

expl. by Hammád Er-Ráwiyeh, in the following verse of Ibn-Muḩbil, describing rain, (T,) or a cloud: (TA:)

- تَأْمَلْ حَلِيلِي هَلْ تَرَى ضَوْءَ بَارِقِ
- يَمَانٍ مَرَّتَهُ رِيحٌ نَجِدِ فَفَسَّرَا

[Look attentively, O my friend; dost thou see the light of a cloud emitting lightning from El-Yemen, from which the wind of Nejd has drawn rain, and which has then continued motionless?]. (T, TA.)

4. افتر: see 2, where three significations are mentioned. — Also, † His (a man's, T, O) eyelids became weak, so that his eyes, or sight, became languishing, or languid, or not sharp, انكسر [see طرف فاطر, below]. (T, O, K.)

5: see 1, latter half.

10. استفر, said of a horse, i. q. استجرم † [i. e. He abstained from covering, so that his seminal fluid collected]: (A, TA:) in the copies of the K, [and in the O,] erroneously, استجر. (TA.)

سفرة A نبيّة (O,) [i. e.] a thing like the سفرة [q. v.] made of palm-leaves, upon which flour, or meal, is sifted. (Ibn-'Abbád, O, K.)

فتر The space between the extremity of the thumb and that of the fore finger (S, O, Mṣb, K) when they are stretched out asunder (S, O, Mṣb, TA) in the usual manner [for measuring]: (Mṣb:) pl. أفتار. (TA.)

فتر: see فتره. — الفتر expl. in the K as signifying “the muscles,” and also as signifying “a certain well-known measure, or quantity, of wheat,” is a mistake for الفار, mentioned in both of these senses in art. فار in the TṢ [and in the O]. (TA. [See art. فار.]

فتره Languor, or remissness; and weakness, feebleness, or faintness; (S, O;) an affection like a weakness, feebleness, or faintness: (T:) and فتر also signifies weakness, feebleness, or faintness. (M, K.) One says, أجد في نفسي فتره I experience in myself an affection like a weakness, &c. (T.) — An interval of time [between things: (S and K in art. وتر; &c.)] or between any two prophets, (M, K,) or between two of God's apostles, (S, O, TA,) during which there is a cessation of the apostolic function: (TA:) or a cessation of the mission of apostles, and a state of effacement of the signs of their religion: so in the Kur v. 22. (Mṣb.) — See also what next follows.

فتر and فتره A certain fish, (O, K,) speckled, and having upon it a blackness, (O,) such that when a man treads upon it, he is affected with a languor (in some copies of the K a tremour) in his legs, (O, K,) so that he becomes drowned, thus described by Ibn-'Abbád, (O,) or so that he sweats: (thus in copies of the K:) it is the رعادة [or torpedo], found in the Nile of Egypt. (TA.)

فتر [A languor which is the] beginning of intoxication. (AHn, M, K.)

الفتور The soft and rising parts of the frogs of horses' hoofs. (Ibn-'Abbád, O.)

فاتر (T, M, O, K,) and فاتور (M, K,) Water between hot and cold; lukewarm; tepid; (T, O;) water ceasing to be hot. (M, K.) — طرف فاطر † An eye, or, eyes, in which is a weakness that is deemed beautiful; (B, TA;) [i. e., languishing,] in which is languish, or languidness; (T;) not having a sharp look; (T, M, K;) or not sharp. (S, O.) [See 4.] — مشى فاطر A weak walking. (O.)

فاتور: see the next preceding paragraph.

دقتر q. تفتتر (O, K,) in the dial. of the Benoo-Asad: (Fr, O, TA:) mentioned in this art. by Sgh [in the O]. (TA.)

مقتر (so accord. to the O,) or مقتر (so in the L,) Beverage which renders languid the drinker; (O, L, TA;) or which heats the body, and occasions in it a languor, or laxity of the joints, and weakness: such beverage is prohibited. (L, TA.)

فتش

1. فتش الشيء (S, O, Mṣb,) aor. - , (Mṣb,) inf. n. فتش; (S, O, Mṣb;) and فتشه (S, O, Mṣb,) inf. n. فتيش; (S, O;) both signify the same; (S, O, Mṣb;) He examined, looked into, scrutinized, or investigated, the thing; but the latter verb is that which is commonly used. (Mṣb.) And فتش عنه, and فتش, He inquired respecting it, and searched to the utmost after it. (Mṣb.) فتش and فتيش signify The seeking with inquiry or examination or scrutiny or investigation. (Lth, IF, A, O, K.) You say, ولا فتش Seek thou with inquiry &c., and be not thou lax, or remiss. (A, TA.)

2: see above, in four places.

3. فاتشه, inf. n. مفاشمة, [He inquired of him, or examined him, diligently.] (Sh, TA in art. نور.)

[فتاش One who examines things, looks into them, scrutinizes them, or investigates them, much, or diligently; who inquires much, or diligently, and searches to the utmost; who seeks much, or diligently, with inquiry, examination, scrutiny, or investigation.]

فتق

1. فتقه (S, O, Mṣb, K,) aor. - and - , [the former of which is the more common,] (Mṣb, TA,) inf. n. فتق, (S, O, Mṣb,) He slit it, rent it, rent it asunder or open, or divided it lengthwise: (S, O, K:) disjoined it, or disunited it: (TA:) or undid the sewing of it, unsewed it, or unstitched it: (Mṣb:) contr. of رتقه: (O, TA:) and فتقه (S, O, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. تفتيق, (S, O,) is like it in signification, (S, O, Mṣb, K,) but means he did so much, or many times. (Mṣb.) It is said of the heavens and the earth, in the Kur [xxi. 31], كاتنا رتقا فتقناهما [expl. in art. رتق]. (O, TA.) — And (hence, TA) الفتق signifies † The effecting

of disunion and dissension among the community (T, S, O, K, TA) of the Muslims, (T, TA,) and the befalling of war (S, O, K, TA) among them, (S, O,) after verbal agreement respecting war on the frontier, or some other thing, (T, TA,) with the occurring of wounds and bloodsheddings. (TA.)

One says, فتق فلان بينهم Such a one effected disunion, &c., between them, or among them. (TK.) — And sometimes it means † The dissolving of a compact, or covenant. (TA.) — فتق العجين He put leaven such as is termed فتاق

[q. v.] into the dough. (Lth, O, K.) — فتق المسك (S, O, TA,) aor. - , (PS, [in the TA in the next following instance - , an evident mis-transcription,]) inf. n. فتق, He drew forth the odour of the musk [or increased its fragrance]

by the admixture of some other thing: (S, O, TA:) and فتق الطيب, and الدهن, he rendered fragrant, and mixed, [or rendered fragrant by mixing,] with aloes-wood &c., the perfume, and the oil. (TA.) — فتقت المرأة, aor. - , (TK,) inf. n. فتق, (S, Mgh, O, K, TK,) The woman was, or became, such as is termed فتقاء; (S, Mgh, O, K;) contr. of رتقت. (TK.) — And فتق العامر, aor. - , inf. n. فتق, † The year was, or became, abundant with herbage. (S, O, K, TA.)

It is related by Abu-l-Jowzâ that the people were afflicted with drought, and complained to 'Aisheh, who directed them to make an aperture towards the sky in the tomb of the Prophet, and they did so, and thereupon it rained so that the herbage grew, and the camels became fat to such a degree that they became swollen, or inflated, in the flanks (تفتقت); whence it [the year] was called عامر الفتق. (O, TA.)

2: see the preceding paragraph, first sentence: — and see also فتق الكلام † He rectified the language; or trimmed it, and removed its faults, or defects: or, as Zj says, he made its meaning clear. (TA.)

4. افتق, said of a man, (TA,) or of a party of men, (O,) He was one, or they were persons, whose beasts were become fat (O, K, TA) so that they became swollen, or inflated, in the flanks (تفتقت) (O, TA) by reason of the abundance of the herbage: (TA:) mentioned by AA. (O, TA.) — Said of the upper limb (قرون) of the sun [app. when a little above the eastern horizon], It reached a rent (فتق) in the clouds, and appeared therefrom. (ISK, S, O, K.) And, said of the moon, It appeared, after concealment, between two black clouds. (IAqr, TA.) — Also, said of a party of men, They had the clouds parted asunder from [over] them. (S, O, K.) — And افتقنا We found, or lighted on, a فتق, i. e. a place upon which rain had not fallen when it had fallen upon what was around it. (S, O, K.) And We had no rain fallen upon our parts of the country when other parts had rain fallen upon them. (TA.) — And افتق † He went forth to a فتق, or an open, and a spacious, place: (O, K, TA:) a verb, in this sense, similar to أصحمر and أفضى. (O, TA.)