pendent of others; without any to share, or participate, with him; in it: (K, TA:) you say, استفذّ عَلَى بالأُمْرِ He was, or became, alone, or independent, exclusively of me, in the affair: (O:) and تَغَذَّذُ لا بِع also has the former meaning: (K, TA:) or this latter signifies He was, or became, alone with him. (O.)

R. Q. 1. فَذْفَذُ He contracted himself (رَنَّقَاصَر) to leap, deceiving, or circumventing, (IAar, T, O, K,) or in order to deceive, or circumvent, when leaping; (IAar, T in art. ذَنْ ) said of a man. (IAar, T, O.) — [And accord. to the K, in art. أَذُنْ أَنْ has this latter meaning, and فَذْنُذُ bignifies as expl. above on his authority. (T in art. نُدُنُ.)

Single; sole; only; one, and no more; [and alone, or apart from others; (see 1;)] syn. فرد (S, M, Mgh, O, L, K;) and وُاحِدُ (L, Msb:) pl. [of mult.] فَذُوذٌ (M, L, Msb, K) and [of pauc.] They ذَهَبَا فَذَّيْنِ, (M, L, K.) One says, أَقْذَاذٌ جُاءَ القُوم two went away singly. (S, O, L.) And Dates that تَهُوْ فَدُّ Dates that are separate, each one from others; (IAar, S, M, O, L, K;) not sticking together; (IAar, M, L;) as also فَتُّ (M;) and فَتُّ. (T in art. فَتُّ.) \_\_\_ is [a name of ] The first of the arrows used in the game called المَيْسر: (S, M, O, L, K:) it has one notch; and for it is gained one share [of the slaughtered camel] when it is successful, and one share is exacted when it is unsuccessful: (Lh, M, O, L:) the arrows are ten: the 2nd is called التَّوْأُمُ ; the 3rd ; الرَّقِيبُ ; the 4th ; ; the 5th, النَّافِسُ; the 6th, النَّافِسُ; the 7th, النَّافِسُ and there are three for which there is no share, namely, الوَغْدُ and الْهَنِيحُ السَّفِيحُ (Ṣ, O, L.) [See . فَالْآةُ عَدْ : see .

see the next paragraph, in two places.

رَّفُذَاذًى (Msb,) and أَفُذَاذًا أَلَّا أَلَّ أَلَا أَلَّا أَفُذَاذًا أَلَّا أَلَّا أَفُذَاذًا أَلَّا أَفُذَاذًا أَلَّا أَفُذَاذًا أَلَّا أَفُذَاذًا أَنْ أَلَا أَلَى (CK,) and أَفُذَاذًا أَفُذَاذًا أَلَّا أَلَى (CK,) and أَفُذَاذًا أَلَّا أَلَى اللّهُ (We ate separately. (K.)

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

أَنْدُةً فَادُّةً , and أَنْدُةً , i. q. وَكُنْهُ أَنْهُ [i. e. A word, phrase, proposition, or sentence, extraordinary, or exceptional, in respect of rule, or of usage]. (M, L.) And آيَةٌ فَادَّةٌ A verse of the Kur-an that is alone in meaning. (L.)

An arrow having no feathers upon it; (T, O, K;) opposed to مُرِيثُ so says Aboo-Málik: others say أَفَدُّ [q. v.], with : but he allowed only the former. (T, O.)

A ewe or she-goat bringing forth one only, opened the mouth of the horse that I might know

(El-Aḥmar, T, S, M, O, L, Mṣb, K,) at a breeding: (Mṣb:) [like مُوحَدُ and عُوْرِة:] one does not apply this epithet to a she-camel, because she never brings forth more than one. (S, M, O, L, Mṣb.)

A ewe or she-goat that usually brings forth one only. (T, S, O, L, K.)

## فر

1. فَرَارٌ , aor. ب , inf. n. فَرَارٌ (T, S, M, K, &c.) and (K,) or مُفرُّ (M, K) and مُفَرُّ (S, M, K) and فُرُّ the last is a n. of place [and of time], (S, M,) He (a man, T) fled: (T, S:) or he turned away or aside, to elude, and fled, (M, K, TA,) from a thing that he feared. (TA.) أَيْنَ ٱلْمَفَرُّ [in the Kur lxxv. 10] means Whither is the [fleeing or] turning away &c.? (M, TA:) or it may mean when is the time thereof? (TA:) and اين الهَفرُّ, another reading, where is the place of fleeing &c. ? (I'Ab, Zj, S, M, TA,) as also المفرّ, (Zj, K, TA,) which is an instrumental noun used as a noun of place: (K, TA:) but about widely from his enemy, to turn again. (Mşb.) \_ And فَرَّ إِلَى الشَّيْء He went, or betook himself, to the thing. (Msb.) - And [hence] طَرَّتْ His arm, or hand, fell off; like فَرَّتْ يَدُهُ , الدَّابَّةَ (O.) = , فَرَّ الفَرَسَ (S, O,) or رَبَّتُ (M, K,) aor. 2, (S, M, O,) i. e. with damm, (O,) [in copies of the K -, but afterwards in those copies 2, which is the regular and correct form,] , فَرَارٌ and فِرَارٌ and فُرَارٌ Ş, M, O, K) and) فَرَارٌ is a simple subst., and فرار is a simple subst., and فرار is an inf. n., (Meyd, in explanation of the prov. which here follows,) He looked at, or examined, the teeth of the horse, (S, O,) or he exposed to view the teeth of the beast that he might see what was its age. (M, K.) Hence, (TA,)

## إِنَّ الجَوَادَ عَيْنُهُ فُوَارُهُ

(S, M, Meyd, K, \*) and فراره (M, Meyd, K,) and فَرَارُهُ, (S, K,) sometimes thus pronounced with fet-h, (S,) \$ [Verily the fleet and excellent horse, his aspect (see عين is (equivalent to) the examination of his teeth, i. e. he is known by his aspect], is a prov., applied to him whose external state indicates his internal qualities; (Meyd, O, K;) meaning that one knows his excellence from his عَيْن [i. e. aspect] like as one knows the age of a beast by examining his teeth; (TA;) his external appearance rendering it needless for thee to test him, (S, Meyd, O, K,) and to examine أَنْ تَغُرُّ) his teeth: (S, O, K:) and [with the same meaning] one says, فَرُّ الجَوَادِ عَيْنُهُ: (A, TA:) and [in like manner] الحَبِيثُ عَيْنُهُ فُرَارُهُ [The bad, his aspect &c.]; (Meyd, O, TA;) i. e. thou knowest his badness by his عَيْن when thou seest him. (TA.) And one says also, فَرَرْتُ فَمَ الفَرَس 1

his age. (Ḥar p. 28.) And أَسْنَانِ الدَّابَّة aor .. , He examined the teeth of the beast. (Har p. 233.) \_\_ [Hence the saying of El-Ḥajjáj, فررت And [hence also] .(كُو expl. in art. عَنْ ذَكَآءٍ one says, فَرَّهُ عَنْ أَشْيَاء He examined him respecting things. (O, TA.) And فَرُّ الأَمْرُ (M, TA,) and فَرٌ عَن الأَمْر, (S, M, O, K, TA,) ! He examined, looked into, scrutinized, or investigated, the affair; searched into it; inquired, or sought information, respecting it. (S, M, O, K, TA.) And Such a one interrogated me ‡ فَرَّ فُلَانٌ عَمَّا فِي نَفْسِي in order that he might know, from what I should say, what was in my mind. (TA.) \_\_ And فر الأمر † The thing returned to its first state; it recommenced. (M, O, K.) And فُرُّ الأُمْرَ جَذَعًا + Commence thou the affair from the first thereof. (M, in the TT. [But the MS. has in this case, as in that here immediately preceding, الامر: the right reading is evidently الاصر; as in a similar رِيَفَرُّ or يَفَرُّ aor. (وَرَّ عَنْرُ aor. ) aor. مَنْرُ (accord. to different copies of the T,) He became intelligent after being weak [in mind]. (IAar, T,

3. فَارَثُهُ, inf. n. فَعَارَّةُ , ‡ I investigated his state, or condition, he investigating mine. (TA.)

4. افره He, or it, made him to flee; (S, O;) or made him to turn away or aside, for the purpose of eluding, and to flee: (M, K:) or (O) he did to him a deed that made him to flee; (Fr, AO, T, M, O, K;) as also افر به. (TA.) It is related in a trad. that the Prophet said to 'Adee the son مَا يُفَرُّكَ عَن الإسْلَامِ إِلَّا أَنْ يُقَالَ لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللهِ مَا يُفَرُّكَ عَن الإسْلَامِ إِلَّا أَنْ يُقَالَ لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللهِ مَا (T, M, O, TA) i. e. Nothing induces thee to flee from El-Islam except the saying "There is no deity but God:" many of the relaters say يَفُرُكُ; but Az says that the former is the right. (TA.) \_ Hence the saying, افر الله يَدُه God made, or may God make, his arm, or hand, to fall off; like أُطَرِّهَا and أُتَرَّهَا (O.) \_ And I split, or clave, his head, with a أَفَرَّتُ اللَّهِ (Yz, T, O, K.) أَفْرَيْتُهُ sword; like بَالْإِثْنَاءِ, said of camels, (S, M, O, K,) and of horses, (M, K,) They shed their milk-teeth and had others come forth. (S, M, O, K.)

5. مَحْكُ i. q. مَحْكُ [He laughed at me, derided me, or ridiculed me]; (K, TA;) mentioned by Sgh. (TA.)

6. تفاروا They fled, one from another. (Ş, O, K.)

8. افْتُرُّ الْبَدُلُّ He laughed in a beautiful manner, (M, K,) beyond what is termed افْتُرُ الله [inf. n. of افْتُرُ مَا وَالله [inf. n. of افْتُرُ مَا وَالله [inf. n. of افْتُرُ مَا وَالله [inf. n. of افْتُر مَا افْتُر مَا افْتُر مَا الله He showed his teeth laughing; (Ṣ;) as also افْتُر عَنْ مثل حَبِّ الْغُمَام, (T.) It is said of the Prophet, افْتُر عَنْ مثل حَبِّ الْغُمَام meaning And he used to smile so as to show teeth the like of hail-stones, without a reiterated, or a loud, laughing. (T.) — Hence, (TA,)