

† *The lightning glistened.* (M, K.) And hence the saying, الصَّرْفَةُ نَابُ الدَّهْرِ الَّذِي يَفْتَرُّ عَنْهُ [Es-Sarfeh is the dog-tooth of time, or fortune, which it shows smiling]: for when Es-Sarfeh [which is the Twelfth Mansion of the Moon] rises, [but it should be, when it sets, aurorally, for it so set, in Central Arabia, about the commencement of the era of the Flight, on the 9th of March, O.S.,] the blossoms come forth and the herbage attains its full height. (M, L. [See more in art. صرف.]) — See also فَرُّ. — Also *He snuffed up a thing into his nose.* (M, K.)

R. Q. 1. فَرَفَرَهُ (S, M, K, &c.) inf. n. فَرَفَارٌ (M,) or فَرَفَارٌ (TA,) *He put in a state of motion, commotion, or agitation; shook; or shook about;* (S, M, K;) *it,* (S, K,) or *him.* (M.) One says of a horse, يَفْرِفِرُ الْبِجَامَ فِي فِيهِ *He puts in a state of motion, &c., the bit in his mouth.* (M. [See also an explanation of the verb as intrans., in what follows.]) — *He broke it,* i. e. a thing. (M, K.) — *He cut it.* (K.) — *He clave, split, slit, rent, or tore, it.* (TA.) [Thus] فَرَفَرٌ signifies *He rent, or tore,* [skins such as are termed] زَقَاقُ [pl. of زَقٌّ], and other things; (O, K, TA;) and *slit, or rent, them much.* (TA. [In two copies of the T, instead of الرِّقَاقِ وَغَيْرَهَا, the reading in the O and K and TA, I find رِقَاقٌ وَغَيْرِهِ.]) — [He mangled it.] One says, يَفْرِفِرُ الشَّاةَ *The wolf mangles the sheep, or goat.* (O,* TA.) — And, (O, K, TA,) hence, (O,) inf. n. فَرَفَرَةٌ (TA,) + *He defamed him, and mangled his reputation.* (O, K, TA.) — And + *He discommended it, [as though] mangling it with discommendation:* the verb occurs in this sense in a trad., having for its object الدُّنْيَا [meaning the enjoyments, or good, of the present world]. (TA.) — Also, (inf. n. فَرَفَرَةٌ, TA,) *He called or cried, or called out or cried out, to him.* (M, K.) — فَرَفَرٌ as intrans., *He (a camel) put his body in a state of commotion, or agitation.* (M, K.) — *He (a horse) struck his teeth with the فَأْسُ [q. v.] of his bit, and moved about his head.* (S, O, K.) — *He hastened, or sped, and went with short steps.* (M, O, K.) — *He was light, and unsteady,* (S,* M,* O,* K, TA,) in mind; (TA;) inf. n. فَرَفَرَةٌ. (S, M, O, TA.) — *He hastened, or was hasty, with foolishness, or stupidity.* (IAar, T, TA.) — And *He confounded, or confused, and was profuse, فِي كَلَامِهِ [in his speaking, or talking, or his speech, or talk].* (M, K.) — And [app. *He talked; for*] الفَرَفَرَةُ signifies الكَلَامُ [which is often used as a quasi-inf. n. of كَلَّمَ]. (M.) — فَرَفَرٌ also signifies *He made the kind of vehicle called فَرَفَارٌ.* (T, K.) — And *He kindled [a fire] with [wood of] the species of tree called فَرَفَارٌ.* (T, K.)

فَرُّ: see فَرُّ, in two places.

فَرُّ [The best, or choice, of men &c.]. One says, هُوَ فَرُّ قَوْمِهِ (O,) or فَرُّ الْقَوْمِ (K,) and فَرُّهُمْ (O, K,) *He is of the best, or choice, of his people, or of the people, (O, K,) and of the chief persons*

thereof, (O, K,*) *who show him smiling* (الَّذِينَ الْفَرُّونَ), perhaps better rendered *who withdraw from him so as to render him conspicuous:* (O, K:) or هُوَ فَرُّ قَوْمِهِ *he is the best, or choice, of his people:* (T:) and هَذَا فَرُّ مَالِي (T,) or مَالِهِ (O,) *this is the best, or choice, of my, or his, property, or camels &c.* (T, O.)

أَفْرَةٌ and فَرَفَرَةٌ and فَرَفَرَةٌ The beginning, or first part, of the heat: (T, S, M, O, K:) or they signify, (T, S, M,) or signify also, (O, K,) the vehemence thereof: (S, M, O, K:) but [Az says,] the second and third are in my opinion from أَفْرٌ, the أ being the first radical letter: and Ks states that some change the أ into ع, saying عَفْرَةٌ and عَفْرَةٌ. (T.) مَا زَالَ فُلَانٌ فِي أَفْرَةٍ شَرِّمِنْ فُلَانٍ (T.) is a saying mentioned by Lth, (T, TA,) meaning [Such a one ceased not to be] in a vehement state of evil or mischief [proceeding from such a one]. (TA.) — Also *Confusion and difficulty.* (M, K.) One says, وَقَعَ الْقَوْمُ فِي فَرَفَرَةٍ and أَفْرَةٍ and فَرَفَرَةٍ *The people, or party, fell into confusion and difficulty.* (M.) — See also the next preceding paragraph, in three places.

فَرَّةٌ A smiling: [or rather a manner of smiling:] one says, إِنَّهَا لِحَسَنَةُ الْفَرَّةِ [Verily she is beautiful in respect of the manner of smiling]. (TA.)

فَرَارٌ: see فَرَارٌ.

فَارٌ: see فَارٌ.

فَرِيرٌ and فَرِيرٌ The young one of the ewe, and of the she-goat, (M, K,) and of the cow, (M,) or of the wild cow, (A'Obeyd, T, S, M, O, K,) as also, in this last sense, (O, K,) and in the first and second senses, (K,) فَرَفَرٌ and فَرَفَرٌ (O, K) and فَرَفَرٌ and فَرَفَرٌ: (K:) or they [app. referring to all the foregoing words] signify lambs: (K: [but see what follows:]) the female is termed فَرَارَةٌ: (M:) and فَرَارٌ is pl. also; (T, M, K;) i. e. it is applied to a pl. number as well as to one; (TA;) it is said to be pl. of فَرِيرٌ; (T, S, M, O;) and is of a rare form of pl.; (A'Obeyd, S, O, K;*) and it signifies the small in body of the young ones of the goat-kind; (M;) or فَرِيرٌ, as some say, signifies thus: (TA: [but this I think doubtful:]) this last word is said by IAar to signify the young one of the wild animal, of the gazelle and of the bovine kind and the like; and in one instance he says that it signifies lambs: (M:) and, (T, A,) as Aboo-l-Abbás [i. e. Th] states on the authority of IAar, (T,) فَرَارٌ (T, M) and فَرَارَةٌ (T) and فَرِيرٌ (M) and فَرَفَرٌ and فَرَفَرٌ (T, M) signify the lamb when it is weaned, (T, M,) and has become what is termed جَفْرٌ [q. v.], and obtained plenty of herbage, (M,) and has become fat: (T, M:) accord. to Ibn-Abbád, (O,) the last two signify a lamb (حَمَلٌ, O, TA, in the K, جَمَلٌ, a mistranscription, TA) when it eats, and chews the cud: (O, K: [see also فَرَفَرٌ below:]) and [it is also said that] فَرَارٌ signifies great

[app. as meaning lambs or kids], and one thereof is termed فَرَفَرٌ. (TA.) It is said in a prov.

نَزَّوُ الْفَرَارِ اسْتَجْبَلَ الْفَرَارَا

[The leaping of the wild calf, or with equal propriety the wild cow may be here rendered the kid, excited to lightness the other wild calf, or kid]: (T, S, O, K:) A'Obeyd says, on the authority of El-Mu-ärrij, [and so says Meyd, and the same is implied in the S and O,] that الْفَرَارِ here means the young one of the wild cow: (T:) i. e., when the فرار attains to youthful vigour it takes to leaping, and when another sees it [do so] it leaps in like manner: (T, S, K:) the prov. is used in relation to him of whose companionship one should be cautious; meaning, if thou become his companion thou wilt do as he does: (T, O, K:) some relate it otherwise, saying نَزَّوُ, meaning نَزَّوُ الْفَرَارِ. (O.) [See also a similar prov. in art. سفه, conj. 5.]

فَارٌ: see فَارٌ. It is applied to a woman as meaning *Wont to flee from that which induces doubt, or suspicion, or evil opinion.* (S.) — See also the next preceding paragraph.

فَرِيرٌ: see فَرَارٌ, in four places. — Also The place of the محسنة [thus in a copy of the M (app. محسنة i. e. currycomb, as though meaning the part that is currycombed), in the K of the محسنة (i. e. محسنة, q. v.), and in the O of the محسنة, which last I think to be a mistranscription,] of the مَعْرَفَةُ [or part, or flesh, upon which grows the mane] of the horse: (M, O, K:) or the base (أَصْلُ) of the مَعْرَفَةُ of the horse. (T; and accord. to the TA, mentioned by Sgh, and there said to be tropical.) — And The mouth: (O, K, TA:) mentioned by Z in a manner indicating that it is of the horse or the like. (TA.)

فَارٌ: see فَارٌ.

كَتَيْبَةُ فَرِي [A military force, or troop, &c.,] defeated: (T, O, K:) as also فَرِي. (T.)

فَرَارَةٌ, applied to a woman, i. q. غَرَارَةٌ (O, K, TA,) meaning *Beautiful in the front teeth.* (TA.)

فَرَارٌ: see فَارٌ. — [Hence,] Quicksilver; so called because flowing quickly, and not remaining in a place: thus says Esh-Sherreeshee. (Har p. 139.)

فَرِيرَةٌ, in the dim. form, with teshdeed, [A spinning-top;] a thing with which children play. (TA.)

فَرَارٌ (S, M) and فَرَارٌ (T, S, O, K) and فَرَارٌ (M, O, K) and فَرَارٌ (M, O, K) and فَرَارٌ (M, O, K) and فَرَارٌ (K) are epithets from فَرُّ signifying as expl. in the first sentence of this art.: (S, T, M, O, K:) [the first and second meaning *Fleeing; or turning away or aside, to elude, and fleeing:* the third, fifth, and sixth, *fleeing, &c., much:* and the fourth, *fleeing, &c., very much:*] but فَرُّ is applied to one and to two and to more, and to a female; (S, O;) it has no dual nor pl. [nor fem. form]; (T;) the sing. [and dual] and pl. [and masc. and fem.] are alike; (M;) as it is an inf. n. used as an epithet; (M, O;) and it may be a