which it has been reaped, (TA,) or of carriage thereof after reaping, (Ṣ, Mgh, K,) to the place in which the grain is trodden out. (Ṣ, Mgh, K, TA.) [See 1, near the beginning.] — (b), or (accord. to different copies of the K,) or each, (TA,) also signifies The storing-up of seed-produce. (K.)

زفاع: see the next preceding paragraph, in two places.

! High, elevated, exalted, lofty, or eminent, in rank, condition, or state; noble, honourable, or glorious; (S, Msb, K, TA;) applied to a man: (S, Mab, TA:) fem. with 5. (TA.) You say, He is high, &c., in أي أي الحسب والقَدْر respect of grounds of pretension to honour, and of rank]. (TA.) And hence the phrase used by letter-writers, الجَنَابُ الرَّفِيعُ [The exalted object of recourse]. (TA.) Hence also the phrase in the Kur [xl. 15], أُفِيعُ الدَّرَجَاتِ +The Exalted in respect of degrees of dignity: (Er-Rághib:) or this means + Great in respect of attributes: or the Exalter of the degrees of dignity of the believers in Paradisc. (Jel.) - Applied to a garment, or piece of cloth, + Fine, fine in texture, delicate, or thin. (Msb.) __ رُفيعُ الصّوتِ __ [High, or loud, in voice]; (K, TA;) applied to a man. (TA.) __ بير رفيع __ : [A pace in which a beast is made to exert itself to the full, or to the utmost, or beyond measure; or in which the utmost possible celerity is elicited : see رفع البعير, in the latter half of the first paragraph: and see also (.نص .K in art) . [مرفوع

رَفَاعَةٌ, [an inf. n., (see 1, last sentence,)] and أَفَاعَةٌ, (ISk, Ṣ, Ķ,) and أَفَاعَةٌ, (Ṣgh, Ķ,) ‡ [Highness, or loudness, or] vehemence, (Ķ, TA,) in the voice, (ISk, Ṣ,) or of the voice. (Ķ.)

and see also : رِفَاعَةٌ see : _ and see also : _ فَعَمُّ in two places.

رَفِيعَةُ † A case which one communicates, or makes known, to the administrator of the law: (Ṣ, TA:) pl. رُفَائِعُ (TA.) You say, أَفَائِعُ إِلَّهُ إِلَيْ عَلَيْهُ رَفِيعَةً (Ṭ A against him, a case to communicate, or make known, &c., or which I have communicated, or made known, &c.]. (TA.)

† One who traces up traditions to the Prophet, or to his Companions; or who communicates them, or makes them known. (TA.) [See رُفَعُ الصَّدِيثُ &c.]

act. part. n. of رَفَعَهُ; Raising; &c. (Msb, عدو is here a mistake for عدو:]) or a pace of a TA.) __ الرَّافع , one of the names of God, meaning camel rising above the [easy and quick rate of

and of his saints by teaching [them]! (TA.) in the Kur lvi. 3, is explained in art. رَافِعَةٌ _ رَافِعَةٌ رَافِعَةٌ رَافِعَةٌ _ . خفض, (Ṣ, TA,) or نفس رافعة: (TA:) see a trad. (commencing with the words ڪُل رَافعَة) in the first paragraph of this art. __ نَافَةٌ رَافِعْ A she-camel [drawing up, or withdrawing, or withholding, her milk; i. e.,] not yielding her milh: (A, TA:) or when she draws up, &c., or refuses to yield, (اذا رفعت),) the biestings in her udder. (As, S, K.) [See also to which it is opposed.] = ! A man going up, or upwards, through the countries, or lands: pl. with ... (TA.) __ t Lightning rising. (Lth, [جَمَاعَةُ رَافِعَةُ for رَافِعَةُ pl. of رَافِعَةً for رَافِعَ ـــ (K, TA.) on their مُرْفُوع People going the pace termed مُرْفُوع أَرْضٌ رَافِعَةُ السَّقْيَا _ (ISk.) وamels or beasts]. + Land difficult of irrigation ; contr. of (.خفض .TA in art. السقيا

[as a subst., or an epithet in which the quality of a subst. predominates,] A hard and elevated tract of land. (ISh, TA voce خَافْضُةُ [which signifies the contr.])

الْوَفَعُ الْمَدِيثِ [Higher, or more clevated &c.: and highest, or most elevated &c.]. أَرْفَعُ للْمَدِيثِ للْمَدِيثِ للسَّرِيثِ السَّرِيثِ السَّرِيثِ السَّرِيثِ السَّرِيثِ السَّرِيثِ السَّرِيثِ إِلَّهُ السَّرِيثِ السَّرَائِيثِ السَّرِيثِ السَاسِ السَّرِيثِ الْسَاسِ السَّرِيثِ السَّرِيثِ السَّرِيثِ السَّرِيثِ السَّرِيثِ السَّرَائِيثِ السَّرَائِيثِ السَّرَائِيثِ السَّرَائِيثِ السَّرَائِ السَّرَائِيثِ السَّرَائِيثِ السَّرَائِيثِ السَّرَائِيثِ السَّرَةِ السَّرَائِيثِ السَّرَائِيثِ السَّرَائِيثِ السَّرَائِيثِ السَّرَائِيثِ السَّرَائِيثِ السَّائِيثِ السَّائِيثِ السَّائِيثِ السَّر

[A place of elevation: and hence, __] A chair, or throne; syn. كُرْسِيُّ of the dial. of El-Yemen. (TA.)

A thing with which one raises, elevates, or takes up. (TA.)

وَفُرْشِ مَرْفُوعَةِ رَفَعُهُ pass. part. n. of مُرْفُوع (S, K,*) in the Kur. [lvi. 32], (S,) means [And beds raised] one upon another: (Fr, S, Bd, K:) or + of high estimation: (Bd:) or throught near to them: (S, K:) or wives elevated upon couches: (Bd:) or + honoured wives. (S, K.) _ حديث A tradition related by a Companion of the Prophet, and ascribed, or attributed, to the Prophet himself, by the mention of him as its author, or of the person, or persons, up to the Prophet, by whom it has been handed down. (Kull p. 152.) = It is also an inf. n.: [see رفع in the latter half of the first paragraph :] and signifies \$ A certain pace of a beast, (S, TA,) of a horse and of a camel; (L;) contr. of موضوع; (S, TA;) and of مَخْفُوضٌ; (A in art. فَغُونُ) it is a run below that termed : (S, TA:) or above that which is termed مُوضُوع, and below that which is termed : (TA: [but probably is here a mistake for عدو :]) or a pace of a

A high mountain. (TA.)

فغ

1. رُفُغُ عَيْشُهُ, [aor. - ,] inf. n. رُفُغُ عَيْشُهُ, His means of subsistence became ample, or abundant. (Ṣ.) [See also رُفُغُ , below.] = [رُفُغُ , aor. - , He made the means of subsistence ample, or abundant. You say,] أَرْفُغُ لَكُمُ الْمُعَاشُ [I will make ample, or abundant, to you the means of subsistence. (TA.) = رُفُغُ المُواةً وَ رَفُغُ المُواةً وَ المُواةً وَ رَفُغُ المُواةً وَ رَفُغُ المُواةً وَ رَفُعُ المُواةً وَ إِلَيْ وَالْمُواةً وَ المُواةً وَ المُواةً وَ المُواةً وَ المُؤْلِقُ وَ المُواةً وَ المُواةً وَ المُؤْلِقُ وَ المُواةً وَ المُواةً وَ المُؤْلِقُ لَعُمْ المُواةً وَ المُؤْلُقُونُ المُواةً وَ المُواةً وَ المُؤْلِقُونُ المُؤْلِقُ وَ المُؤْلِقُ وَ المُؤْلِقُ وَ المُؤْلِقُ لَعُلِقًا لَهُ وَالْمُؤْلُقُ لَاكُمُ المُؤْلِقُ لَعَمْ المُؤْلِقُ لَالِقُونُ لَعْلَعُونُ المُؤْلِقُ لَعَلَيْمُ لَعَلَيْمُ لَعَلَعُ المُؤْلِقُ لَعَلَيْمُ اللّهُ وَ المُؤْلِقُ لَعَلَيْمُ لَعَلَيْمُ المُؤْلِقُ لَعَلَيْمُ لَعَلَيْمُ لَعَلَقُونُ المُؤْلِقُ لَعَلَيْمُ لَعَلَيْمُ لَعَلَيْمُ لَعَلَيْمُ لَعَلَيْمُ لَعَلَيْمُ لَعَلِقُونُ المُؤْلِقُ لَعَلَيْمُ لَعَلَيْمُ لَعَلَيْمُ لَعِلَمُ لَعِيمُ لِعَلَيْمُ لَعِلَمُ لَعِلَمُ لَعَلَيْمُ لَعِلَمُ لَعِلَمُ لَعِلَمُ لَعِلَمُ لِعِلْمُ لَعِلَمُ لَعِلَمُ لَعِلَمُ لِعَلَمُ لَعِلَمُ لَعِلَمُ لَعِلَمُ لَعِلَمُ لَعِلَمُ لَعِلَمُ لَعِلَمُ لَعِيمُ لِعَلَمُ لَعِلَمُ لِعَلَيْمُ لَعِلَمُ لَعِلَمُ لَعِلَمُ لِعِيمُ لِعِلَمُ لَعِلَمُ لَعَلِمُ لَعِلَمُ لَعِلَمُ لَعِلَمُ لَ

Softness, tenderness, or smoothness: (O, L, K:*) this is the primary signification, accord. to the O and L: accord. to MF, softness, tenderness, or smoothness, and uncleanness, or dirtiness; but this addition is wrong; and he has wrongly ascribed this explanation to Er-Rághib, who mentions in his book only the words of the Kur-án. (TA.) _ Ampleness, or abundance, of the means of subsistence; and abundance of herbage, or of the goods, conveniences, or comforts, of life: (\$, Ķ,* TA:) and so رُفَاغَهُ لا , (JK,* Ṣ,* TA,) an inf. n., (Ṣ,) and أَفَاغَيَةٌ (also, app., an inf. n., like رُفَعْنيَةٌ * JK, * Ş, * TA;) and (رَفَعْنيَةٌ * like (K, TA) and رُفَهْنِيَةٌ, (TA,) [in which the) بُلَهْنيَةٌ last three letters, following the غ, are all augmentative,] signifies [the same, or] ampleness, or abundance, of the means of subsistence. (K, TA.) = Also, (Ṣ, Mṣb, K, &c.,) and أَفْغُ †, (Ṣ, Msb, TA,) the former of the dial. of Temeem, and the latter of the dial. of the people of El-'Áliych and of El-Hijáz, (Aboo-Kheyrch, Meb, TA,) [The groin;] the root of the thigh; (ISk, Jm, Msb, K; and Mgh in art. وهم ;) and any of the other مغابن [or places of flexure or creasing]; (ISk, Msb;) and any place of the body in which dirt collects, (ISk, Jm, L, Msb, K,) such as the armpit and the crease of the belly and the like: (L:) or the inner side of the thigh, at the root: (JK:) or the inner side of the root of each thigh, next the upper parts of the sides of the pubes, where the upper parts of the inner sides of the thighs and the upper part of the belly [app. a