

مَفْرُقٌ A she-camel whose young one has become separated from her, (S, O, K, TA,) as some say, (TA,) by death: (S, O, K, TA:) pl. **مَفَارِقٌ**. (TA. [Thus in my original, not مَفَارِقٌ.]) — And A she-camel that carries two years, or three, without conceiving. (TA.) — And A she-camel having a return of some of her milk. (TA.) — And Anyone recovering from his disease. (Lh, TA.) — And Deviating from the right way or course, or from that which is right. (TA.) — And **مَفْرُقُ الجَسِيرِ**, (thus accord. to the K, there said to be like **مُحْسِنٌ**), or **مَفْرُقٌ الجَسِيرِ**, (thus in the O,) A man (O) having little flesh: or fat, or plump: (O, K:) two contr. meanings. (K.)

مَفْرُقُ الجَسِيرِ: see what next precedes.

مَفْرُقُ الشَّعِيرِ [The disperser of the camels or cattle;] the [small, stinking beast called] **ظُرْبَانٌ**; because when it emits a noiseless wind from the anus among the cattle, they disperse themselves. (S, O, K.)

مَفَارِقٌ: see **مَفْرُقٌ**: — and **فَارِقٌ**, latter half.

مَنْفَرِقٌ is a n. of place, as well as an inf. n. [of **انْفَرَقَ**]: (O, K:) and is used by Ru-beh as meaning A place where a road divides. (O.)

فرقد

فَرَقْدٌ A calf: (S:) accord. to Aboo-Kheyreh, after he has become about two months old: (TA voce **عَجَلٌ**;) or the calf of a wild cow; as also **فَرَقْدَةٌ**: (IAar, O, L, K:) fem. **فَرَقْدَةٌ**. (L.) — And **الفَرَقْدُ** (O, L, K) and **الفَرَقْدُ** (O, K) + The asterism (**نَجْمٌ**) by which one directs his course (O, K) by sea and by land; (O;) two stars [β and γ of Ursa Minor]; (L, K;) also called (in poetry, O, K, [and generally in prose,]) **الفَرَقْدَانِ**; (O, L, K;) thus in a verse cited voce **أَلَا**; (O;) they are two stars near the **قُطْبُ** [or pole-star]; (S, L;) two stars that never set, revolving round the **جَدْيُ** [or pole-star], both in Ursa Minor; (L;) the two bright stars of the four that form the angles of a quadrilateral figure in Ursa Minor; (Kzw;) also called by the Arabs **الفَرَاقِدُ** [which is the pl. of **الفَرَقْدُ**]. (L.) — And **فَرَقْدٌ** signifies also A level, or an even, land. (Ibn-'Abbád, O.)

فَرَقْدٌ: see above, first and second sentences.

فرقع

Q. 1. **فَرَقَعَ الأصَابِعُ** i. q. **نَقَضَهَا**, (S,* O,* K, [in copies of the K written **نَقَضَهَا**, but correctly with teshdeed, as is shown by what here follows,]) inf. n. **فَرَقَعَةٌ** i. q. **تَنْقِيعٌ** (S, O) and **تَنْقِيعٌ**, (TA,) [He cracked the joints of his fingers;] i. e. he pressed his fingers so that a sound was heard to proceed from their joints: (TA:) the doing of which is forbidden, (O, TA,) in prayer. (TA. [See also 2 in art. **فَرَقَعَ**].) And one says, **سَمِعْتُ**

صَرَقَعَةً and **لِرَجُلٍ فَرَقَعَةً** [I heard a cracking of the joints of the fingers of a man]: both signify the same. (TA.) — And **فَرَقَعَهُ** He twisted his (a man's, K) neck. (O, K.) — **فَرَقَعَ** [as an intrans. v.], (O, K, TA,) inf. n. as above, (TA,) He ran vehemently, (O, K, TA,) going back, or retreating: so in the Tekmileh. (TA.) — And **فَرَقَاعٌ** (as an inf. n. of which the verb is **فَرَقَعَ**, TK) signifies The emitting of wind from the anus with a sound: (O, K:) mentioned by IDrd as from some one or more of the Arabs. (O.) — See also **فَرَقَعَةٌ** in what next follows.

Q. 2. **تَفَرَّقَتِ الأصَابِعُ** The fingers produced a sound or sounds [by their joints' being cracked]; (O;) quasi-pass. of 1 in the first of the senses expl. above; (S, K;) as also **اِفْتَرَقَتِ**, (K, TA,) inf. n. **اِفْتَرَقَاعٌ** and [quasi-inf. n., being app. the inf. n. in this case of **فَرَقَعَتْ**,] **فَرَقَعَةٌ**, (TA,) [and this is app. what is meant by its being said that] **اِفْتَرَقَاعٌ** is [syn. with] **الفَرَقَعَةُ**. (K.) — Accord. to IDrd, **تَفَرَّقَعَ** signifies The sounding of two things striking against each other. (O.) — And **تَفَرَّقَعَ الرَّجُلُ** The man drew himself together, or shrank; like **تَفَرَّعَ** [which is mentioned in the K in the same sense, as also **تَفَرَّقَعَ**]. (L, TA.)

Q. 3: see Q. 2, in two places. — **اِفْتَرَقَاعٌ** also signifies The withdrawing, or removing, and going away, from a thing (**عَنْ شَيْءٍ**); (K;) and the dispersing of itself, or becoming dispersed. (IAth, TA.) **اِفْتَرَقَعُوا عَنِّي**, a phrase used by 'Eesá Ibn-'Omar, (S, O,) to people who had congregated about him on an occasion of his having fallen from his ass, (O,) means Withdraw ye, or remove, (S,) or disperse yourselves, (O,) from me, (S,) and go away. (S, O.) And 'Eesá Ibn-'Omar is related to have read, [in the Kur xxxiv. 22,] **حَتَّى اِفْتَرَقَعَ عَنْ قُلُوبِهِمُ**; meaning, **كُشِفَ**; [الفرقع, or the like, being understood;] but the common reading is **فَرَقَعَ**, q. v. (TA.)

الفَرَقَعَةُ The **إِسْتِ** [here app. meaning anus (see 1)]; (Lth, IAar, K;) of the dial. of El-Yemen: (O:) also called **الفَرَقَعَةُ**. (TA.)

فرك

1. **فَرَكٌ**, as expl. by Lth, signifies (O, TA) primarily (TA) One's rubbing, or rubbing and pressing, a thing [with the hand] so that its integument becomes stripped off (O, TA) from its kernel; as, for instance, a [shelled] walnut. (TA.) One says, **فَرَكَ السَّنْبِلَ**, (S, O, Mshb, K,) aor. **فَرَكٌ**, inf. n. **فَرَكٌ**, (S, Mshb,) He rubbed, or rubbed and pressed, the ears of corn (K, TA) with his hand [so that the kernels became divested of their husks]. (S, O, Mshb, TA.) And **فَرَكَ الثَّوْبَ** (S, O, Mshb, K) He rubbed, or rubbed and pressed, the garment (K, TA) with his hand [to remove a soil]. (S, O, Mshb, TA.) And **فَرَكَ المَبْنَى مِنَ الثَّوْبِ** (Mgh, O, Mshb,) aor. and inf. n. as above, (Mgh,) He rubbed, (Mshb,) or rubbed and pressed, (Mgh,)

with his hand, the [dry soil of] sperma, so that it crumbled, and came off from the garment; (Mgh, Mshb;) like **حَتَّه**: and in like manner **الطِّينَ** [i. e. the dry mud]. (Mshb.) [And **فَرَكَ القَمِيْلَةَ** He rubbed, or rubbed and pressed, the louse, between his finger and thumb, or otherwise, to kill it. (See the pass. part. n., below.)] — **فَرَكَتْ زَوْجَهَا**, and **فَرَكَهَا زَوْجَهَا**, aor. **فَرَكٌ**; (S, O, K;) and **فَرَكْتُهُ**, and **فَرَكَهَا**, aor. **فَرَكٌ**, but this form of the verb is extr.; (K;) inf. n. **فَرَكٌ** (S, O, K) and **فَرَكٌ** and **فَرُوكٌ**; (K;) She hated her husband, and her husband hated her; (S, O;) or she hated her husband vehemently, and her husband hated her vehemently: (K:) the verb has not been heard otherwise than as relating to the husband and wife: (S, O:) Lh has mentioned **فَرَكْتُهُ**, aor. **تَفَرَّكُهُ**; but it is not well known: (TA:) all of the nouns mentioned above as inf. ns. signify [hatred, or] vehement hatred, in a general sense, as also **فَرَكَانٌ**, (K, TA,) which is [app. a simple subst.] mentioned on the authority of Seer, and also mentioned as with two kesrehs and the teshdeed [i. e. **فَرَكَانٌ**]: (TA:) or all relate peculiarly to the hatred of the husband and wife; (K, TA;) i. e., to the man's hating his wife; or to her hating him, which is the better known: it is said in a trad. of Ibn-Mes'ood, **إِنَّ الحُبَّ مِنَ اللَّهِ وَالغِرْكَ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ**, and hatred of the husband is from the Devil]: A'Obeyd says that **الغِرْكَ** signifies the woman's hating her husband; that it relates peculiarly to the wife and the husband, and that it had not been heard by him as used in relation to any but them two: and IAar says that the sons of a man by a wife who hates him, which sons are termed **أَوْلَادُ الغِرْكَ**, possess generosity, because the sons thus called are most like to their fathers, and do not resemble her: and when the husband hates the wife, one says **صَلَفَهَا** [i. e. **صَلَفَهَا** or **صَلَفَهَا**] and **فَرَكَتْ** [i. e. **صَلَفَتْ عِنْدَهُ**]. (TA.) — **فَرَكْتُ**, (S, O, K,) The ear had a flaccidity in its **أَصْلُ** [or base, meaning the part surrounding the entrance of the meatus auditorius]. (S,* O,* K.)

2. **تَفَرِيكٌ** [inf. n. of **فَرَكٌ**] The causing to be hated, or much hated. (O.)

3. **مَفَارِكَةٌ**, (AZ, O, K, TA,) inf. n. **فَارِكَةٌ**, (TA,) i. q. **تَارِكَةٌ** [i. e. He left, forsook, or abandoned, him; or he did so being left &c. by him]; (AZ, O, K, TA;) namely, his companion; (AZ, O;) said by IF to be formed by substitution [of ف for ت]: (O, TA:) expl. in the A as meaning **فَارَقَهُ** [which is syn. with **تَارِكَهُ**]. (TA.)

4. **اِفْرَكَ السَّنْبِلَ** The ears of corn became **فَرِيكٌ**, i. e. in the state in which they were fit to be rubbed, or rubbed and pressed, with the hand [so as to divest the kernels of their husks], and then to be eaten: (S, O:) and **اِفْرَكَ الزَّرْعُ**, (TA,) and **الحَبُّ**, (K,) The seed-produce, and the grain, attained to the state in which it was fit to be rubbed, or rubbed and pressed, (K, TA,) with the