

slips, or faults, of an assembly, or a company of men sitting together. (T, O, K, TA.) One says, **فَلَتَةٌ** [He died suddenly]. (M.) And **مَاتَ فَلَتَةً** [He died suddenly]. (M.) And **فَلَتَةٌ** That (meaning an affair, or event, S, O) was sudden, or unexpected; (S, M, O, Mṣb, K, TA;) without premeditation, (S, O, Mṣb, K, TA;) and without a wavering in opinion: (S, O, K, TA;) or, as some say, it was [like] a thing hastily and forcibly seized, or snatched: (L, TA;) and, accord. to some, it is derived from **فَلَتَةٌ** in the sense next following. (O, * TA.) — The last night of any of the sacred months, of which night people differ as to whether it be lawful to war therein or not, wherefore the avenger of blood hastens to obtain retaliation: (O, TA;) or the last night of the month; (S, M, O, K, TA;) i. e., of any month: (S, O, K, TA;) or the last day of a month after which is a sacred month; (S, M, O, K, TA;) as the last of Jumáda-l-Ákhireh; because a man might see therein him on whom he would take his blood-revenge, and if he delayed to do so, and the next day arrived, the sacred month commenced, and the opportunity escaped him: (M, TA;) or an hour observed by the Arabs in the Time of Ignorance; namely, the last hour of the last day of Jumáda-l-Ákhireh: they made hostile attacks, or incursions, during this hour, even when the new moon of Rejeb had risen; Rejeb not commencing until sunset: (A'Obeyd, T, TA;) or **لَيْلَةُ فَلَتَةٍ** (or accord. to MF **لَيْلَةُ الْفَلَتَةِ**, TA,) the night by [the deducting of] which the month becomes deficient, and by [the addition of] which it becomes complete; for sometimes some persons see the new moon when others do not see it, and these latter make a hostile attack, or incursion, upon the others; and it is thus called because it is like a thing that has been let loose after having been bound. (M, TA.) — See also **فُلْوَتٌ**.

فَلَتَةٌ:
see the next paragraph.
فَلَتَانٌ:

فَلَتَانٌ i. q. **فَلَتَةٌ**: (M.) [or] it is from **الْتَّفَلَتُ**, (T, S) like **الْإِنْصَلَاتُ** (T, S) from **صَلَّاتُ**: (T:) an epithet signifying *Brisk, lively, or sprightly*, (Lth, T, S, O, K,) and *sharp of spirit*; (Lth, T, S, O;) applied to a man, (Lth, T,) or to a horse, (S, O,) as also **فَلَتَةٌ** and **فَلَتَانٌ** (O,) the last of which is said by Kr to be pl. of **فَلَتَانٌ** signifying *swift, fleet, or quick*; (M;) or all are applied in this latter sense to a horse: (K:) and **فَلَتَةٌ**, applied to a horse, *that leaps, springs, or bounds, with his whole body and limbs*. (K in art. **كَلَتٌ**.) Also, i. e. **فَلَتَانٌ**, *Strong, sturdy, hard, or hardy*; (T, O, K, *;) applied to a man. (T, O.) And *Bold, or daring*; (T, O, K;) applied to a man: (T:) and so **فَلَتَانٌ** applied to a woman. (T, O.) And *Desirous of evil, or mischief*. (M, TA.) And, some say, *Fleshy; having much flesh*. (M.) — Also *A certain bird*, (M, K, TA,) of which they assert that it preys upon birds, (M,) or that preys upon apes, or monkeys, (K, TA,) said by AHát to be the **زَمْعَ**, (TA,) which, accord. to him, is the male

eagle: (TA in art. **زَمْعَ**) it is of a colour inclining to yellow; and sometimes it seizes the lamb, or kid, and the young child: thus in the “Hayát el-Hayawán” &c. (TA.)

فَلَوْتٌ A garment of which the two edges cannot be drawn together, by reason of its smallness; (A'Obeyd, T, S, O, K;) of which the two edges cannot be drawn together in the hand, (M, L,) so that they escape from the hand of the wearer when he wraps himself in the garment: (L:) applied as an epithet to a **بُرْدَةٌ**; as also **فَلَتَةٌ**: (O, L:) or **فَلَوْتٌ** signifies a garment that does not remain fixedly upon its wearer, by reason of its roughness or coarseness, or its smoothness or softness. (IAqr, O.)

فَلَتَةٌ, for which one should not say **مَفْلَتٌ**, as an epithet applied to a camel, *That has got loose*. (ISh, T.)

فُلْجٌ

1. **فَلَجَ**, aor. **لَجَّ**, (S, M, O, L, Mṣb, K,) and **لَجَّ**, (K,) or the latter only [when the verb is trans. as] in **فَلَجَّ الْقَوْمَ**, (TA,) inf. n., **فَلَجَّ**, (S, O, K,) or **فُلْجٌ**, (Mṣb,) or both, and, accord. to Kr, **فَلَجَّ**, but it is said in the L that these two are simple subst.; (TA;) and **أَفْلَجَ**, inf. n., **أَفْلَاجَ**; (K, TA;) the latter verb authorized by AO and Kṭr and others, but omitted by Th in the Fṣ; (TA;) *He succeeded; succeeded in an enterprise or a contest; overcame, conquered, or gained a victory*: (S, O, K, &c. :) or *he attained his object; gained what he sought*. (Mṣb.) One says, [He who comes to the judge by himself will succeed, or overcome, or gain his cause]: a proverb. (S, O.) And **فَلَجَّ** **بِحَجَّةٍ** (S, O,) and **أَفْلَاجَ**, (TA,) *He (a man) succeeded against, or overcame, his adversary*; (S, O, TA;) and *got before him, or got precedence of him*. (TA.) And **فَلَجَّ** **بِحَجَّةٍ**, (Mṣb, TA,) and **فِي حَجَّةٍ**, (TA,) *He established*, (Mṣb,) or *he overcame by and in*, (TA,) *his argument, plea, allegation, or proof*. (Mṣb, TA.) And **فَلَجَّتْ حَجَّةٌ** [*His argument, &c., was successful*]. (A.) And **فَلَجَّ**, and **أَفْلَاجَ**, *His arrow was successful*. (O, TA.) And **فَلَجَّتْ بَقْبَنِي** She (a woman) took away [or captivated] my heart. (A, TA.) — And **فَلَجَّ** **الْقَوْمَ**, in which case only one says **فَلَجَّ** and **يَفْلَجُ**, and **فَلَجَّ** as intrans.: see 1, former half: — and see also **فَلَجَّ**, in two places.

parted, or distributed, the thing between them, or among them. (S, O.) And **فَلَجَّ الشَّيْءَ بَيْنَهُ** *He divided the thing between them two in halves*. (M, L, TA.) And **فَلَجَّتْ أَنْفَهُ**, aor. **لَجَّ**, inf. n., **فَلَجَّ**, *I divided, parted, or distributed, a thousand dirhems by means of the **فُلْجٌ**, a well-known measure of capacity*. (Mṣb.) — And **فَلَجَّتْ** **الشَّيْءَ**, (S, Mṣb, K, *;) aor. in this case and in other cases following **لَجَّ** and **لَجَّ**, (K,) or **لَجَّ** only, (TA,) [but it is implied in the S and O and Mṣb that it is **لَجَّ**,] inf. n., **فَلَجَّ**, (K,) *I split the thing, clave it, or divided it lengthwise*: (S, O;) or *I split the thing, &c., into two halves*: (Mṣb, K;) or **فَلَجَّتْ الشَّيْءَ فِلْجَيْنِ** has this latter meaning. (S, O.) — And **فَلَجَّتْ الْأَرْضَ لِلْتَّرَاعَةِ**, (S, O, K, *;) inf. n., **فَلَحَّتْهَا**, (K,) *I furrowed, or ploughed, the land for sowing*. (S, O, K.) — And **هُوَ يَفْلَجُ الْأَمْرَ** *He looks into, and divides, or distributes, and manages, the thing, or affair*. (L, TA.) — And **فَلَجَّ**, inf. n., **فَلَجَّ**, *He imposed the [tax called] **جِزِيَّة***. (K.) One says, **فَلَجَّ** **الْجِزِيَّةَ عَلَى الْقَوْمِ**, (T, S, Mgh, * O, &c.,) and **فَلَجَّ** **الْقَوْمَ**, (TA,) *He imposed the **جزية** upon the people, or party*; (T, S, Mgh, O, &c.,) *he divided the **جزية** among the people, or party, imposing upon each person his portion*; (Aṣ, Mgh, *;) and **فَلَجَّ**, (A:) [said to be] from **فَلَجَّ**, or **فَلَجَّ**, (Aṣ, Mgh,) or **فَلَجَّ**, (A'Obeyd, S, O;) signifying a certain measure of capacity; because the **جزية** used to be paid in wheat, or corn: (Aṣ, Mgh;) or the verb in this sense is an arabicized word. (Shifā el-Ghaleel.) — **فَلَجَّ**, aor. **لَجَّ**, inf. n., **فَلَجَّةٌ**, *He had what is termed **فَلَجَّ**, meaning [as expl. below, i. e.] width between the teeth, and feet [or legs, and arms], &c.* (Lh, TA.) — **فَلَجَّ**, (Th, S, O, Mṣb, K,) inf. n., **فَلَجَّ**, one of the [few] inf. ns. of the measure **فَلَاجٌ**; (ISd, TA;) and **فَلَجَّ**, aor. **لَجَّ**, mentioned by IKṭt and Es-Sarakusṭee and others; (MF, TA;) but the former alone is mentioned by Th in the Fṣ, and by other celebrated lexicologists; (TA;) [and vulg. **فَلَاجٌ**] *He had the disease termed **الْفَلَاجُ*** [expl. below]. (Th, S, O, Mṣb, K.)

2: see 1, former half: — and see also **فَلَجَّ**, in two places.

3. **فَالْجَهَّ** *He contended with him, trying which of them should succeed, or overcome*. (TA.) Hence one says, (TA,) **أَفَلَجَّكَ أُمُورًا مِنَ السَّعْيِ** *I will contend with thee, trying which of us shall succeed, to accomplish affairs of right*. (A, TA.)

4. **أَفْلَاجَ** as intrans.: see 1, former half, in three places. — **أَفْلَاجَهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ** *God made him to succeed against him; to overcome him, conquer him, or gain the victory over him*: (S, O, K, *;) and **حَاصَمَتْ** *I made him to excel him*. (TA.) — And **حَاصَمَتْ**