (M,) all the men or people: (M, K:) accord. to Lth, you say, هَوْلَاءُ عَشْرَةَ نَفْرٍ, i. e. these are ten men: but one does not say, عَشْرُونَ نَفْرًا, nor more than عَشْرَةٌ: and Abu-l-'Abbás says, that نَفْرٌ, like قَوْمٌ and رَهْطٌ, has a pl. signification, without any proper sing.; and is applied to men, exclusively of women: (T:) it is a quasi-pl. n.: (TA:) and its pl. is أَنْفَارٌ; (M, K;) occurring in a trad., in the phrase أَحَدٌ مِنْ أَنْفَارِنَا, which IAth explains as meaning any one of our people; syn. قَوْمَانًا: (TA:) and نَفْرِيَّةٌ, occurring, in the accus. case, in the Kṣur, xvii. 6, is, accord. to Zj, a pl. [or rather quasi-pl. n.] of نَفْرٌ, like عَيْدٌ and كَلِيبٌ. (M.) [See also نَفْرِيَّةٌ, below.] Imra-el-Kays says, describing a man as an excellent archer,

- قَهْوٌ لَا تَنْمِي رَمِيَّتَهُ
- مَا لَهُ لَا عَدٌّ مِنْ نَفْرِهِ

(S,) And he is such that the animal shot by him does not go away after it has been shot and then die. What aileth him? May he be killed, so as not to be numbered among his people. The latter hemistich is a proverb. (Meyd.) The poet here utters an imprecation against the man, but in so doing praises him; as when you say, of a man whose action pleases you, مَا لَهُ قَاتَلَهُ اللَّهُ and أَخْزَاهُ اللَّهُ [q. v.]. (S.) The rel. n. is نَفْرِيَّةٌ. (Sb, M.) = [Accord. to the Mṣb, it is also a simple subst. from نَفْرٌ: and app. as signifying especially Aversion.]

نَفْرٌ: see نَفْرٌ.

نَفْرَةٌ: see نَفْرِيَّةٌ. — A man's near kinsmen; syn. أُسْرَةٌ (T, K) and فَصِيلَةٌ; (K;) who are angry

on account of his anger; (K;) as also نَفْرَةٌ, mentioned by Sgh and others, (TA,) and نَفْرَةٌ (T, K) and نَفْرَةٌ (A, * K) and نَفْرٌ: (T:) and نَفْرَةٌ signifies a man's near kinsmen (أُسْرَةٌ) who go forth with him to war when an event befalls him or oppresses him severely or suddenly. (TA.) You say, جَاءَنَا فِي نَفْرَتِهِ and نَفْرِهِ, (T, TA,) &c., (TA,) He came to us among his near kinsmen, (T, TA,) &c. (TA.) And, غَلَبَتْ نَفْرَتُنَا Our near kinsmen overcame their near kinsmen. (T, TA.) See also نَفْرٌ, in two places: and see نَفْرِيَّةٌ.

نَفْرَةٌ (Sgh, K) and نَفْرَةٌ (K) A thing that is hung upon a child for fear of, (K,) or to repel, (Sgh,) the evil eye. (Sgh, K.) = See also نَفْرَةٌ.

نَفْرِيَّةٌ: see نَفْرٌ, last sentence but one.

نَفْرِيَّةٌ and نَفْرِيَّةٌ and نَفْرِيَّةٌ: see نَفْرٌ.

نَفْرٌ a subst. from نَفَرَتِ الدَّابَّةُ. Ex. الدَّابَّةِ فِي نَفْرٍ [In the beast of carriage is a disposition to take fright and run away at random]. (S.) And in like manner, from نَفْرٌ said of a wild animal. (Mṣb.)

نَفْرٌ: see نَفْرٌ.

نَفْرِيَّةٌ A people hastening to war, or to some other undertaking: an inf. n. used as a subst.: (Mṣb:) or a people going to execute an affair: (S:) or a people going with one to fight; as also نَفْرَةٌ [q. v.] and نَفْرٌ: (M, K:) each is a noun having a pl. signification: (M:) or the first and last signify a company of men: and the pl. of each is أَنْفَارٌ: (M:) or the first, (S,) or all, (K,) a people, (S,) or company, (K,) preceding in an affair: (S, K:) or the first, those of a man's people who go forth with him to war: or it is a pl. [or quasi-pl.] of نَفْرٌ, signifying men assembled to go to the enemy: (Bd, xvii. 6:) or aiders, or assistants. (M.) [See نَفْرٌ, in two places.] You say, جَاءَتْ نَفْرَةٌ بَنِي فُلَانٍ and نَفْرُهُمُ, The company of the sons of such a one, that came forth to execute an affair, arrived. (S, TA.) نَفْرِيَّةٌ قُرَيْشِيَّةٌ means Those of Kureysh who went forth to Bedr to defend the caravan of Abou-Sufyán, (M,) which was coming from Syria. (T.) Hence the proverb, فُلَانٌ لَا فِي السَّفِيرِ [Such a one is neither in the caravan nor in the company going forth to fight]: applied to him who is not regarded as fit for a difficult undertaking: because none held back from the caravan and the fight except him who was crippled by disease and him in whom

was no good: (TA:) or the original words of the proverb are لَا فِي الْعَيْرِ وَلَا فِي السَّفِيرِ: and these words were first said by Abou-Sufyán, with reference to the Benoo-Zubrah, when he found them turning back towards Mekkeh; and, accord. to Aṣ, are applied to a man who is held in low and little repute. (Mgh.) [See also Freytag's Arab. Prov., ii. 500.]

نَفْرَةٌ: see نَفْرَةٌ, in three places.

نَفْرِيَّةٌ: see نَفْرٌ.

نَفْرٌ [and نَفْرٌ] and مُسْتَنْفِرٌ signify the same; [i. e., Taking fright, and fleeing, or running away at random: or being, or becoming, impatient, of or at a thing, and retiring to a distance: or fleeing, and going away or aside or apart or to a distance: or the second, being of an intensive form, signifies, as also يَنْفُورٌ, that does so much or often; or wont or apt to do so:] (TA:) and نَفْرٌ is a pl. of نَافِرٌ, (K,) or [rather] a quasi-pl., like as صَحْبٌ is of صَاحِبٌ, and زَوْرٌ of زَائِرٌ. (M.) You say, دَابَّةٌ نَافِرَةٌ and نَفْرٌ, [A beast that takes fright and runs away at random: &c.:] (M, K:) accord. to IAṣr, one should not say نَافِرَةٌ (M) [unless using it as an epithet applied to a broken pl. of a subst., as will be seen below]. It is said in a proverb, كُلُّ أَرْبَبٍ نَفُورٌ [Every one, of camels, that is hairy on the face is wont to take fright and run away at random: see art. زب.] (M.) You say also ظَبْيٌ يَنْفُورٌ, (M, K,*) in some copies of the K, نيفور, (TA,) A gazelle that takes fright and flees much or often; or that is wont to do so. (M, K,*) And it is said in the Kṣur, [lxxiv. 51,] كَانَتْهُمْ حُمُرٌ مُسْتَنْفِرَةٌ فَرَتْ مِنْ نَافِرَةٍ, i. e., نَافِرَةٌ, [As though they were asses taking fright and running away at random, that have fled from a lion:] and (accord. to one reading, T) مُسْتَنْفِرَةٌ, (T, S,) meaning, made to take fright and run away at random; (T;) or frightened, or scared. (S.) — أَنَا نَافِرٌ مِنْ هَذَا I shrink from this thing or affair; am averse from it; do not like or approve it. And هِيَ نَافِرَةٌ مِنْ زَوْجِهَا [She is averse from her husband; she shuns or avoids him]. (A.)

نُوفِرٌ: see art. نيلوفر.

نَفْرَةٌ: see نَفْرَةٌ.

مُنْفِرٌ act. part. n. of 2, q. v. — † One who encounters people with roughness and violence [and that which incites them to flight or aversion: see 2]. (TA, from a trad.)

مُسْتَنْفِرٌ: see نَافِرٌ; the first and third in two places.
مُسْتَنْفِرٌ
يَنْفُورٌ