الفَرْثُ: it is erroneously expl. in the Ḳ: see 4]: (O:) the pl. of فَرْثٌ is فُرُوثٌ. (Ṣ, O.) — And *Anything that is scattered from a bag or other receptacle for travelling-provisions* &c. (M.) = Also *A small* [*leathern vessel for water, of the kind called*] رَكْوَة [q. v.]; (T, Ḳ;) a dial. var. of فَرْثٌ: (Ḳ:) or the small رَكْوَة is called الفَرْثُ [only], with ق. (O.) = See also the last of the following paragraphs.

فُرَاثَةٌ: see the next preceding paragraph.

مَفَارِثُ [a pl. of which the sing. is app. مَفْرَثٌ or مَفْرِثٌ] The *places in which* [*slaughtered*] *sheep and other animals are ripped* [*and eviscerated*] *and skinned.* (O.)

مُتَفَرِّثَةٌ: see the following paragraph, in two places.

إِنَّهَا لَمُنْفَرِثٌ بِهَا, said of a pregnant woman, *Verily she is affected with a heaving of the soul* [or *stomach*], or *a tendency to vomit,* (O, Ḳ,* TA,*) *by reason of the heaviness of pregnancy:* (O:) [or] one says of a woman in the beginning of her pregnancy, ▼ إِنَّهَا لَمُتَفَرِّثَةٌ, meaning [*Verily*] *she is affected with a heaving of the soul* [or *stomach*], or *a tendency to vomit, and the phlegm at the head of her stomach is much in quantity:* so says ISk, on the authority of AA: but [Az, after citing this, adds,] I know not whether it be مُنْفَرِثَةٌ or ▼ مُتَفَرِّثَةٌ: (T, TA:*) and ▼ امْرَأَةٌ فَرْثٌ, (M, TA, [in the former, as given in the TT, the latter word is written فُرْثٌ, without any vowel-sign to the ف,]) it is said, (TA,) means *A woman who spits,* [or *expectorates phlegm,*] *and has a heaving of the soul* [or *stomach*], or *a tendency to vomit, in the beginning of her pregnancy.* (M, TA.)

فرج

1. فَرَجَ بَيْنَ الشَّيْئَيْنِ, aor. ـِ, inf. n. فَرْجٌ, *He made an opening,* or *intervening space,* [or *a gap,* or *breach,*] *between the two things;* or *he opened the interstice,* or *interval, between the two things:* (Mṣb:) [and فَرَجَ الشَّىْءَ *He opened the thing;* and particularly *by diduction,* or *so as to form an intervening space,* or *a gap,* or *breach; he unclosed it:* and in like manner ▼ فرّج, inf. n. تَفْرِيجٌ; for ex.,] you say, فَرَّجَ مَا بَيْنَ رِجْلَىْ حَلُوبَتِهِ [*He made an opening,* or *intervening space, between the hind legs of his milch camel;* i. e. *he parted her hind legs*]; (Ṣ and O and Ḳ in art. فحج, &c.;) and فرّج بَيْنَ أَصَابِعِهِ *He made openings,* or *intervening spaces, between his fingers.* (MA.) — The saying in the Ḳur lxxvii. 9 وَإِذَا ٱلسَّمَآءُ فُرِجَتْ means [*And when the sky*] *shall be opened so that it shall become portals:* (Ksh:) or *shall become cloven,* or *split,* or *rent.* (Bḍ and Jel.) — And you say, فَرَجَ البَابَ *He opened the door.* (A, TA.) And فَرَجَ فَاهُ *He opened his mouth to die.* (TA.) — And فَرَجَ القَوْمُ لِلرَّجُلِ, aor. ـِ, inf. n. فَرْجٌ, [and فَرَجَ لَهُ, aor. ـُ, inf. n. فَرْجٌ and فُرْجَةٌ, seems from the context to be mentioned in this sense in the L,] *The people,* or *party, made room,* or *ample space, for the man,* in the place of standing or of sitting. (Mṣb.) — And فَرَجَ, aor. ـِ, (O, Mṣb, Ḳ,) inf. n. فَرْجٌ; (O, Mṣb;) and ▼ فرّج, (O, Mṣb, Ḳ,) inf. n. تَفْرِيجٌ; (Ṣ, O;) signify also *He* (God) *removed, cleared away,* or *dispelled,* grief, or sorrow; syn. كَشَفَهُ. (Mṣb, Ḳ.) You say, ▼ فَرَّجَ ٱللّٰهُ غَمَّكَ and فَرَجَ ٱللّٰهُ عَنْكَ غَمَّكَ [*May God remove,* or *clear away, from thee thy grief,* or *sorrow;* and in like manner, suppressing the objective complement but meaning it to be understood, ▼ فَرَّجَ عَنْكَ and فَرَجَ عَنْكَ]. (Ṣ.) = See also 7, in two places. = فَرِجَ, [aor. ـَ,] inf. n. فَرَجٌ, *He had his pudendum* (فَرْج) *constantly uncovered* (Ṣ, TA) *when he sat.* (TA.) — [And, app., *He had buttocks which did not meet,* or *which scarcely met, by reason of their bigness.* (See فَرِجٌ and أَفْرَجُ.)] — فَرِجَتْ said of a she-camel: see 4. — [Freytag adds, as from the Ṣ, another signification of فَرِجَ, "Liberatus fuit curis, tristitia, laetatus fuit:" but for this I do not find any authority.]

2. فرّج: see the preceding paragraph, first sentence: — and again, in the latter half, in three places. = Also, (O, Ḳ,) inf. n. تَفْرِيجٌ, (Ḳ,) *He was,* or *became, extremely aged,* or *old and weak.* (O, Ḳ.) [From فرّج لَحْيَيْهِ, which see expl. voce فَكَّ.]

4. افرج النَّاسُ عَنْ طَرِيقِهِ *The people cleared themselves away from his road,* or *path; removed out of his way.* (Ṣ, O, Ḳ.*) And افرجوا عَنِ القَتِيلِ [as also ▼ انفرجوا (occurring thus in the Ṣ and Mṣb and TA in art. جلو)] *They cleared themselves away,* or *removed, from the slain person:* (Mgh, O, Mṣb, Ḳ:) implying that it was not known who had killed him. (Mṣb.) And افرجوا عَنِ المَكَانِ *They left, abandoned,* or *quitted, the place.* (O, Ḳ.) — افرج الغُبَارُ *The dust became dispersed.* (TA.) — And افرج signifies also *His shooting,* or *casting, became altered* [*for the worse*], *having been good.* (TA.) = افرج الوَلَدُ النَّاقَةَ *The young one caused the she-camel to be in the state in which one says of her* ▼ فَرِجَتْ, i. e. ▼ انْفَرَجَتْ فِى الوِلَادَةِ [app. meaning *She became unknit,* or *loosened,* in the joints of the hips *in parturition* (see explanations of فَرِيجٌ as applied to a ewe and to a woman)], *when bringing forth for the first time; whereby she was caused to suffer extreme distress:* whence ▼ فَارِجٌ signifies *Distressed.* (Mgh.)

5. تفرّج: see 7, in two places. — [It also signifies *He diverted, amused,* or *cheered, himself;* or *became diverted,* &c.; often followed by عَلَى شَىْءٍ, meaning *by viewing a thing,* i. e., some rare, or pleasing, object: but thus used, it is app. post-classical. (See also the next paragraph.)]

7. انفرج *It opened;* [and particularly *by diduction,* or *so as to form an intervening space,* or *a gap,* or *breach; it gaped; it became unclosed;* and so ▼ تَفَرَّجَ; (see exs. in art. فيص, voce أَفَاصَ, in three places;) and *it became unknit,* or *loosened,* said of a bone, and of a limb or member, and of a joint; (see فَرِيجٌ, in two places; and see also فَكَّكَتْ, and انْفَكَّ in three places, and فَكَكْ;)] syn. انفتح. (Mṣb in art. فتح; &c. [See also فُرْجَةٌ.]) — انْفَرَجَتْ سِيَتَاهَا is said of a bow such as is termed ▼ فَرُوجٌ, (O, Ḳ, TA,) as also انْفَجَّتْ [i. e. انفجّت هِىَ, which shows that the meaning is, *Its two curved extremities were such as to have an open space between them and between the intermediate portion and the string*]. (TA.) — See also 4, second sentence: — and the same, last sentence; and فَرِيجٌ, in two places; and فَارِجٌ. — [انْفَرَجْتُ عَنِ الكَلَامِ occurs in the L, in art. فص, app. meaning *I broke off from,* or *intermitted, speaking.*] — انفرج said of grief, or sorrow, or anxiety, [and the like,] signifies *It was,* or *became, removed, cleared away,* or *dispelled;* (A, O, TA;) as also ▼ تفرّج; (Ṣ,* O,* TA;) and so ▼ فَرَجَ, aor. ـُ, inf. n. فُرُوجٌ. (TA.) Aboo-Dhu-eyb says,

* وَلِلشَّرِّ بَعْدَ القَارِعَاتِ فُرُوجُ ▼ *

meaning [*And to evil, after striking and agitating calamities, there is,* or *shall be,*] *a removing, clearing away,* or *dispelling:* (Ṣ, O, TA:) the last word being the inf. n. of the last of the verbs above mentioned; or it may be a pl. of ▼ فَرْجَةٌ, like as صُخُورٌ is of صَخْرَةٌ. (TA.) — Also *He was,* or *became, happy,* or *cheerful.* (KL. [See also 5.])

فَرْجٌ: see فُرْجَةٌ. — The *space between the hind legs* of a horse or mare: (Ṣ, O, K:) so in the saying of Imra-el-Ḳeys,

* لَهَا ذَنَبٌ مِثْلُ ذَيْلِ العَرُوسِ *
* تَسُدُّ بِهِ فَرْجَهَا مِنْ دُبُرْ *

[*She has a tail like the skirt of the bride, with which she fills up the space between her hind legs, from behind*]. (Ṣ, O.) And The *space between the fore and hind legs* of a horse or the like. (L.) [Hence, app.,] one says, مَلَأَ فَرْجَهُ and فُرُوجَهُ, and سَدَّ فُرُوجَهُ [in which phrase مَدَّ is erroneously put for سَدَّ in one place in the TA], and جَرَى مِلْءَ فُرُوجِهِ, meaning † *He* (a horse) *ran swiftly.* (TA.) And مَلَأَ فُرُوجَ فَرَسِهِ † *He made his horse to run at the utmost rate of the pace termed* حُضْر. (TA in art. ملأ.) — The *pudendum,* or *pudenda;* the *part,* or *parts, of the person, which it is indecent to expose;* (Ṣ, O, Mṣb, Ḳ, &c.;) applied to the *pudenda of men* and *of women* and *of youths, with what is around them;* and so *of horses* and *the like:* (TA:) or the *anterior pudendum* [i. e. the *external portion of the organs of generation*] *of a man* and *of a woman,* by common consent of the lexicologists; and applied to *this* and the *posterior pudendum* [in the conventional language of the