app. an inf. n. used as an epithet: it is expl. in the KL by the Pers. word درخشنده.]) One says also . ثَغْرُ رَفَافْ. [app. أَنْفُ Front teeth shining or glistening. (Har p. 314.) _ Applied to a garment, or piece of cloth, (S, O,) and to trees (شَجَر), (S, O,* K,) and other things, (K,) Moistened [app. by dew or the like, so as to be rendered glossy]. (S, O, K.) _ Also, applied to a garment, or piece of cloth, Thin. (O.) = Abundance of herbage, or of the goods, conveniences, or comforts, of life. (O, K.) = The lily. (O, K.) = The roof (Sh, M, O, K) of a [tent such as is called] فُسُطَاط (Sh, O, M.) _ See also رُفْرُف = Boats upon which a river was crossed, زَاتُ الرَّفيف consisting of two or three joined together, for the use of the king. (O, K.)

The thing that is put in the lower part of the helmet. (AA, O. [See also رَفْرَفُ.])

see the next preceding paragraph. _ Also A plant, or herbage, intensely green. (TA in art. ورف.)

يَّنُ: see رُفُرُفُ , first sentence. _ Also A window; or an aperture for the admission of light; syn. رُفيفٌ * (IAar, T, K;) and so ; رُوْشَنّ . (AA, T, O, K.) = Also Coverlets (محابس, Katadeh, T) for beds: (T:) or beds [themselves]: (AO, T, O, K:) or carpets: (AO, T, K:) or green pieces of cloth, or pieces of cloth of a dark, or an ashy, dust-colour, (ثيَابٌ خَضْر), [which may have either of these two meanings,] S, M, O, K,) that are spread, (M,) or of which [see above] are made, (S, O, K,) and which are spread; (K;) n. un. with 5; (S, O, M;) but some make the former a sing.: (O:) pl. رَفَارِفُ : (M:) or it signifies, (T, O,) or signifies also, (K,) the redundant parts of , (T, O, K,) and of beds; (K;) and anything that is redundant and that is folded: (O, K:) or pieces of thin ______ [or silk brocade]: (M, K:) it occurs in the Kur lv. 76: and some say that it there means the meadows, or gardens, (ریاض,) of Paradise: (Fr, T:) or, as some say, pillors: (T:) or it signifies also a pillow : and meadows, or gardens; syn. رياض: (K:) also a carpet: (T:) and sometimes it is applied to any wide garment or piece of cloth. (Bd in lv. 76.) __ Also The ____ [app. as meaning the lowest piece of cloth, or the part of that piece that is folded upon the ground,] of a [tent of the hind called] خباء (Lth, T, S, M, O, K:) and a piece of cloth (خُوقَة) that is served upon the lower part of a [tent of the kind called] فسطاط, (Lth, T, M, K,) and of a سُرَادق, (M, K,) and the like; as also رُفُونُ , of which the pl. is رُفُونُ (M: [in the CK, الفُسطاط is erroneously put for الفُسطاط :]) or the shirt of a tent: (Bd in lv. 76:) and, accord. to IAar, the extremity, edge, or border, of a فُسطًاط. (T.) _ Also The redundant portion of the skirt of a coat of mail: (A'Obeyd, T, O:) or the sides of a coat of mail, (S, K,) and the pendent portions thereof: (S, O, K:) n. un. with of a coat of mail is [The رَفْرُف of a coat of mail is [The , q. v.: or] a piece of mail (زرد) which is

fastened to the helmet, and which the man makes to fall down upon his back. (M, K.) - The pendent branches of the [tree called] أَيْكُة (T, O, K.) Soft, or tender, and drooping trees. (M, K.) And Certain trees, (K,) certain drooping trees, (Aṣ, T, O,) growing in El-Yemen. (Aṣ, T, O, Ķ.) Also, [because pendent,] The [caruncle, in the vulva of a girl or woman, called] بظر [q. v.]. (Lh, M, K.) = And A species of fish (Lth, T, M, O, K) of the sea. (M, K.)

. خَاطِفُ ظلّه The bird called الرَّفْرافُ. (Ibn-Selemeh, S, O, K. [See art. - And sometimes, (S,) The male ostrich: (T, S, M, O, K:) because (S) he flaps his wings (يرفرف بجناحيه) and then runs. (T, S, O.) - Also The ming of an ostrich and of any bird. (M.)

Quick, or swift. (O.)

see 1, [of which it is the act. part. n.,] in the last quarter of the paragraph.

i. q. مَرَقَّ [A place, or time, of eating].

[This art. is wanting in the copies of the L and TA to which I have had access.]

رَفْ؛ , (M, Mgh, K,) aor. - , inf. n. رُفُّ السَّفينَة), (M,) He brought the ship near to the bank of a river; (M, K;) as also ارفاها (S, TA:) or both signify he brought the ship near to the bank of a river and made her still, or motionless: (Mgh:) or the latter, he brought her near to the land; or to the part of the land that was near; or so the former accord. to AZ; (T;) and so the latter: but in the K, is expl. as signifying simply he made, or drem, or brought, near. (TA.) أَرْفَؤُوا اللهِ occurs in a trad. [as meaning They brought the ship near to an island]: and some say for أَرْفَأْتُ ; which latter is the original. (TA.) - [Hence, accord. to ISd in the M, but this I think doubtful,] رَفَأُ الثُوْبُ, (AZ, T, Ṣ, M, Mgh, Mṣb, Ķ,) aor. as above, (AZ, T, Ṣ, Mgh, Msb,) and so the inf. n., (AZ, T, S, Mgh,) He repaired, or mended, [or darned,] the garment, (S, Msb,) where it was rent; (S;) or he closed up what was rent in the garment, drawing the parts together, (M, Mgh, K,) by texture [with the needle, i. e. darning]: (Mgh:) and sometimes it is pronounced without s; (S;) [i. e.,] one says also (رَفَوْتُهُ and] مرَفَوْتُهُ, aor. - , (Msb,) inf. n. ِرَفْیْ . aoṛ. بِ . inf.n رَفَيْتُهُ IAạr, T, Mạb;) and رَفُوْ which is of the dial. of Benoo-Kaab; (Msb;) One says, أُغْتَابَ خُرِقَ وَمَن ٱسْتَغْفَر رَفَأ إِلَا اللهِ إِلَيْ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ who traduces another, behind his back or otherwise, though with truth, rends, and he who begs forgiveness repairs] : (Ṣ, M :) i. e., by الاغْتيَاب he rends his religion, and by الاستغفار he repairs it. (M.) _ And [hence,] رَفَأُ بَيْنَهُمْ He effected a reconciliation, or made peace, between them; (M, (M, K,) like رَفَأُ الرَّجُلُ And رَفَأُ الرَّجُلُ, (M, K,) aor. and inf. n. as above, (M,) He appeased

without ., see art. رفاه,]) stilling his fear, or terror, and treated him with gentleness. (TA.) _ See also 3. _ زُفّا __ is also said to signify [He married; or took a wife]; (TA;) or so 6 [without]. (T.)

. رَفَاهُ and تَرْفِينُهُ and تَرْفِئَةُ and تَرْفِئَةُ عَلَيْهِ (T, S, M, K,) inf. n. (T, S, K,) He said to him, (namely, a man who had had a wife given to him, T, S, M,) بالرفاء رفاً: (T, S, M, K; [see رفاً: below;]) as also , without .. (TA.)

(AZ, T;) مُرَافَأَةً (AZ, T, S, M,) inf. n. رافأه and ارفاه الله, (K, but there without any objective complement,) and أَفَاهُ (TA;) He treated him in an easy and a gentle manner; or abated to him the price, or payment; syn. حاباه; (AZ, T, S, M, ارفاه * [in selling]: (AZ, T, Ṣ:) or البيع (*; K, signifies of [he treated him with gentleness, or blundishment; soothed, coaxed, wheedled, or cajoled, him; &c.]: (IAar, M:) or ارفا is also syn. with دارى; and so is رافاً. (K.)

4. ارفا He, or it, drew near, or approached. (K.) You say, ارفأت السَّفينَة The ship drew near, or approached, (T, TA,) to the land, (T,) or to the part of the land that mas near, or to the bank of a river. (TA.) ارفا الله He inclined to, or towards, him, or it; (Fr, T, K;*) as also ارفي. (Fr, T.) And (K) He had recourse, or he betwok himself, or repaired, to him, or it, for refuge, protection, preservation, concealment, covert, or lodging; (S, M, K;) as also ارفى. (TA in art. ...). He combed, or combed and dressed, his hair. (K,* TA.) = As a trans. v. : sec 1, in two places: __ and see also 3, in two places.

6. ترافؤوا They agreed together; or mere of one mind or opinion: (S, K:) and they aided, or assisted, one another; or leagued together, and ترافؤوا عَلَى الأَمْر And مَا المَّمْر aided one another. (S.) They agreed together to do the thing: (M:) they agreed together, or conspired, to do the thing, their stratagem and their affair being one. (T,

دنا: Close union; coalescence; (ISk, T, S, M, K;) consociation; these being the meanings if the root be with .: (ISk, T:) good consociation: (T:) and composure of disunited circumstances or affairs: (K:) or reparation: (Msb:) and concord, or agreement; (T, S, M;) like مُرَافَاتٌ; [if the root be] without .: (T:) or, if the root be without ,, the meaning is tranquillity; or freedom from disturbance, or agitation. (ISk, T, S.) Such are said to be the meanings in the saying, ([see 2;]) بالرَّفَاءِ وَالْبَنينَ (ISk, T, Ṣ, M, Mṣb, Ḳ; [see i. e. [May it (the marriage) be] with close union, &c., (K, TA,) and increase (TA) [or rather the begetting of sons, not daughters]: or with reparation [of circumstances or condition, and the begetting of sons]. (Msb.) It is said, in a trad., that the Prophet forbade the use of this phrase, disliking it because it was a customary form of congratulation in the Time of Ignorance: (T,* TA:) and some relate that he used to say, in its quieted, or calmed, the man, (M, K, TA, [like stead, بَارِكَ فَيكُ and بَارِكَ فَيكُ [May God