

tions are mentioned in the TA; but they are too far-fetched to deserve notice:] such the Arabs [in their proper language] called **وَارِش**. (ISK, §, O, Mṣb.)

طَفَّل *One who sells طَفْل* [or fullers' earth]. (TA.)

طَفِيلِي: see **طَفِيلِي**.

[**طَافِلَةٌ**, which Golius explains as meaning "i. q. **فَائِدَةٌ** et **خَيْرٌ**, utilitas, bonum," referring to the KL as his authority, is evidently a mistake for **طَائِلٌ**, expl. as meaning **فَائِدَةٌ** and **خَيْرٌ** in my copy of the KL, which does not mention **طَافِلَةٌ** in any sense.]

أَطْفَلٌ [More, or most, like to the **طَفِيلِي**: and hence, *more*, and *most*, intrusive, uninvited]. **أَطْفَلٌ** [More intrusive, uninvited, than night upon day], and **مِنْ شَيْبٍ عَلَى شَيْبٍ** [than hoariness upon youthfulness], and **مِنْ ذَهَابٍ** [than flies], are proverbs. (Meyd.)

مُطْفَلٌ, (A'Obeyd, §, O, Mṣb, K,) and **مُطْفَلَةٌ** also, (TA,) applied to a female, of human beings and of wild animals, (K, TA,) and of camels, (A'Obeyd, TA,) i. q. **ذَاتٌ طِفْلٍ** [Having a young one, or youngling, &c.], (A'Obeyd, K, TA,) with her: (A'Obeyd, TA:) or applied to a she-gazelle and camel, (§, O,) or to any female, (Mṣb,) that has recently brought forth: (§, O, Mṣb:*) pl. **مُطَافِلٌ** and **مُطَافِيلٌ**. (A'Obeyd, §, O, K.) [See also **عَائِدٌ**, in art. **عَوَدٌ**.] **سَارَتْ قُرَيْشٌ بِالْعَوْدِ الْمُطَافِيلِ** [i. e. *Kureysh journeyed with the camels that had recently brought forth having with them their young ones*, occurring in a trad., means, *with their collective company, their old and their young*. (TA.) [See, again, **عَائِدٌ**.] — [It is also said by Freytag to be applied in the Deewán of the Hudhalees to clouds followed by small ones.] — And **لَيْلَةٌ مُطْفَلٌ** means *A night that kills the young ones by its cold*. (K, TA.)

طلى and طفو

1. **يَطْفُو**, (§, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) aor. **طَفَا فَوْقَ الْمَاءِ**, (§, Mgh, Mṣb,) inf. n. **طُفُوٌ** (§, Mgh, Mṣb, K) and **طَفُوٌ**, (§, Mṣb, K,) *It (a thing, §, Mgh, Mṣb) floated upon the water, (§, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) and did not sink.* (§, Mṣb.) — [Hence,] one says, **الظُّعُنُ تَطْفُو وَتَرْسُبُ فِي السَّرَابِ** + [The women's camel-vehicles appear, as though floating, and disappear, as though sinking, in the mirage]. (TA.) — And **طَفَّتِ الْخَوْصَةُ فَوْقَ الشَّجَرِ** † [The leaf of the date-palm, or of the Theban palm, &c.,] appeared [above the trees]. (K, TA.) — And **طَفَا** said of a bull, (K,) or of a wild bull, (TA,) † *He mounted upon the hills* (K, TA) and upon the sands. (TA. [In the CK, **عَلَى الْأَكْثَرِ** is erroneously put for **عَلَى الْأَكْثَرِ**.]) — And **طَفَوْتُ فَوْقَهُ** † *I leaped upon it.* (TA.) The saying

عَبْدٌ إِذَا مَا رَسَبَ الْقَوْمُ طَفَا

is expl. by IAgr as meaning [A slave] who, when the people are grave, leaps by reason of his ignorance. (TA.) — And **طَفَا الْمَاءُ** [not a mistranscription for **طَفَا**] † *The water rose, or became high.* (TA voce **طُوفَانٌ**, q. v.) — And **طَفَا** said of a gazelle, † *He ran vehemently.* (K.) One says of a gazelle, **مَرَّ يَطْفُو**, meaning † *He passed by, or along, or away, going lightly, or briskly, upon the ground, and running vehemently.* (§, TA.) — And, said of a man, (K, TA,) by way of comparison [to a floating fish], (TA,) † *He died.* (K, TA.) — And † *He (i. e. a man) entered into [or upon] an affair:* (K, TA:) [or,] accord. to the "Nawádir," one says, **طَفَا لِي الْأَرْضُ** *he entered into the earth, either* **وَأَغْلَا** [app. as meaning *penetrating, and becoming concealed*], or **رَأَسَا** [app. as meaning *becoming firmly fixed therein*]. (TA.) — [طَفَا is made trans. by means of ب: see an ex. voce **أَرَسَبَ**.]

4. **اطْفَى** *He kept continually, or constantly, to the eating of fish found floating upon the water.* (TA.)

طُنْفَى: see **طُنْفِيَّةٌ**.

طُنْفُوَةٌ, (K,) thus it should app. be accord. to the K, but in copies of the M, † **طُنْفُوَةٌ**, with damm, (TA,) *A thin, or slender, plant.* (K.)

طُنْفُوَةٌ: see what next precedes: — and see also the paragraph next following.

طُنْفِيَّةٌ *The leaf of the مَثَلٌ [or Theban palm];* (§, Mgh, Mṣb, K;) and so † **طُنْفُوَةٌ**: (Aṣ, TA:) pl. † **طُنْفَى** (§, TA) or [rather this is a coll. gen. n., and the pl. properly so termed is] **طُنْفَى**, (Mṣb,) which is [also] pl. of **طُنْفُوَةٌ**. (Aṣ, TA.) [Accord. to Forskál (Flora Ægypt. Arab., p. cxxvi.), the Theban palm itself, which he terms "borassus flabelliformis," is called **طُنْفَى**, as well as **دَوْرٌ**.] — And [hence] **الطُنْفِيَّةُ**, (K,) or **ذُو الطُنْفِيَّتَيْنِ**, (§, Mgh, Mṣb, TA,) is the name of † *A serpent* (§, Mgh, Mṣb, K) of a fowl, or malignant, sort, (K,) *having upon its back two lines, or stripes,* (§, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) *which are black,* (§, Mgh, Mṣb,) *resembling two leaves such as are termed* **طُنْفِيَّتَانِ**: (§, Mgh, Mṣb, K:) and sometimes it is termed **طُنْفِيَّةٌ**, meaning **ذَاتٌ طُنْفِيَّةٌ**: and **الطُنْفَى** is used as the pl., meaning **ذَوَاتُ الطُنْفَى**. (§)

— And [hence] **الطُنْفِيَّةُ**, (K,) or **ذُو الطُنْفِيَّتَيْنِ**, (§, Mgh, Mṣb, TA,) is the name of † *A serpent* (§, Mgh, Mṣb, K) of a fowl, or malignant, sort, (K,) *having upon its back two lines, or stripes,* (§, Mgh, Mṣb, K,) *which are black,* (§, Mgh, Mṣb,) *resembling two leaves such as are termed* **طُنْفِيَّتَانِ**: (§, Mgh, Mṣb, K:) and sometimes it is termed **طُنْفِيَّةٌ**, meaning **ذَاتٌ طُنْفِيَّةٌ**: and **الطُنْفَى** is used as the pl., meaning **ذَوَاتُ الطُنْفَى**. (§)

طُفَاوَةٌ *The floating froth or scum* (K, TA) and *grease* (TA) *of the cooking-pot.* (K, TA.) — And *A halo around the sun,* (§, K,) and also *around the moon* [like **هَالَةٌ**]: (K:) the former accord. to Fr, and the latter accord. to AHát. (TA.) — And one says, **أَصْبْنَا طُفَاوَةً مِنَ الرَّبِيعِ** meaning **شَيْئًا مِنْهُ** [i. e. *We obtained somewhat of the herbage, or perhaps of the rain, of the season called ربيع*]. (§, TA.)

سَمَكَ طَافِي *Fish floating upon the surface of the water, having died therein.* (Mgh, Mṣb, TA.)

— [Hence,] **فَرَسٌ طَافٍ** † *A horse elevating his head.* (TA.) — **كَانَ عَيْنَهُ عَيْنَةً طَافِيَةً** [As though his eye were a floating grape], in a trad. respecting Ed-Dejjál, is expl. by Th as meaning his eye's being prominent and conspicuous. (TA.)

طق

B. Q. 1. **طَقَطَقَ** [He caused a thing to make a sound such as is termed **طَقَطَقَةٌ**]. (K voce **كَرْبٌ**.)

طَقَ a word imitative of a sound; and sometimes they said † **طَقَطَقَةٌ**: (IDrd, O, TA:) or the former is a word imitative of The sound of stones; and † the latter is its noun: (K:) one says, **سَمِعْتُ طَقَطَقَةَ الْحِجَارَةِ** *I heard [the sound of] the falling of the stones, one upon another, when they rolled down from a mountain:* (IDrd, O:) or **طَقَ** is a word imitative of the sound of the stone and of the solid hoof; and † **طَقَطَقَةٌ** signifies the action thereof: (M, TA:) or this latter is a word imitative of the sound of the successive falling of stones, one upon another: (IDrd, O:) or this word signifies the sound of the legs of horses upon the hard ground; (IAgr, TA;) [or] sometimes it signifies also the sound of the solid hoofs upon the ground; (IDrd, O;) or the sounds of the hoofs of horses or similar beasts [with quick reiteration]; like **دَقْدَقَةٌ**; and sometimes they said † **حَبَطَطَقَطَقَ**, of which El-Mázinec cites an ex.; (§, O;) but [J says] I have not seen this except in his book: (§:) another ex. of it, however, is cited by Lth. (TA.)

طَقَّ *The sound of a frog leaping from the margin of a river or rivulet.* (M, K.) One says, **لَا يُسَاوِي طَقَّ** [It is not, or will not be, equal to the sound of a frog &c.]. (M.)

طَقَطَقَةٌ: see **طَقَّ**, in four places. — In the language of the common people, it means *Lightness, or promptness, in speech.* (TA.) — And † *The death that results from the jinn's piercing or thrusting* [i. e. from the **طَاعُونِ**]. (TA.)

مُطَقَطَقٌ and **طَقَطَقٌ** in the language of the common people, *Light in person; and light, or prompt, in speech.* (TA.)

مُطَقَطَقٌ: see what next precedes.

حَبَطَطَقَطَقَ: see **طَقَّ**.

طل

1. **طَلَّتِ السَّمَاءُ الْأَرْضَ**, [aor. **طَلَّ**,] inf. n. **طَلٌّ**, *The sky rained small rain upon the earth, or land.* (MA.) And **طَلَّتِ الْأَرْضُ**, (§, O, K,) inf. n. as above, (TA,) [meaning, as is implied in the § and O, *The earth, or land, was rained upon by the weakest of rain; or was rained upon, or bedewed, by the طَلٌّ*, q. v.; or] *the طَلٌّ descended upon the earth, or land:* (K:) and **طَلَّهَا التَّدْيُ** [The rain, or dew, moistened it]: (§, O, TA:) and **طَلَّتْ**, with fet-ḥ, signifies [accord. to some] *It became*