TA :) pl. أُوافكُ [contr. to rule, as though the


أفُفيك One who is turned from his judgment, or opinion, by deceit, or guile; as also $\downarrow$.مَأُفوكُ. (K.) - Lacking strength or power or ability, and having little prudence and artifice. (Lth, K.) $=$


إِفْ severé, or distressing, calamity. (Ibn-Abbád.)
 as also $\downarrow$, أَفُوكُ of the first [and last] with 5 : but the second is both masc. and fem.: (Msb:) the pl. of the second is افك with damm [i. e. ${ }^{\text {lioit, }}$, accord. to the rule of the $\mathbf{K}$, but the TA seems to indicate
 (K.)

كَأُوْو [Changed in his, or its, manner of being, or state: turned away, or back, from a thing:
 in his intellect ( $\mathrm{AZ}, \mathbf{S}, \mathbf{K}$ ) and judgment or opinion; as also مأْفُنْ : (AZ, S:) accord. to A'Obeyd, (or AA, as in one copy of the $\mathbf{S}$,) a man who does not attain, or obtain, good, or prosperity. (S.) _ Also, (K,) fem. with $\overline{\mathrm{o}},(\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{K}$, ) $\ddagger$ A place, (K,) or land, ( upon, and having no vegetation, or herbage. ( S , Z, K.)
 occurring in the Kur, [the former in ix. 71 and lxix. 9, and the latter in liii. 54,] The cities overthronn, or subverted, by God, upon the people of Lot. (S. K.) - The former also signifies The winds that turn over [the surface of] the earth, or ground: ( K :) or the winds that blon from different quarters: it is said (by the Arabs, S.) that when these winds blow much, the earth (i.e. its seed-produce, TA) thrives, or yields increase. (S., K, TA.)

1. أَلَ (T, S, Msb, K,) said of a thing, (M8b,) or of the moon, ( T, ) and ${ }^{-1}{ }^{-1}$, said of the sun, ( $\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{S}, \mathrm{M}$ ) and of the stars, ( M ) aor. and s , ,
 Mab,) It was, or became, absent, or hidden, or

 Such a one became absent, or went áway, from the country, or torm. (M@b.)
 [i. e. that has entered its second year]; (As, ElFárábee, $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{M}, \mathrm{M} \underset{\mathrm{B}}{ } \mathrm{b}, \mathrm{K} ;$ ) and the like; ( $\mathbf{S} ;$ ) or, and also such as is above this [in age]; (ElFárábee, $\mathbf{M}, \mathbf{M s b}, \mathbf{K}$;) or, and also such as is termed إْنُ لَبُونٍ [i. e. that has entered the third
year]; beyond which it is not so called: (As,
TA:) or that is seven months old, or eight: (As, Mṣ:) or a youthful camel: (AZ, Mgb:) and also (M, K) a young weaned camel; syn. فَ فَ : (T, M, Mş, K :) fem. with $\mathbf{0}$ : (As, Ṣ:) pl. (T, Ṣ, M, K ) and ( $\mathrm{Sb}, \mathbf{S}, \mathbf{M}, \mathbf{K}$, ) which latter they liken to [In my copy of the Msb, the pl. is said to be إفالة: and it is also there said, on the authority of IF, that افالة signifies the young ones of sheep.] It is said in a prov., إنَّهَا التَرْمر مِنْ الأِكِيلِ [The stallion-camel is only that which has increased in growth from the young one in its second year, \&c.]; i. e. what is great has begun small. (TA.)
j and to any star: (TA:) fem. with $\mathrm{o}:$ (T, TA:) pl. آفلُونَ (Kur vi. 76 [the rational form of the pl. being there used because it is applied to stars as being likened to gods]) and أُقولْ and (TA.)

## الهd



افبون
, صَعْنُوقُ , أْيُونُ, but this is of a very extr. measure ; or, as some write it, أُمْرُ
 copies of the K, art. ; from the Greek öntov, either immediately or through the Persian أَيْيُن ; meaning Opium:] the milk [or juice] of the black Egyptian [or poppy, or papaver somniferum]; ( $\mathbf{K}$;) or the
 black Egyptian; (TA;) or the expressed juice of the black Egyptian 1 sun: cold and dry in the fourth degree: (IbnSeenà, or Avicenna, i. 133 :) beneficial for hot tumours, especially in the eye; torporific (to the intellect, TA): in a small quantity, beneficial, and soporific: in a large quantity, a poison: ( $\mathbf{K}$ :) [the lexicographers regard the word as Arabic:] some, among whom is the author of the $\underset{Y}{\boldsymbol{K}}$, hold that it belongs to art. فين : others, that it belongs to art. الن. (TA.)
انـموان

أُقْتُوْانْ : see art.

## القط

 made it (namely food) with il, q. v. infrà. (S, K.) - Also, (aor. and inf. n. as above, TA,) He fed him with أَقط: (A'Obeyd, K:) like لَبْ from تَبْر, and from verb in this sense as used without its being made transitive. (TA.) - [أقَط in the CK is a mistake

4. آَقَ, (Lh, K, [in the CK, incorrectly, of the measure $\overline{\text { Ci }}$, agreeably with a common rule, applying to anything, (Lh, TA,) He had
much أَأُط ; his becamo much, or abundant. (Lh, K.)
8. التُتعط [written with the disjunctive alif إيتَعَط] [ He made, or prepared, أُقط: (S :) strangely omitted in the O and in the $\mathbf{K}$. (TA.)

> أقط (Fr, Az, S, Msb, K إقط (Fr, O, K)
 last sometimes occurring in poetry, and formed from the first, by transferring the vowel of the to the preceding letter, ( $\mathbf{S}$, ) or a contraction of the second, accord. to a common usage of [the tribe of] Temeem in the cases of words of this
 all which the first is the most chaste, and the last is strange, (TA,) [A preparation of dried curd;] a preparation of, or thing made from, milh (Az, Ms $\mathrm{b}, \mathrm{K}$ ) of sheep or goats, (K,) which has been churned, and of which the butter has been taken, ( $\mathrm{Az}, \mathrm{Msb}, \mathrm{K}$, ) cooked, and then left until it becomes concrete: ( $\mathrm{Az}, \mathrm{Msb}$ :) or made from the milh of camels, in particular: (IAqr:) or milh which is dried, and has become hard, like stone; with which one cooks; repeatedly mentioned in trads.: (TA:) or a thing made from milk; being a hind of cheese : (Har p. 587:) pl. أقطَانُ. (K.)

مَأُوطا Food made with أُقطا.

## 1


 of which it is a dial. var.; ( $\mathbf{S}$;) but it is not so chaste as the latter, and by some is disallowed. (TA.)


 which are irreg. in relation to their sing., (TA,) signifying (i. e. the pls.) Thongs, or straps, by which the تَرَيرس is bound to the tmo side-boards of a horse's saddle. (K.) [See also وركَار.]

أُكِيذ Firm ; (K, TA ;) applied to a covenant, or compact. (TA.)

## اكر

1. أُؤ, sor. =, inf. n. He tilled the ground; ploughed it up for sowing. (Meb.) He dug the ground. (TA.) - He cut, or dug, a river, or canal, or rivulet. (Msb.) _And Ás,
 ( K ;) He dug a hollow, or cavity, in the ground, for water to collect therein and to be baled out therefrom clear : (K, TA :) or fies he dug hollons, or cavities, in the ground. (S.)
 made a contract, or bargain, with him to till and son and cultivate land for a share of its produce; syn. of the inf. n. مُمَاَيرَة. (S, K, TA.) The doing of this is forbiddon. (TA.)
