

[i. e. One not conceiving during a year, or two years, or some years], and fat: (O, K:) thus having two contr. significations. (K.) And, (K.) accord. to IDrd, (O,) A she-camel having a large hump, and fat; (O, K;) and so though she be not حائل. (O.)

فح

فأثور A [basin such as is termed] فطست; (M, L, K;) thus it means with the vulgar: (L:) or a طست of gold, or of silver: (O:) or the طستخان, (T, K,) or طستخان, (O, and so in some copies of the K,) [i. e. a large circular tray, of brass or other metal, which serves as a table for food, being generally placed upon a stool, the persons who eat sitting on the floor]; (Lth, T, Z, O, K;) thus it means with the vulgar: (Lth, T, Z, O:) or a خوان [or table upon which food is eaten], made of marble, (Lth, T, S, M, O, K,) by the people of Syria, who thus call it, (Lth, T, O,) or of silver, (T, S, M,) and the like, (S,) or of gold: (M, K:) or of any kind accord. to some: (TA:) or a جامر [q. v.] of silver, (T, Nh, TA,) or of gold: (Nh, TA:) [but this seems to be virtually a repetition; for it is said that] فأثور, occurring in a verse of Lebeed, means فغونة [pl. of pauc. of جامر] (T, O) and جامات [which is pl. of جامر accord. to IAqr, or of جامة accord. to IB, who holds جامر to be likewise a pl. of جامة: (T:) فأثور is a word of the people of Syria and El-Jezeereh: (M:) and it signifies (S, O, L) in the dial. of the people of El-Jezeereh, (L,) a مائدة [sometimes meaning table in an absolute sense, but properly one with food upon it]: (S, O, L:) [hence,] one says, فمر على فأثور واحد, (Lth, T, S, M, O, L, TA) i. e. على مائدة واحدة, (S, O, L, TA,) and منزلة واحدة, (S, O, TA,) and بساط واحد, (O, TA, [in both of which the former word is without any vowel-sign to the ب, so that it may be either بساط or بساط,]) or بساط واحد, (TT as from the M,) or as though meaning على بساط واحد, thus expl. by Lth, as said of the people of Syria and El-Jezeereh: (TT as from the T:) [it means, app., They are living upon one kind of fare; upon one footing; upon one level or stratum:] in the copies of the K, [or in the generality of the copies thereof,] الفأثور is expl. as signifying المنزلة and التشاط; but التشاط is a mistake for البساط. (TA. [My MS. copy of the K has the right reading (البساط), without any trace of alteration.]) — Also † The breast, or bosom: (K:) or a wide breast or bosom; applied by a poet to that of a woman; as being likened to the خوان so called. (M.) — And † The disk of the sun (S, O, K) is called its فأثور as being likened to the طست so called. (O.) — And † A [bowl such as is termed] جفنة; (M, K, TA;) thus with [the tribe of] Rabe'ah; (M, TA;) for the like reason. (TA.) — And A [vessel such as is termed] ناجود and باطية (AA, T, O, K) and مضخة; all which words mean the same thing. (AA, O, TA.) —

And, accord. to the R, A [molten piece such as is termed] سبيكة of silver: and some say, a silver إبريق [or ever]. (TA.) — Also A company of men upon the frontier of a hostile country, that go after the enemy, in pursuit. (Ibn-'Abbád, O, K.) — And A spy; syn. جاسوس. (Ibn-'Abbád, O, K.)

فأثور: see the preceding paragraph, former half.

فح

4. افشى He was, or became, tired, (K, TA,) and languid; from running [&c.]. (TA. [But this is for أفشا: see an ex. in a verse cited in art. فشا.])

فج

1. فج, (TA,) [sec. pers. فجمت, aor. يفج,] inf. n. فجع, (S, O, K, TA,) He had the feet wide apart: or, said of a man, he had the knees wide apart: and, said of a beast, or quadruped, he had the hocks wide apart: (TA:) فجع is more ugly than what is termed فجع. (S, O, K.) — See also 7. — فج رجله, (TA,) and ما فج, (S, O, K, TA,) aor. يفج, inf. n. فجع, (S, O, TA,) He opened [or parted] his legs (S, O, K, TA) widely; [i. e. he straddled;] (TA;) and so فجع, (K,) or افج رجله, he parted his legs widely, said of a man and of a beast; (O;) so too فجع [alone], and فجا; (TA;) and one says also فجع [meaning the same], of one walking, (S, K, TA,) and meaning he did thus to make water, (Mgh, TA,) as also فجع, inf. n. فجاج, and فجاجة, both of these verbs said of a man; but فجع signifies he parted his legs very widely; (TA;) and فجاجت is said of a she-camel, (A, O,) فجاج [to be milked]; (A;) and of a sheep or goat (شاة). (O.) [What is a thing that straddles and will not make water?] is an enigma: it is a thing like a couch, having four legs. (A, TA.) الفج in the language of the Arabs is The making an opening, or interval, between two things. (TA.) — And فجمت فجع, (S, O, K,) aor. أفجها, (S, O,) inf. n. فجع, (TA,) I raised the string of the bow [so as to make it distant] from its كبد [q. v.]; (S, O, K;) like فجمتها. (S, O.) — فج الأرض, (so in the O,) or افج الأرض, (so in the K,) He clare the ground, or earth, with the plough, in a manner not approved. (O, K.) — فج said of a horse &c., He purposed, or desired, to run. (TA.) — See also فجاجة.

2. تفجج The making [a thing] to be crude [or not thoroughly cooked]. (KL.) [See فجع.]

3: see 1, in three places.

4. افج: see 1, former half. — Also, (L,) or

أفجت, (S, O, L, K,) He, or she, (i. e. an ostrich) mated. — And, the former, He travelled a road such as is termed فج; (O, L, K;) said of a man; (O;) as also أفج. (L.) — And He, (a man, S, O,) or it, (a thing, Msh,) hastened, went quickly, or was quick; (S, O, Msh, K;) mentioned by IAqr. (S.) — See also 1, near the end.

6: see 1, in three places.

7. انفجت القوس, (A,) inf. n. انفجاج, (O,) The bow had its string distant from its كبد [q. v.]; (A, O;) [and so, app., فجت, for] فجع, in a bow, signifies the state of having the string distant from the كبد thereof. (S, O.)

8: see 4.

فج A wide road between two mountains; (S, A, O, K;) and فجاج signifies the same: (O, K:) or, in a mountain: (AHeyth, TA:) or, in the anterior part of a mountain, wider than a شعب [q. v.]: (TA:) or a depressed road: (Th, TA:) or a conspicuous and wide road: (Msh:) or a far-extending beaten track or road: (AHeyth, TA: [see an ex. in a verse cited voce عمق:]) or, accord. to ISh, [a track] as though it were a road; and sometimes it is a road between two mountains, (L, TA,) or having on either side what is termed a فؤ [a word variously explained], (so in the L,) or between two walls (حائطين), (so in the TA,) and extending to the distance of two days' journey, or three, if a road or not a road; and if a road, abounding with herbage: (L, TA:) pl. [of mult.] فجاج (Th, S, O, Msh) and [of pauc.] أفجة, which is extr. [with respect to analogy], (Th, TA,) and أفج. (Msh.) — See also the next paragraph, in two places.

فج, with kesr, The Syrian بطيخ [i. e. melon or water-melon], (S, A, O, K,) which the Persians call the Indian. (S, A, O.) — And فج, (so in the S and A and K,) or فج, (thus in the O, and by implication in the Msh, [and thus pronounced in the present day,]) signifies Unripe; (S, A, O, Msh, K;) applied to fruit (A, Msh, K) of any kind, (A,) &c.; (Msh;) to anything of melons (بطيخ) and of other fruits; (S, O;) and so فجاجة; (O, K;) but فج and فجاجة are not mentioned by Ed-Deenawaree [i. e. AHn; and the latter (which see below) I think doubtful in the sense expl. above]. (O.)

فج An opening, or intervening space, (O, K, TA,) between two mountains. (TA.)

فجع an inf. n.: (TA:) see 1, first sentence: — and see also 7.

فجع [a pl. of which the sing. is not mentioned] i. q. ثقلاء [Such as are heavy, slow, sluggish, &c.], (IAqr, O, K,) of men. (IAqr, O.)

فجاج: see فج.