5. تفقیحت She (a camel) parted her [hind] legs widely ; syn. تَفَاجَتْ; (K, TA;) [to be milked, or] to stale; as also فشحت (TA;) and so انفشت جَارِيتَهُ He compressed his young woman. (K.)

7: see the next preceding paragraph.

[or hyena, ضَبُع The فَطَامِ [indecl.,] like أَطَامِ or female hyena]. (K.)

1. مُشْغُهُ (كِ, O, K,) aor. -, (K,) inf. n. وُفَشُغُهُ (TA,) It overspread it and covered it; (S,O,K;) as also أَفَسَّعْهُ (K,) inf. n. تَفْشَيغُ (TA.) And [or forelock (of a horse)], نَاصِيَة said of the فَشَغَتْ and of the قُصَّة [which has the same, or a similar, meaning], It covered the eye. (TA.) And فَشُغُ It (a thing) was, or became, wide and spreading; as also لأخرة said of the تَفَشَّغَتُ \ and عُرَة said of the عُرَة blaze on a horse's forehead] is like فَشَغْتُ [signifying it was wide and spreading]. (TA.) [See also 5.] \_\_ فَشَغُهُ بِالسَّوْطِ \_\_ (Ṣ, O, TA,) inf. n. as above, (S,) He set upon him, or assailed him, or struck him, with the whip, syn. عَلَاهُ به, (S, O, TA,) and signifies in افشغهُ ♦ بالسُّوط signifies in like manner he struck him with the whip; (S;) or so افشغه لا السَّوطُ (O, K.)

وفَشَغُهُ النَّوْمُ [Hence,] وفُشَغُهُ النَّوْمُ [: 2: see 1, first sentence. inf. n. تَغْشِيعٌ, Sleep came upon him and overpowered him; (As, O, K, TA;) and rendered him heavy, lazy, or torpid. (O, TA.)

4: see 1, last sentence.

5. تفشغها, said of the he-camel, He overcame her, and mounted upon her; namely, the she-camel. (O.) \_\_ And in like manner, تَفَشَّغُهُ, said of debt, (O,) It overcame him, and luy as a burden upon him. (O, K.) - And, said of hoariness, i. q. i. e. It became abun- تشيَّمهُ and تشيَّعهُ dant upon him, and spread]: (IAar, TA:) or said of hoariness, or of the blood, it spread in him, and became abundant: (K:) or this, said of hoariness, it became abundant in him, and spread: and, said of the blood, it overcame him, and pervaded his body. (S, O.) See also 1. تَغَشَّعُ الوَلَدُ, occurring in a trad., means Children were, or became, numerous. (O.) And مًا هٰذه الفُتْيَا الَّتَي ,in another trad. occur the words meaning [What is this judicial decision] that has spread abroad? (O: [and the like is said in the Mgh, in which the verb thus used is said to be from فَشَاعْ signifying a certain plant :]) but this is differently related; some saying thus; and some, تشعّفت [q. v.]; and some تشعّفت [app. a mistranscription, perhaps for مُعَبَّتُ, q. v.]. تَفَشَّعُ الخَيْرُ فِي بَنِي فَلَانٍ ,TA.) One says also i. e. [Good, or prosperity,] became abundant, and arose, or betided, among the sons of such a one.

and disappeared among them. (K,\* TA.) \_ And He devirginated the woman. (S, O, K: more fully expl. in all of these by the words دخل (.بين رِجلَيهَا وَٱفْتُرَعَهَا

7. انفشغ It (a thing, TA) appeared, and became abundant. (O, K, TA.) See also 1.

in the L وُطْنَةُ) A [substance like] cotton فَشْغُةٌ in the interior of the reed, or cane : and also a substance that flies about from the interior of the صوصلاة [in the O صوصلاة, and in the K without the teshdeed], i. c. the plant, or herb, thus called, (Lth, O, K,) which is the صاصلي; (O;) and this is that whereof the children of El-'Irák eat the interior. (TA.) \_ And The [species of convolvulus called] لَبُلُابِ [q. v.], (K, TA,) which mounts upon trees, and twines upon them. (TA.)

إِنْشَاغُ, (Ṣ, [thus written in my copies and others also,] and so in the Mgh,) or فُشَاغٌ and فُشَاغٌ and فُشَاغٌ (O, K, said in the former to be like صَوَاخ and and also with غُرَاب and in the K to be like مكَّاةً teshdeed,) thus accord. to IB on the authority of Az, and thus also accord. to Hr, but mentioned by Z as with the unpointed , (TA,) A certain plant, (S, Mgh, O, K,) [said by Golius to be the rough smilax,] that spreads, (S, K,) or mounts, (Mgh, O,) and twines, upon trees, (S, Mgh, O, K,) and mars them, (O, K, [in some copies of the latter of which it is mentioned in two places,]) and has no leaves [?]. (Mgh.)

see the next preceding paragraph. = فَشَاغْ Also A piece of hide, or leather, with which a skin for water or milk is patched. (O, K.)

. فَشَاغٌ see : فَشَّاغٌ

sec the following paragraph. : نَاصِيَةٌ فَاشِغَةٌ

A ram (K) whose horns go this way and that [app. meaning widely, or dissimilarly]. (O, A spreading forelock [of نَاصِيَةٌ فَشَعَاءُ And نَاصِيةً a horse]; (Ṣ,O, Ķ;) as also ♦ فَاشْغَةٌ (O, Ķ.) \_ A man having the fore tooth رَجُلُ أَفْشَعُ النَّبَيَّةِ And projecting. (Lth, O, K.) And اقْسَعُ الرُّسْنَانِ Having the teeth disparted; (Lth, O, K;) having wide interstices between the teeth. (Lth, O.)

## فشل

1. فَشُلُ (Ṣ, O, Mṣb, Ķ,) aor. -, (O, Mṣb, Ķ,) inf. n. فَشُلّ ; (Ṣ, O, Mṣb;) a verb of which exs. occur in the Kur iii. 118 and viii. 48; and وَفَشَلَ aor. -; and فَشَل , aor. -; two dial. vars., the former of these agreeable with a reading of the latter verse of the Kur-án, and the latter agreeable with a reading of the same verse by El-Hasan El-Basree; (O;) He was, or became, cowardly, (S, O, Msb, K,) and weak, (O, K,) or weak-hearted, (Msb,) and flagging, remiss, or languid, (K,) and timorous. (TA.) = فَشَلْت , and

entered among the houses, or tents; (S,O,K;) the CK وفَشَلْتُهُ , the pronoun relating to الفشل,]) inf. n. فَشُلُّ ; (TA ;) and أَنْتَشَلَّتُهُ للهِ (O, K, TA,) thus accord to the M as well as the O, (TA,) i. e. مِفْشَلَهَا; (TA;) [in the Kू alone, i. e. without any complement, as though it were intrans.; or افشلت, which is said in the TA to be the reading in the copies of the K, but which I have not found in any;] and mentioned without any complement, as [ though intrans.]; (K, TA;) said of a woman, (O, K, TA,) in relation to the فشل, (K,) which is also called مفشّل, (IAar, O,) meaning She [or piece of cloth] (thus in the O, in the TA her بثوب,) upon the [camel-vehicle then put it [or drew it, or the main, مودج part thereof,] within it, and bound its extremities to the قَوَاعد [or four pieces of wood that form a square frame upon which it is fixed (see its sing. so as (فَشُوْل so as); this being [beneath her (see to be to her] a preservative from the heads of the حنو pl. of أَحْنَاء [curved pieces of wood called] وَتُبُّ [pl. of أَقْتَاب [pl. of أَقْتَاب q.v.] and the knots of the cord called \_\_\_\_ [pl. of q. v.]: (O, TA:) so says ISh. (TA.)

2 and 4: see the preceding paragraph.

5. تفشّل, said of water, It flowed. (S, O, K.) And He took a wife (ISh, O, K) air [from among them, probably meaning persons not of his own kindred : see مَفْشَلُ [. (ISh,O.) == See also 1.

8: see 1, latter sentence.

Weak; (S, O, K;) or weak-hearted; (Mṣb;) cowardly; (Ṣ, Mṣb, Ķ;) flagging, remiss, or languid; (K;) and accord. to the K, ♦ فَسُلٌ \$ signifies the same, and one says, رَجُلٌ خَشُلٌ فَشُلٌ and ♦ خَشْلٌ فَشُلٌ but [SM says that] this is a mistake, and [incorrectly] taken from a passage of the M, in which it is stated that one says رَجُلُ in both ش i.e., with خَسْلُ فَسْلٌ and خَشْلٌ فَشْلٌ and with u in both; not that it is with fet-h in both and like ڪَتَفُ: (TA:) [I find, however, in the K,خشل خشل خشل فشلٌ ♥ and also, as from Ibn-Abbad, in the same art. in is agreeable with a general فَشِلٌ ♦ is agreeable rule as part. n. of فشل, I think it probably correct :] the pl. is أَفْشَالٌ, (Ṣ,) or both. (TA.) In the following verse, occurring in a trad. respecting the prayer for rain, (O, TA,) uttered to the Prophet by an Arab of the desert, (O,)

وَلَا شَيْء مِمَّا يَأْكُلُ النَّاسُ عِنْدَنَا

سِوى الحَنْظَلِ العَامِيّ وَالعِلْبِزِ الفَشْلِ

العِلْهِزِ الفَشْلِ آكِلُهُ is meant العِلْهِزِ الفَشْلِ by أَرُمُدُّ ضُرُهُ, i. e. الضَّعِيفِ; (O, TA; •) the phrase being like الشَّجَرَةُ المُلْعُونَةُ in the Kur [xvii. 62], (TA.) \_ And تَفْشَعُ البَيُوتُ He (a man, S, O) اِفْشَلَتْ مِفْشَلُهَا (O,) or اِفْشَلَتْ مِفْشَلُهَا (K,\* TA, [in | i. e., أَتَ البَيُوتُ so that the verse means, And there