

A coward: (K:) as though originally ذُو أَفَّةٍ, i. e. holding back, by reason of disgust, (مَتَأَفِّفٌ) from fight: (TA:) or experiencing vexation or disgust, and languid or sluggish, in war: (IAqr:) also heavy, or sluggish. (IAth.)

أَفَّةٌ: see إِفَانٌ, in three places.

أَفٌّ Vexation, distress of mind, or disgust. (T, IAth, K.) — See also أَفٌّ, in three places. — And see إِفَانٌ, in three places.

أَفٌّ and أَفَّةٌ and أَفَّةٌ and أَفَّةٌ: see أَفٌّ.

أَفِيٌّ, pronounced in three different ways; and أَفِيٌّ: see أَفٌّ.

أَفِيٌّ and إِفِيٌّ and إِفِيٌّ: see أَفٌّ.

أَفِيٌّ: see أَفٌّ.

أَفِيٌّ: see what next follows.

أَفِيٌّ A man who says أَفِيٌّ much or often; (M, TA;) as also أُوفُوْفَةٌ, accord. to the copies of the O and TŞ and K; but in other lexicons أُوفُوْفَةٌ: in the O, one who ceases not to say to another لَكَ أَفِيٌّ: in the Jm, the last of these three words is explained as meaning one who ceases not to say this at some of his affairs. (TA.)

أَفَانٌ (T, Ş, M, K) and أَفَانٌ (T, TŞ, L, K) and أَفِيٌّ (Ş, M, K) and أَفِيٌّ (T, L, K) and أَفِيٌّ (L, M) and أَفِيٌّ (M) and أَفِيٌّ (T, M, Ş, K, &c.) of the measure تَفَعَّلَةٌ, [being originally تَأَفَّفَةٌ,] accord. to J, who appears to be right in saying so, (IB,) and so accord. to Aboo-'Alee, who states, on authority of Aboo-Bekr, that it is thus in some of the copies of the Book of Sb, (L,) though in other copies of that book said to be of the measure فَعَّلَةٌ, (IB, L,) A time; (T, Ş, M, K;) as in the sayings, كَانَ ذَلِكَ عَلَى إِفِيٍّ ذَلِكْ, and إِفَانِهِ (Ş, TA) and أَفِيٌّ, and أَفِيٌّ, and أَفِيٌّ, (TA,) That was at the time of that; (Ş, TA;) and أَفَانِيٌّ فِي إِفَانٍ ذَلِكَ, (IAqr, L,) and أَفَانِهِ, (T, L,) and أَفِيٌّ, (M, L,) and أَفِيٌّ, (IAqr, T, L,) and أَفِيٌّ, (M, L,) and أَفِيٌّ, (M,) and أَفِيٌّ, (IAqr, T, Ş, M, L,) preceded by عَلَى, (IAqr, T, Ş, &c.) and by فِي, (L,) He came to me at the time of that. (IAqr, T, &c.)

أَفِيٌّ: see أَفٌّ.

أَفِيٌّ and أَفِيٌّ and أَفِيٌّ: see أَفٌّ.

أَفِيٌّ: see أَفٌّ.

أَفِيٌّ: see إِفَانٌ, in three places.

أَفِيٌّ [app. Holding back, by reason of disgust, from fight; as though saying أَفِيٌّ at the mention thereof: see أَفَّةٌ]. (TA.)

افخ

1. أَفَخَهُ, (A'Obeyd, Ş, L, &c.) aor. -, inf. n. أَفَخٌ, (L,) He, [or it] struck him, or hit him, [or

hurt him,] on the part of his head called the يَأْفُوخُ. (A'Obeyd, Ş, L, Mşb, K.) He who pronounces يَأْفُوخُ without ء says يَفْخُهُ. (Mşb.)

يَأْفُوخُ A man having his head broken in the part called the يَأْفُوخُ. (L.)

يَأْفُوخُ, (Lth, Az, Ş, Mşb, K,) as also يَأْفُوخُ, without ء, but the former is the more correct and the better, (Lth, Az, Mşb,) and is of the measure يَفْعُولُ, (Lth, Az, Ş, Mşb,) whereas the latter is of the measure فَاعُولُ, (Lth, Az, Mşb,) [The top, vertex, or crown, of the head; or the part of the top of the head which is crossed by the coronal suture, and comprises a portion of the sagittal suture;] the part where the anterior and posterior bones of the head meet; (K;) the place that is in a state of commotion in the head of an infant; (Ş;) the place which, in the head of a child, does not close up until after some years; or does not become knit together in its several parts; and this is where the bone of the anterior part of the head and that of its posterior part meet; (Zj in his "Khalk el-Insán;") the place that is soft, in a child's head, before the two bones called the نَمَاعَةٌ and رَمَاعَةٌ meet, between the هَامَةٌ [or middle of the head] and the forehead: (L:) or the middle of the head when it has become hard and strong; before which it is not thus called: (Mşb:) pl. يَأْفُوخِيٌّ; (Ş;) so in the old lexicons [in general]; but in the T and K يَأْفُوخِيٌّ [which is pl. of يَأْفُوخُ without ء; or, as pl. of يَأْفُوخُ, is like تَوَارِيخُ as pl. of تَارِيخُ]; and because of this form of the pl., F says that J is in error in mentioning the word in the present art.: it has been shown, however, that J is not in error in this case. (TA.) — [Hence the saying,] أَنْتُمْ يَأْفُوخِيٌّ الشَّرِيفِ; Ye are the centres and summits of the heads of nobility. (L, from a trad.) And يَأْفُوخُ اللَّيْلِ + The main [or middle] part of the night. (Ş, K.) — [See also art. يَفِخُ.]

افق

1. أَفَقَ, (JK, Ş, K,) aor. -, (JK, K,) inf. n. أَفَقٌ, (TK,) He went his own way, at random, or heedlessly, (وَرَكِبَ رَأْسَهُ,) and went away in the أَفَاقَ [or regions, &c., of the land]: (Lth, JK, K:) or he went away in, or into, the land, or country: (Ş:) and he took his way into the أَفَاقَ [or regions, &c.,] of the land. (JK.) — [Hence, app.,] أَفَقٌ, aor. as above; thus, says IB, accord. to Kz, and thus it is given on the authority of Kr; (TA;) [see أَفَقٌ]; or أَفَقٌ, aor. -, (Ş, O, K,) inf. n. أَفَقٌ; (Ş;) He attained the utmost degree, [as though he reached the أَفَقُ (or horizon, or furthest point of view,)] in generosity; (Ş, O, K;) or in knowledge, or science; or in chasteness of speech, or eloquence, and in the combination of excellent qualities. (K.) — Also, أَفَقٌ, aor. -, (Kr, Ibn-'Abbád, JK, K,) inf. n. أَفَقٌ, (JK, TA,) He overcame, or surpassed. (Kr, Ibn-'Abbád, JK, K.) — And, inf. n. أَفَوَّقٌ, He was goodly, or beautiful; he possessed the quality of exciting admiration and approval by his beauty and the

pleasingness of his aspect: said of a camel, and of a horse. (JK.) — أَفَقَ عَلَيْهِ (JK, TA) He (a man) excelled him; namely, another man: (JK:) or he preceded him in excellence; or outwent him therein; as also أَفَقَهُ, aor. -, (TA.) [It is like أَفَقَهُ — أَفَقَ فِي الْعَمَلِ, aor. -, (Ş, K,) inf. n. أَفَقٌ, (TA.)] He gave to some more than to others. (Ş, K.) So in the saying of El-Aşşàh,

• وَلَا الْمَلِكُ النِّعْمَانَ يَوْمَ لِقَيْتِهِ •
• بِغِبْطَتِهِ يُعْطَى الْقُطُوطُ وَيَأْفَقُ •

[Nor the King En-Noqmán, on the day that I met him, in his goodly, or happy, condition, giving gifts, or stipends, or written obligations conferring gifts, and giving to some more than to others]: (Ş:) or the meaning is, writing [writs of] gifts, and sealing them: or, as some say, taking his way into the أَفَاقَ [or regions, &c.,] of the land. (JK.) — أَفَقَهُ, aor. -, (Ş, Mşb, K,) inf. n. أَفَقٌ, (Ş, Mşb,) He tanned it (namely a hide) until it became what is termed أَفِيقٌ. (Ş, Mşb, K.)

5. تَأَفَّقَ بِنَا He (a man, Aş, TA) came to us [from a region, &c., of the land]: (Aş, K:) or came to us, and alighted at our abode as a guest: and in the Nawádir el-Aşráb, تَأَفَّقَ بِهِ is said to signify he reached him, or overtook him; as also تَلَفَّقَ بِهِ. (TA.)

أَفَقٌ: see أَفَقٌ.

أَفَقٌ The main and middle part (سَنَن) of a road; (K;) the face, or surface, thereof: (IAqr, K:) pl. أَفَاقِيٌّ. (K.) Hence the saying, قَعَدَ فُلَانٌ عَلَى أَفَقِي الطَّرِيقِ [Such a one sat upon the main and middle part, or face, or surface, of the road]. (TA.) — The flanks, or ilia: or, as some say, shins; or skin; as in the saying, شَرِبْتُ حَتَّى مَلَأْتُ أَفَقِي I drank until I filled my skin: (JK:) pl. [or rather coll. gen. n.] of أَفَقَةٌ; (IAqr;) which signifies the flank; (IAqr, K;) as does also أَفَقَةٌ. (Th, K.) — Also pl., أَفَاقِيٌّ, or [rather] quasi-pl. n., (M, K,) of أَفَاقِيٌّ, q. v. (Ş, M, K.)

أَفَقٌ: see أَفَاقِيٌّ, in two places.

أَفَقِيٌّ (JK, Ş, Mgh, Mşb, K, &c.) and أَفَقِيٌّ (Ş, K) A side; meaning a lateral, or an outward or adjacent, part or portion; or a part, region, quarter, or tract, considered with respect to its collocation or juxtaposition or direction, or considered as belonging to a whole; or a remote side; syn. نَاحِيَةٌ; (JK, Ş, Mgh, Mşb, K;) and a border, or an extremity; (JK;) of a land, or of the earth; and of the sky, or heavens: (JK, Mgh, Mşb:) [or the horizon, or part next to the horizon, of the sky and of the earth;] or what appears of the sides (التَّوَاحِي) of the celestial sphere, (K, TA,) and of the borders, or extremities, of the earth: (TA:) or the place whence blows the south wind, and the north wind, and the west wind, and the east wind: (K, TA:) pl. أَفَاقِيٌّ: (JK, Ş, Mgh, Mşb, K;) and the sing. أَفَاقِيٌّ also is used as a pl.; like فُلُوكٌ, as is said in