

expl. by Hammád Er-Ráwiyeh, in the following verse of Ibn-Muḩbil, describing rain, (T,) or a cloud: (TA):

- تَأْمَلْ خَلِيلِي هَلْ تَرَى ضَوْءَ بَارِقِ
- يَمَانٍ مَرْتَهُ رِيحٌ نَجِدُ فَفَتْرًا

[Look attentively, O my friend; dost thou see the light of a cloud emitting lightning from El-Yemen, from which the wind of Nejd has drawn rain, and which has then continued motionless?]. (T, TA.)

4. افتر: see 2, where three significations are mentioned. — Also, † His (a man's, T, O) eyelids became weak, so that his eyes, or sight, became languishing, or languid, or not sharp, (انكسر) طَرَفُهُ [see فَاتِرٌ, below]. (T, O, K.)

5: see 1, latter half.

10. استفر, said of a horse, i. q. استجر. † [i. e. He abstained from covering, so that his seminal fluid collected]: (A, TA:) in the copies of the K, [and in the O,] erroneously, استجر. (TA.)

سفرة A نَبِيَّةٌ (O,) [i. e.] a thing like the flour [q. v.] made of palm-leaves, upon which flour, or meal, is sifted. (Ibn-'Abbád, O, K.)

فتر The space between the extremity of the thumb and that of the fore finger (S, O, Mṣb, K) when they are stretched out asunder (S, O, Mṣb, TA) in the usual manner [for measuring]: (Mṣb:) pl. اَفْتَارٌ. (TA.)

فتر: see فتره. — فتره expl. in the K as signifying "the muscles," and also as signifying "a certain well-known measure, or quantity, of wheat," is a mistake for الفار, mentioned in both of these senses in art. فار in the TṢ [and in the O]. (TA. [See art. فار.])

فتره Languor, or remissness; and weakness, feebleness, or faintness; (S, O;) an affection like a weakness, feebleness, or faintness: (T:) and فتره also signifies weakness, feebleness, or faintness. (M, K.) One says, أَجِدُ فِي نَفْسِي فِتْرَةً I experience in myself an affection like a weakness, &c. (T.) — An interval of time [between things: (S and K in art. وتر; &c.): or] between any two prophets, (M, K,) or between two of God's apostles, (S, O, TA,) during which there is a cessation of the apostolic function: (TA:) or a cessation of the mission of apostles, and a state of effacement of the signs of their religion: so in the Kur v. 22. (Mṣb.) — See also what next follows.

فتر and فتره A certain fish, (O, K,) speckled, and having upon it a blackness, (O,) such that when a man treads upon it, he is affected with a languor (in some copies of the K a tremour) in his legs, (O, K,) so that he becomes drowned, thus described by Ibn-'Abbád, (O,) or so that he sweats: (thus in copies of the K:) it is the رَعَادَةٌ [or torpedo], found in the Nile of Egypt. (TA.)

فتر [A languor which is the] beginning of intoxication. (AHn, M, K.)

الفتر The soft and rising parts of the frogs of horses' hoofs. (Ibn-'Abbád, O.)

فاتر (T, M, O, K,) and فاتور (M, K.) Water between hot and cold; lukewarm; tepid; (T, O;) water ceasing to be hot. (M, K.) — فَاتِرٌ † An eye, or eyes, in which is a weakness that is deemed beautiful; (B, TA;) [i. e., languishing,] in which is languish, or languidness; (T;) not having a sharp look: (T, M, K;) or not sharp. (S, O.) [See 4.] — مَشَى فَاتِرٌ A weak walking. (O.)

فاتور: see the next preceding paragraph.

دفتور (O, K,) in the dial. of the Benoo-Asad: (Fr, O, TA:) mentioned in this art. by Ṣgh [in the O]. (TA.)

مفتور (so accord. to the O,) or مفتر (so in the L,) Beverage which renders languid the drinker; (O, L, TA;) or which heats the body, and occasions in it a languor, or laxity of the joints, and weakness: such beverage is prohibited. (L, TA.)

فتش

1. فَتَشَ الشَّيْءَ (S, O, Mṣb,) aor. - , (Mṣb,) inf. n. فَتَشٌ; (S, O, Mṣb;) and فَتَشَهُ (S, O, Mṣb,) inf. n. فَتَيْشٌ; (S, O;) both signify the same; (S, O, Mṣb;) He examined, looked into, scrutinized, or investigated, the thing; but the latter verb is that which is commonly used. (Mṣb.) And فَتَشَ عَنْهُ, and فَتَشَ, He inquired respecting it, and searched to the utmost after it. (Mṣb.) فَتَشَ and فَتَيْشٌ signify The seeking with inquiry or examination or scrutiny or investigation. (Lth, IF, A, O, K.) You say, فَتَشْ وَلَا فَتَشْ Seek thou with inquiry &c., and be not thou lax, or remiss. (A, TA.)

2: see above, in four places.

3. فَتَشَهُ, inf. n. مُفَاتَشَةٌ, [He inquired of him, or examined him, diligently.] (Sh, TA in art. ثور.)

فَتَّاشٌ One who examines things, looks into them, scrutinizes them, or investigates them, much, or diligently; who inquires much, or diligently, and searches to the utmost; who seeks much, or diligently, with inquiry, examination, scrutiny, or investigation.]

فتق

1. فَتَقَهُ (S, O, Mṣb, K,) aor. - and - , [the former of which is the more common,] (Mṣb, TA,) inf. n. فَتَقٌ; (S, O, Mṣb,) He slit it, rent it, rent it asunder or open, or divided it lengthwise: (S, O, K:) disjointed it, or disunited it: (TA:) or undid the sewing of it, unsewed it, or unstitched it: (Mṣb:) contr. of رَتَقَهُ: (O, TA:) and فَتَقَهُ (S, O, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. فَتَقِيٌّ; (S, O,) is like it in signification, (S, O, Mṣb, K,) but means he did so much, or many times. (Mṣb.) It is said of the heavens and the earth, in the Kur [xxi. 31], كَاتَا رَتَقًا وَفَتَقْنَا هُمَا [expl. in art. رتق]. (O, TA.) — And (hence, TA) الفَتَقُ signifies † The effecting

of disunion and dissension among the community (T, S, O, K, TA) of the Muslims, (T, TA,) and the befalling of war (S, O, K, TA) among them, (S, O,) after verbal agreement respecting war on the frontier, or some other thing, (T, TA,) with the occurring of wounds and bloodsheddings. (TA.)

One says, فَتَقَ فُلَانٌ بَيْنَهُمْ Such a one effected disunion, &c., between them, or among them. (TK.) — And sometimes it means † The dissolving of a compact, or covenant. (TA.) — فَتَقَ الْعَجِينُ He put leaven such as is termed فَتَقٌ [q. v.] into the dough. (Lth, O, K.) — فَتَقَ

الْبَسَكُ (S, O, TA,) aor. - , (PS, [in the TA in the next following instance - , an evident mis-transcription,]) inf. n. فَتَقٌ, He drew forth the odour of the musk [or increased its fragrance] by the admixture of some other thing: (S, O, TA:) and فَتَقَ الطِّيبَ, and الدُّهْنَ, he rendered

fragrant, and mixed, [or rendered fragrant by mixing,] with aloes-wood &c., the perfume, and the oil. (TA.) — فَتَقَتِ الْمَرْأَةُ, aor. - , (TK,) inf. n. فَتَقٌ; (S, Mgh, O, K, TK,) The woman was, or became, such as is termed فَتَقَةٌ; (S, Mgh, O, K;) contr. of رَتَقَتْ. (TK.) — And فَتَقَ

العَامُ, aor. - , inf. n. فَتَقٌ; † The year was, or became, abundant with herbage. (S, O, K, TA.) It is related by Abu-l-Jowzà that the people were afflicted with drought, and complained to 'Aīsheh, who directed them to make an aperture towards the sky in the tomb of the Prophet, and they did so, and thereupon it rained so that the herbage grew, and the camels became fat to such a degree that they became swollen, or inflated, in the flanks (تَفَتَّقَتْ); whence it [the year] was called عَامُ الْفَتَقِ. (O, TA.)

2: see the preceding paragraph, first sentence: — and see also فَتَقَ الْكَلَامَ † He rectified the language; or trimmed it, and removed its faults, or defects: or, as Zj says, he made its meaning clear. (TA.)

4. افتق, said of a man, (TA,) or of a party of men, (O,) He was one, or they were persons, whose beasts were become fat (O, K, TA) so that they became swollen, or inflated, in the flanks (تَفَتَّقَتْ) (O, TA) by reason of the abundance of the herbage: (TA:) mentioned by AA. (O, TA.) — Said of the upper limb (قَرْن) of the sun [app. when a little above the eastern horizon], It reached a rent (فتق) in the clouds, and appeared therefrom. (ISk, S, O, K.) And, said of the moon, It appeared, after concealment, between two black clouds. (IAḩr, TA.) — Also, said of a party of men, They had the clouds parted asunder from [over] them. (S, O, K.) — And أَفْتَقْنَا

We found, or lighted on, a فتق, i. e. a place upon which rain had not fallen when it had fallen upon what was around it. (S, O, K.) — And We had no rain fallen upon our parts of the country when other parts had rain fallen upon them. (TA.) — And افتق † He went forth to a فتق, or an open, and a spacious, place: (O, K, TA:) a verb, in this sense, similar to أَضَمَّرَ and أَضَى. (O, TA.)

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