K) and فَهُو ; (S, O, K;) and افهو , (IAsr, O,) or it signifies also a certain festival of the Jews: K,) inf. n. إِفْهَار; (TA;) He compressed a woman, (IAar, S, O, Mab, K,) one of his young nomen, (IAar,) without consummating the act, i. e. without إنْزَال, (IAar, S, O, Mab,) and then removed to another and consummated the act (IAar, S, O Msb, K) with the latter, (IAar, O, Msb,) who was with him in the house, or chamber; (IAsr;) the doing of which is forbidden (S, O, Msb) by the Prophet: (O:) and * the latter verb signifies also He was alone with one of his young women, (K, TA,) القَضَاء حَاجَته (TA,) when another of them heard the sound proceeding from him, which [sound] is termed الوُجُسُ (K, TA,) and and الرَّحُورُ; (TA;) which [also] is forbidden. (K, TA.)

2. فبر, inf. n. تَفْهِيرُ, He compressed without consummating the act, i. e. without إنزال, by reason of weariness and languor. (Msb in art. عزل. [See also 1.]) _ Also, inf. n. as above, He (a man) nas, or became, meary, or fatigued. (S, TA.) Said of a horse, as also فَيْهُو and بَنْفَهُو , He was, or became, out of breath by reason of fatigue or running; (K, TA;) and interrupted, or stopped short, in running; and jaded: (TA:) or he fell back by degrees from running, by reason of weakness, and being interrupted, or stopped short, in running: (K, TA:) or the first deficiency of the rate of running of the horse is termed التَّرَادُّ [the falling back by degrees]; the next, الفُتُورُ [the becoming languid]; and the next, التَّفْهِيرُ. (Ş,

4: see 1, in two places. افهر بَعيرُهُ His camel became jaded, and broke down with him, or perished, so that he was unable to prosecute his journey. (IDrd, O, K.) = And افهر (said of a man, TA) His flesh became compacted and lumpy (O, K*) and wrinkled by reason of fatness: (O:) when such is the case, it is the ugliest sort of fatness. (O, K.) = Also He was present at the festival of the Jews, (IDrd, O, K, TA,) called الفبر: (TA:) or he came to their synagogue: (K, TA:) or it signifies also he was present in their synagogue. (IDrd, O.) = And أُفْهِرَتُ, said of a girl, She was circumcised. (Ibn-'Abbad, O, K.)

5. تفهّر في المال He became, or made himself, ample, or abundant, in wealth, or in camels, or the like; (Ṣ, O, Ķ;) as also تُفَيْهُرُ (Ķ;) as though the former verb were formed by substitution from or it may mean he was, or became, weary, fatigued, or jaded, and languid, or remiss. (§ O.) And تفہر فی الککار He took a wide, or an ample, range in speech. (TA.)

Q. Q. 1. فَيْهُرُ : see 2.

Bk. I.

Q. Q. 2. تَغْيَبُرُ: see 2: __ and see also 5.

(Ş, Mgh, O, فَهُرُ اليَهُود Męb, 跃,) or الفُهُرُ The synagogue of the Jews, (S, Mgh, O, Msb, K,) in which they assemble (O, Msb, K) for prayer (Msb) on the occasion of their festival: (K:) or a certain day on which they eat and drink: (K:) pl. فهارس. (TA.)

(O:) [app. the feast of Purim (written in the Book of Esther פורים pl. of פורים: accord. to A'Obeyd, (O, Mgb.) a Hebrew word, (S. O. Mab,) or Nabathean; (Mab;) arabicized; (S, Msb;) originally ببر (S, O, Msb;) and the Christians say . (TA.)

, (Ş, O, K,) masc. and fem.; (Fr, S, O, K;) or, accord. to Lth, the Arabs in general made it fem.; but it occurs in the K as masc.; (TA;) A stone such as fills the hand: (S, O, K:) or a stone of the size of that with which one crushes walnuts (K, TA) and the like: (TA:) or a round stone with which one bruises, or brays, perfume: (Ham p. 643:) or a stone, absolutely: (TA:) pl. [of pauc.] أَفْهَارُ (Ṣ, O, Ķ) and [of mult.] أَفْهَارُ (O, Ķ:) Aş used to say فِهُرٌ and فِهُرٌ (Ṣ, O,) [indicating the former to be a coll. gen. n. and the latter to be the n. un.,] like سدرة and ": (O:) the dim. is الْمُبْرَةُ \$ (S, O.)

see the next preceding paragraph.

Pure, unmixed, milk, into which heated stones are put; and when it boils, flour is sprinkled upon it, and it is mixed, and stirred about, and beaten, therewith; and is then eaten: (ISk, S, O, K:) it has also been mentioned as with ق.

. فِهُوْ and of وَهُورَةُ (dim. of فَهُورَ and of فَهُورَةً

and وَيُهُوِّرُ, (O, K,) the former mentioned by IDrd, and the latter by Ibn-'Abbad, A shecamel that is hard and strong, (O,) or hard and

لَّهُ مُعْمَرُةً Land having in it [stones such as are termed] أَفْهَار [pl. of فَهُو (O, TA.)

مَفَاهِرُكَ, (K, TA,) thus we find it, with fet-h, but in some copies of the K with damm, (TA.) The flesh of thy breast. (K, TA.)

IF says that there is not in the original language [of the Arabs] more than one word having in it the letters • and • and , and that is بر (O.)

Q. 1. فَهُوْسَ الكُتُبَ [He made, or wrote, a cata-فَهْرَسَ كَتَابُهُ logue of the books or writings], (O,) or [he made an index, or a table of contents, to his book or writing], (K,) inf. n. فَهُوسَة. (TA.) See what follows.

A book, or writing, in which [the names or titles or descriptions] of [other] books, or writings, are collected; [i. e. a catalogue of books or writings: but more commonly, accord. to modern usage, the index, or table of contents, of a book or writing; in an Arabic book, generally placed at the beginning:] an arabicized word; (Lth, O, K;) from [the Pers.] فَهُرِست: (O, K:)

1. فَهُمْ , aor. :, inf. n. فَهُمْ (Ṣ, Mṣb, K, &c.) and , (Msb, K,) which is the more chaste, (K,) but the former is a dial. var. [more] extensively obtaining, or, as some say, it is a subst. used as and فَهَامَةٌ (S, K) and فَهَامَيَةٌ and فَهَامَكُ , (K,) He understood it, or knew it with the mind; he apprehended its meaning; syn. عَفَكُ عَرَفَهُ بِالقَلْبِ S, Mgb, K) and عَلَمَهُ (JK,) and (K.) And فَبِيرَ عَنْهُ [He understood what he (another) said]. (A in art, خرس; &c.) [See also below.] فَهُمْ meaning He was, or became, such as is termed i.e. one having much understanding], is like عُلُمَ, meaning "he was, or became, such as is termed ." (TA.)

2: see what next follows.

4. أَوْمُونَهُ عَلَمُ and أُوْمُونَهُ (S, Mab, K, TA,) inf. n. of the latter ,(S, TA,) I made him to understand, or know, a thing; (S, Msb, K, TA;) هyn. غُنْهُ يُغْهُمُ (TA.)

5. لَفْهُ He understood it, or knew it, (فَهْهُ He one thing [or one particular thereof] after another; (S, K;) namely, speech, or language. (S.) And He endeavoured to understand it. (See its inf. n. as used in the former half of the second paragraph of art. النَّفَاهُمُّ And النَّفَاهُمُّ signifies the same as التَّفَيُّر [app. as meaning The endeavouring to understand; or the affecting, or pretending, to understand]. (TA.)

6: see what next precedes.

7. انغيم , (K, TA,) as quasi-pass. of وُبُهَهُ , inf. n. أُنْهَمَهُ, [or of أُنْهَمَهُ, i. e. as meaning He was made to understand, or know,] (TA,) is an incorrect word. (K, TA.)

He sought, or desired, of اسْتَغْهَنِي الشَّيْء .10 me, the understanding of the thing [i.e., that he might be made to understand it]; (S,* K,* TA;) syn. طَلَبَ منِّي فَهُمَهُ (TA.)

is an inf. n. of 1, (S, Msb, K, &c.,) or a فَهُور subst. used as an inf. n.: (Msb:) [see 1, first sentence:] it is expl. as signifying The conception of the meaning from the word, or expression: or the quickness of the transition of the mind from extrinsic to other [i. e. intrinsic] things: or a condition of the mind whereby it ascertains what is approvable: or, as in the "Ahkam" of El-Amidee, excellence of intelligence in respect of its readiness to apprehend quickly subjects of inquiry that present themselves to it. (TA.)

مَّبِرُ, an epithet applied to a man, (Ṣ,) Quich of understanding; syn. سَرِيعُ الفَبْدِ. (Ķ.)

كثير Having much understanding; syn. فيمو except فَهَامَةٌ * an intensive epithet; like that the latter is doubly intensive]. (TA.)

see what next precedes.