

فِرْزَة *A road in, or upon, an [eminence such as is termed] أَكْبَة; as also فِرْزَة.* (Ibn-'Abbád, O, K.) — See also **فِرْزَة**. — Also i. q. **فِرْصَة**, i. e. **نُوبَة** [meaning *A turn; or time at which, or during which, a thing is, or is to be, done, or had, in succession*]. (O, K.)*

فِرْزَة *A piece, or detached portion, (S, O, Mgh, K,) of a thing that is put, or set, apart, away, or aside, or that is removed, or separated; (S, O, K;) as also فِرْزَة: pl. [of pauc.] أَفِرْزَاتُ and [of mult.] فِرْزَاتُ; and فِرْزَة signifies also a portion, or share, that is put aside for the party to whom it pertains, whether one [person] or two. (TA.)*

فِرْز *A slave sound, or healthy, or without defect or blemish: or a free man sound, or healthy, or without defect or blemish, and plump. (Ibn-'Abbád, O, K.)*

فِرْزَاتُ [an arabicized word, from the Pers. **فِرْزَاتُ**, app. as meaning *A fringe, or the like; as the latter word does in Turkish, and probably, sometimes, in Persian*]: accord. to some, it is of the measure **فَعْلَالُ** from **فِرْز** in the first of the senses expl. in this art.; therefore, if so, it is an Arabic word: the pl. is **فِرْزَاتُ**. (TA.) See 1, last sentence.

فِرْزَة *A tongue distinct [in utterance]: (O, K, TA:) and discriminating language. (A,* O, K,* TA.)* — Also *A species of ant, round and black, found in dates: so says Ibráheem El-Harbee, (O and TA in art. عَقْف:) or the progenitor (جَدُّ) of the black ants: that of the red is termed عَقْفَانُ (K): but it has been before said by the author of the K, in art. فِرْز, that فِرْزَة signifies "black ants in which is a redness:" and it may be a mistranscription. (TA.)*

فِرْزَة *A road taking its course in a tract of sand amid sands that are compact and cleaving to the ground, and soft, (O, K,) appearing like an extended natural cleft in the ground: but this is mentioned in the book of Lth in art. فِرْز [as written فِرْزَة]. (O.)*

أَفِرْزُ *Humpbacked; as also أَفِرْزُ and أَفِرْزُ: so says Fr. (TA voce أَعْجُرُ.) [The same meaning is also assigned to أَفِرْزُ, q. v.]*

أَفِرْزِ, of a wall, an arabicized word, (S, Mgh, O, K,) [of unknown origin, like our word "frieze," and the French "frise," &c., said in the TA to be from the Pers. **فِرْزَاتُ**, mentioned above, voce **فِرْزَاتُ**,] *A projecting appertenance or roof or covering (جَنَاحُ نَادِرٍ) thereof; (Mgh;) the طَنْفُ [q. v., app. meaning a projecting coping, or ledge, or cornice,] thereof; (O and K in the present art., and the same and S in art. طَنْفُ;) surrounding the upper part: (Kr, TA voce زَيْفُ;) [it is also expl. as meaning] a hole, or an aperture, in a wall. (KL. [But this is app. a mistake, caused by a misunderstanding of the word طَنْقُ, which is expl. as having this meaning and also as syn. with أَفِرْزِ; and the author of the KL evidently doubted*

its correctness, for he adds, "so we have heard.")

مَفِرْزُ: see what next follows.

مَفِرْزُ and **مَفِرْزُ** *Put, or set, apart, away, or aside; removed; or separated: (Mgh:) divided into parts, or shares. (Mgh.)* — And the former, *Having the back broken; like مَفِرْزُ. (TA in art. فِرْس.)* — **مَفِرْزُ**, (S, O, K,) by some written **مَفِرْزُ**, (TA,) is from **أَفِرْزِ**, the **أَفِرْزِ** of a wall, (S, TA,) and signifies [*A garment, or piece of cloth,] having تَطَارِيفُ [app. meaning a fringe, or fringes; likened to fingers, or the ends of fingers]. (O, K.) [See 1, last sentence.]*

فِرْزَانُ

Q. 2. **تَفِرْزَانُ**, said of a **بَيْدَقُ** [or pawn] in the game of **شَطْرَنْجُ** [or chess], *It became a فِرْزَانُ. (TA.)* [See an ex. voce **دَسْتُ**.]

فِرْزَانُ الشَطْرَنْجِ (K, TA) [*The queen of the game of chess; or, as some say,] what occupies the place of the wezeer to the sultán [in that game]: (TA:) the former of these words is arabicized, from [the Pers.] **فِرْزِينُ**. (O and K in art. فِرْز, and K in the present art.)*

فِرْسُ

1. **فِرْسَة**, aor. -, inf. n. **فِرْسُ**, (S, M, O, Mgh, K, &c.) *He (a lion) broke, or crushed so as to break, its neck; (S, A,* Mgh,* O, K;) i. e., the neck of his فِرْسَة; (S, O, K;) as also فِرْسَة: (S:) this is the primary signification: (S, Mgh, TA:) or he (a beast of prey) seized it, (a thing,) and broke, or crushed so as to break, its neck; as also فِرْسَة: (M:) or he (a lion) broke it; i. e., his فِرْسَة: (Mgh:) and he bruised, or crushed, and broke, it; namely, a thing. (M.)* Accord. to ISk, (S,) you say, **فِرْسُ الذَّبَابِ الشَّاةِ**, (S, TA,) meaning *The wolf seized the sheep, or goat, and broke, or crushed so as to break, its neck: (TA:) accord. to En-Nadr (i. e. ISh), you say, أَكَلَ الذَّبَابُ الشَّاةِ [The wolf ate, or devoured, the sheep, or goat], but not فِرْسَهَا. (S, O, TA.)* — Hence, (S, Mgh, O, Mgh, K;) as also فِرْسَة: (TA:) or the latter, *he (a lion, O, or a wolf, TA) captured it; or made it his prey. (O, K, TA. See also 2 [where a similar but tropical usage of the former verb is mentioned.])* You say, **فِرْسَةُ الأَسَدِ** *The lion killed him or it. (Mgh.)* — **فِرْسُ الذَّبِيحَةِ**, (M, Mgh,) aor. -, (M,) inf. n. as above, (S, M, Mgh,) *He (the slaughterer) broke the bone of the neck of the slaughtered animal before it became cold: (S, Mgh, O:) or broke its neck before its death: (Mgh:) or cut, or severed, its نَخَاعُ [or spinal cord]: or divided its neck: (M, TA:) or slaughtered it so as to reach to the نَخَاعُ: (AO, TA:) the action thus [variously] expl. is forbidden. (S, Mgh, Mgh, TA.)* — **فِرْسَهُ فِرْسَةً قَبِيحَةً** *He struck him [in an abominable manner, app. in the back,]*

so that the part between his hips became depressed and his navel protruded. (M.) — **فِرْسُ**, aor. -, (S, A, O, K,) inf. n. **فِرْسَةٌ** (S, A, O, K*) and **فِرْسَاتُ** (S, K,* in the O **فِرْسَاتُ**) and **فِرْسِيَّةُ** (S,* A, O,* K,*), all of which ns. are mentioned as syn. by Aq, (TA,) [as they are also in the S and K,] and the first and last, in like manner, by IAq, (TA,) [but the first is expressly said to be an inf. n. of **فِرْسُ** in the S and A only, and the second in the S only, and the third (which seems to be rather a simple subst.) in the A only,] *He was, or became, skilled in horsemanship, or in the management of horses, (S, A, O, K, TA,) and in riding them, (O,* K, TA,) and in urging them to run, and in remaining firm upon them: (TA:) or فِرْسَاتُ and فِرْسَةٌ are inf. ns. having no verb: Lh only [says ISd] mentions **فِرْسُ** and **فِرْسُ** as signifying *he became a horseman; and this is extr.: (M, TA:) but [beside what has been cited above, from the S and A and K,] IKt also says that فِرْسُ السَّخِيلِ, inf. n. فِرْسَةٌ and فِرْسِيَّةُ, signifies *he rode horses well; and in like manner فِرْسُ [but not followed by السَّخِيلِ]. (TA.)* — Hence, † *He was, or became, skilled in anything that he endeavoured to do. (TA.)* — **فِرْسُ بِالنَّظَرِ**, (see **فِرْسُ فِي النَّاسِ**, and **بِعَيْنِهِ**, and **بِنَظَرِهِ**, and **فَارِسُ**), aor. -, (Mgh,) inf. n. **فِرْسَاتُ** and **فَارِسَاتُ**, (Aq, IAq, Mgh, TA,) accord. to the citation of the words of Aq and IAq in the L, but this is at variance with the opinion generally held, [which is, that **فَارِسَاتُ** is an inf. n. only of **فَارِسُ**, signifying as expl. above, and that **فَارِسَاتُ** is a subst. from **فَارِسُ**, having no proper verb of which it is an inf. n.,] (TA,) is said of a man [in the same sense as **فَارِسُ**, (q. v.), as will be seen from the explanations of **فَارِسَاتُ** and **فَارِسُ**, below]. (Mgh.) See 5, latter part, in two places. — **فِرْسُ** *He kept continually, or constantly, to the eating of the dates called فِرْسَاتُ. (O, K.)* — And *He pastured upon, or depastured, the plants called فِرْسُ. (O, K.)***

2. **فِرْسُ الغَمَرِ**, (inf. n. **تَفِرْسُ**, TA,) *He (a wild beast) seized often the sheep or goats, or seized many of them, and broke, or crushed so as to break, their necks. (M, TA.)* — **فِرْسَةُ الشَّيْءِ**, (inf. n. as above, TA,) *He exposed to him (namely a wild beast) the thing, [meaning the animal,] that he might seize it, and break, or crush so as to break, its neck: and إِيَّاهُ فِرْسَةً he threw, or cast, it to him, that he might do so to it: (M:) and أَفِرْسُ الرَّجُلِ الأَسَدَ حِمَارَهُ the man left his ass to the lion, that he might break his neck, or kill him, or make him his prey, while he himself should escape. (S, K.)* El-'Ajjáj uses the former verb in relation to the kind of flies called **نَعْرُ**, saying,

• **صَرَبًا إِذَا صَابَ البَايْعِخَ أَحْتَفَرُ**
• **فِي البَاهِرِ دُحْلَانًا يُفِرْسُ النُّعْرُ**

[*A beating which, when it falls upon the tops of heads, digs, in the pates, hollows that afford prey to the blue stinging flies*]; meaning, that these wounds are wide, and enable the **نَعْرُ** to obtain