

pl. [or rather a quasi-pl. n.] of فَرَّارٌ (S, M, O,) like as رَكْبٌ is of رَاكِبٌ (S, O,) and صَحْبٌ of صَاحِبٌ (S, O, K,*) or شَرِبٌ of شَارِبٌ (M:) it is related in the trad. respecting the Flight that Surákah Ibn-Málik, when he saw the Prophet and Aboo-Bekr fleeing to El-Medeeneh, and they passed by him, said, هَذَا قَرٌّ قَرِيْشٌ أَفْلا أَرَدَ عَلَيَّ هَذَانِ قَرٌّ قَرِيْشٌ أَفْلا أَرَدَ عَلَيَّ (T, S, O, TA,) meaning [These two are] the two fugitives [of Kureysh: shall I not turn back to Kureysh their fugitives?]. (A'Obeyd, T, TA.)

فَرَّارٌ: see فَرَّارٌ: — and فَرَّارٌ: — and فَرَّارٌ, in three places.

فَرَّارٌ: see فَرَّارٌ, in two places.

فَرَّارٌ: see the next paragraph.

فَرَّارٌ A breaker [or mangler] of everything; as also فَرَّارٌ. (M, K.) — And The lion; because he mangles his antagonist: (Z, TA:) or the lion that mangles his antagonist (O, K*) and everything; (O;) as also فَرَّارٌ and فَرَّارٌ (K,) or فَرَّارٌ (O,) and فَرَّارٌ and فَرَّارَةٌ (O, K.) — And Light and unsteady in mind: (Lth, T, M, O, K:) fem. with ة. (Lth, T, M, O.) — And Loquacious; talkative; a great talker; (M, K;) like فَرَّارٌ: (M:) fem. with ة. (K.) — Also A species of tree, (T, M, O, K,) hard, having much endurance of fire, (T, O,) of which are made [bowls such as are termed] قِصَاع (M, O, K) and عَسَاس (M, O:) AHn says, it is a great kind of tree; (O;) it becomes tall like the دُؤْب [q. v.]; its leaves are like those of the almond-tree; it has blossoms like the red rose; (O, TA;) and it becomes thick so that great [bowls such as are termed] قِصَاع, and أَقْبَاح, are turned from it: (O:) when its tree becomes old, its wood becomes black like ebony: (O, TA:) it is a hard wood, that blunts iron; and the bowls thereof are thin and light, and of pleasant odour: small saddles, called مَخَاصِر, pl. of مَخْصَرَةٌ, for excellent she-camels, were also made of it, and the curved pieces of wood (أَحْنَاء) thereof amounted [in price] to two hundred dirhems. (O.) — And A sort of vehicle, or saddle, for women (T, O, K) and for pastors, resembling the حَوِيَّة and سَوِيَّة [described in arts. حَوِيٌّ and سَوِيٌّ]. (T.)

فَرَّارٌ: see the next preceding paragraph.

فَرَّارٌ: see فَرَّارٌ, in three places. [It is said that] it signifies A fat جَمَل (Thus in copies of the K [an evident mistranscription for جَمَل, i. e. lamb, as is indicated in the TA by the addition such as has become what is termed جَمَلٌ].) — And † A youth, or young man; (O, K, TA;) as being likened to the lamb (جَمَل) that has obtained plenty of herbage and has become fat; (TA; [see فَرَّارٌ;]) and so فَرَّارٌ. (O, K, TA.) — And A certain bird; (S, O, K;) as also فَرَّارٌ (O, K) and فَرَّارٌ: (K:) a small عَصْفُور [i. e. sparrow, or passerine bird]: (Ish, T, M:) so it is said: (M:)

Bk. I.

and فَرَّارٌ signifies the عَصْفُور [in an absolute sense]; (M, K;) as also فَرَّارٌ: (K:) accord. to AHát, Et-Táfee says that فَرَّارٌ, of which the pl. is الفَرَّارِيْنَ, signifies the نَقَّارِيْنَ; thus he says, [using the pl.,] not the نَقَّار [or نَقَّار? (see عَصْفُور)]; and he adds that sometimes it is said that the فَرَّارٌ is the صَر [q. v.]; and some say فَرَّارٌ, with kesr, but he says, I am not confident of its chasteness: (O:) [accord. to Ed-Demeeree, as stated by Freytag, فَرَّارٌ is the name of a small aquatic bird like the dove or pigeon: SM says, app. relying upon the correctness of a modern application of the word,] I have seen the فَرَّارٌ in Egypt, and it is smaller than the وِز [which is applied to the goose and sometimes to the duck]. (TA.) — Also, and فَرَّارٌ, Parched meal (سَوِيْق) prepared from the يَنْبُوت [a tree described in art. نَبْت, which see, and see also غَاف (M, O, K,) i. e. from the fruit thereof; (O, K;) as some say, from the يَنْبُوت of 'Oman. (TA.)

فَرَّارٌ [Purple;] a certain sort of colour. (K.) — And The violet: or violet-colour: syn. in Pers. بَنْفَشَه [i. e. بَنْفَشَه, which is said to have both of these significations]. (KL.) — [And Purslane, or purslain. (Golius, on the authority of Ibn-Beytár.)]

فَرَّارِيٌّ [Of a purple colour]. (TA: there applied as an epithet to the flower of the فَاوَانِيَّة [or peony].)

فَرَّارٌ A horse that moves about, or agitates, the bit in his mouth, (M, O, K, TA,) to which Z adds, in order that he may disengage it [therefrom, or] from his head. (TA.) — And i. q. أَخْرَقٌ [Rough, ungentle, &c.]; (M, O, K;) applied to a man. (O, K.) — See also فَرَّارٌ, in two places: — and فَرَّارٌ, likewise in two places: — and فَرَّارٌ, also in two places.

فَرَّارَةٌ: see فَرَّارٌ, second sentence.

أَفْرَةٌ and أَفْرَةٌ: see فَرَّة, in five places.

مَفْرٌ an inf. n. of فَرَّ. (S, M, K. [See the first and second sentences of this art.]) — Also A time [and a place] of fleeing: (TA:) and مَفْرٌ signifies a place of fleeing: (I'Ab, Zj, S, M, TA:) and so does مَفْرٌ, (Zj, K, TA,) an instrumental noun used as a noun of place. (K, TA.) [See 1, second sentence.]

مَفْرٌ: see the next preceding paragraph.

مَفْرٌ [Making to flee: &c. See its verb, 4]. — [Hence, app.,] الأَيَّامُ المَفْرَاتُ † The days that reveal, or make manifest, [or cause to fly abroad,] news, or tidings. (O, K.)

مَفْرٌ [originally an instrumental noun: and hence,] A horse fit for one's fleeing upon him: (S, O, K:) or excellent in fleeing. (K.) One says فَرَسٌ مَكْرٌ مَفْرٌ A horse well trained, willing, and

active, ready to return to the fight and to flee. (TA in art. مَكْر.) — See also مَفْرٌ.

مَفْرٌ: see what follows.

مَفْرٌ and مَفْرٌ Examined, looked into, searched into, inquired respecting, or interrogated. (TA, [See 1.])

فَرَا

فَرَا (T, S, M, O, K) and فَرَا (K,) both of these forms authorized by the Koofees, (TA,) A wild ass: (ISk, T, S, M, O, K:) or a youthful wild ass: (M, K:) but the absolute [i. e. the former] meaning is that which is commonly known: (TA:) pl. (of mult., TA) فَرَاةٌ (T, S, M, O, K) and (of pauc., TA) أَفْرَاءُ. (M, K.) Hence the saying, كُلُّ الصَّيْدِ فِي جَوْفِ الفَرَا [Every kind of game is in the belly (or might enter into the belly) of the wild ass]; (T, S, M, O, K;) meaning that every kind of game is inferior to the wild ass: (T, O, K:) a prov., (T, S, M, K,) and therefore [the last word is] without hemz, on account of the final pause; (K;) but some write it with hemz: (TA:) it is said to have originated from the fact that three men went forth to hunt; and one caught a hare; and another, a gazelle; and the third, a wild ass; and the first and second boasted against the third, who thereupon said as above: it is applied to him who excels his fellows: (Meyd:) or to a man who is, with respect to other men, as the wild ass with respect to other kinds of game: or to the case of a man who, having several wants, one of which is a great one, accomplishes that great want, and cares not for the others' being unaccomplished. (T, TA. [See also Har pp. 468-9.]) And أَنْكَحْنَا الفَرَا فَسَتَرِي [We have married our daughter to the wild ass, and we shall see,] (T, S, M, O) is another prov.; (T, Meyd;) in which alif is substituted for the hemzeh, (S, M, O,) for the purpose of the agreement [of الفَرَا in rhyme] with سَتَرِي: (M:) said by a man to his wife when a man demanded in marriage his daughter and he refused, but his wife consented, and overcame the father so that he gave her in marriage to him against his wish; then the husband made the intercourse [with her] to be evil, and divorced her: it is applied in cautioning against an evil consequence: (Meyd:) or it is applied to a man when his affair has been endangered and he has seen what he does not like; and it means we have wasted our precaution, and the affair has brought us to an evil result; (As, T;) or we have considered the affair, and we shall see what it will disclose; (T;) or we have sought after high things, and we shall see what our case will be afterwards. (Th, M.)

فَرَا: see above, first sentence.

فَرِيٌّ i. q. شَيْءٌ فَرِيٌّ [q. v.] (O, K.) See art. (فَرِيٌّ.)

فربج

Q. 3. اِفْرَبِج, said of a lamb, (Lth, O,) or of the skin of a lamb, (S, K, [some of the copies of