 nally ${ }^{2}$, the , being necessarily changed into $\checkmark$ and incorporated into the preceding $v ;$ ] and also $\downarrow$; ; (K, TA; ) the former on the authority of $A \bar{A}$, and the latter on that of IAar ; (TA; Thin soup : ( $\mathrm{K}, \mathrm{TA}$ : [in some copies of the K ,
 readings in other copies:]) or soup in general. (K, TA.)
 latter sometimes used, ( $\mathbf{M} s b$, ) but $A Z$ is said to have disallowed the pronunciation with the lengthened alif, (TA,) and ${ }^{\text {then }}$, (K, TA, ) this last mentioned by ISd and Sgh on the authority of Fr , (TA,) The meaning of a aaying, or speech; its intended sense or import ; вyn. معْت ; (S, Msb,


 (S, A, Mşb) i. e. [I knew it, or I understood it, in, or from, the intended sense or import of his saying, or speech; or,] in [or from] what I elicited of his meaning, or intent, in what he said. (A.) [See also غرَوض, near the middle of the paragraph.]
: فَمْوْ: see the next preceding paragraph, in two places: = see also ${ }^{\text {n }}$.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { أَأَع } \text { [Haring a hoarse, rough, harsh, } \\
& \text { or gruff, voice]. (Sgh, TA.) }
\end{aligned}
$$

## ${ }^{3}$


 said of one sleeping, He snored; or made a sound in breathing, audible by persons around him; 日yn.
 sound] less than what is termed Ened. n. of $\overline{\mathrm{b}} \mathrm{CB}]$ : and it signifies also a man's aleeping, and blowing in sleep. (L.)

8: see the preceding paragraph.
$\stackrel{8}{\text { in A snare, trap, gin, or net, for catching }}$ game or any kind of nild animals or birds; syn. : (S, A, L, Msb," K :) said to be a Pers; or foreign, word, arabicized: (TA:) [from the Pers. $\underset{\sim}{\circ}$ :] AM says that the Arabs called it

 (S, A, Msb, K) and : (S, A, K.)
 from the smare of Iblees] means such $a$ one repented. (A.)
¿் A sleep in which the sleeper snores, or makes a sound in breathing audible by persons
around him: (S: [see 1:]) or a sleep in which the sleeper blons: ( $\mathrm{L}:$ ) or a sleep after coitus: ( K :) or a sleep in which the sleeper rests on the bach of his head, (IAar, L, K, ) and bloros by reason of satiety: (IAas, $\mathrm{L}:$ ) or a sleep in the early part of the morning or of the forenoon, between the time of the prayer of daybreak and sunrise or after sunrise: and, when tired. (A.) One says,


## فتهـ

1. ${ }^{*}=\dot{ت}$, said of a woman, She walhed with an elegant and a proud and self-conceited gait, with an affected inclining of the body from side to side. (Mgb.) [See also 5.] And, said of the bird called $\dot{\operatorname{cin}}, \mathrm{B}$ [cooed, or] uttered a cry or sound. (K.) - And $\dot{-}$ He lied, or uttered a
 He cut it off (K, TA) with a sword. (TA.) . He smote his head with a sword, (O, K, TA, ) and cut it off. (TA.) (K, TA,) inf. n. $\stackrel{:}{-\dot{B}}$, (TA,) He uncovered the
 The cook's taking out with the hand a piece of flesh-meat from the cooking-pot : (K, TA:)

 , as in the L [and O] \&c. (TA.)
2. He walhed in the manner of the bird


 Lth, [in the 'Eyn,] signifying ${ }^{2}$ : (TA : in the 0 , a ; and in the
虎; ; thus in the JK, a lexicon founded upon the 'Eyn:] thought by him to be from the walking of the bird called فًا : (O, TA :) he means, she strode in her walking, and held out her arms apart from [her sides beneath] her armpits.
 TA,) and said, How good, or goodly, is he, or it ! (O, TA.) And it is said of a man as signifying
 i. e. self-admiration, \&c., in his gait : but I do not find this signification assigned to تعهُa]. (TA.) - And He affiected lying; or lied purposely; syn. تَكَذَّب. (A, TA.)
3. انغـنـت, said of a roof, It became perforated. ( $0, \mathrm{~K}$.)
: The light of the moon; moonlight: ( $\mathbf{S}$, $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{O}, \mathbf{K}$ :) or the light of the moon when it first appears: and hence [as some say] the derivation of ${ }^{2}$ of its colour: (Msb: [see, however, what follows:])
 We sat in the moonlight]: (A'Obeyd, $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{O}:$ ) but

instance; and Aboo-Is-hák states that some one of the lexicologists says, I know not whether it be a name of the light of the moon or of its darkness: Abu-1-Abbas says that the meaning [in the saying above mentioned] is, in the shade of the moon [i. e. in the shade of a moonlight-night; and to this the colour of the $\begin{gathered}\text { Er } \\ \text { may be likened]. }\end{gathered}$ (TA.) $=$ Also The [snare, or trap, \&c., called] (K, TA,) of the sportsman: (TA:) or [a thing] nearly resembling the (O.) And Holes, or perforations, of a round form, in a roof. ( $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{K}$. )
 having nech-rings [or collars]; ( $\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{O}$;) a species of pigeon, marked with a neck-ring: (TA:) accord. to Ibn-El-Jawaleekee, (IB, TA,) the name is derived from الغُ: (IB, Mṣb, TA,) meaning "the light of the moon," (IB, TA,) or "the light of the moon when it first appears;" because of its colour: (Msb:) [hence, and from what will be found stated voce be a species of collared turtle-dove, of a dull white colour, marked with a black neck-ring:] or, as some say, the word is a part. n. from nifying as expl. in the first sentence of this art.:
 مِنْ فَاْتَة [More lying than a fakhiteh] is a prov.; because the cry of the resembles [This is the season of the fresh ripe dates]; and this it utters when the spadix of the palmtree has not yet come forth. (Meyd. [See also Freytag's Arab. Prov. ii. 383.])

## did

 sccord. to some copies of the $\mathbf{K}$, in which the
 copies of the K,) inf. n. فُرْ ( $(\mathrm{L}$,$) He hit, or$ hurt, his (another's) thigh : (S, $\mathrm{L}, \mathbf{K}:$ ) or he broke his thigh: like as one says $\quad$,
 ( $\mathrm{M}, \mathrm{L}, \mathrm{K}$ :) ór his thigh mas broken. (A.)

 one small body of families after another], (S, $\mathbf{M g h},{ }^{*} \mathrm{O}, \mathrm{L}, \mathrm{K},{ }^{*}$ ) inf. n. تَنْ : (TA:) from a trad. (S,O,L.) And © (K;) or and abstained from aiding them; syn. © : ( $L, K$ : [but see what follows:]) and
 as above, (O, L, Msb,) signifies (L, Mṣb, [in both written without any of the syll. signs,]) or عَ ing (i. e. he induced them to abstain from aiding such $a$ one), and I believe it to be the right reading also in the explanation given immediately before from the $L$ and $\mathbf{K}]$ : ( $0:$ ) and he dispersed them. ( $\mathrm{O}, \mathrm{M}$ Bb.)
S : see the next paragraph, in two places.

