

مُفْرَقٌ A she-camel whose young one has become separated from her, (S, O, K, TA,) as some say, (TA,) by death: (S, O, K, TA:) pl. **مُفَارِقٌ**. (TA. [Thus in my original, not **مُفَارِقٌ**].) — And A she-camel that carries two years, or three, without conceiving. (TA.) — And A she-camel having a return of some of her milk. (TA.) — And Anyone recovering from his disease. (Lh, TA.) — And Deviating from the right way or course, or from that which is right. (TA.) — And **مُفْرَقُ الْجَسْمِ**, (thus accord. to the K, there said to be like **مُحْسِنٌ**,) or **مُفْرَقُ الْجَسْمِ**, (thus in the O,) A man (O) having little flesh: or fat, or plump: (O, K:) two contr. meanings. (K.)

مُفْرَقُ الْجَسْمِ: see what next precedes.

مُفْرِقُ النَّعَمِ [The disperser of the camels or cattle;] the [small, stinking beast called] **ظُرْبَانٌ** because when it emits a noiseless wind from the anus among the cattle, they disperse themselves. (S, O, K.)

مُفَارِقٌ: see **مُفْرَقٌ** — and **فَارِقٌ**, latter half.

مُنْفَرِقٌ is a n. of place, as well as an inf. n. [of **انْفَرَقَ**]: (O, K:) and is used by Ru-beh as meaning A place where a road divides. (O.)

فرد

فَرْدٌ A calf: (S:) accord. to Aboo-Kheyreh, after he has become about two months old: (TA voce **عَجَلٌ**;) or the calf of a wild cow; as also **فَرْدَةٌ**: (IAar, O, L, K:) fem. **فَرْدَةٌ**. (L.) — And **الْفَرْدَانِ** (O, L, K) and **الْفَرْدُودِ** (O, K) + The asterism (نَجْمٌ) by which one directs his course (O, K) by sea and by land; (O;) two stars [β and γ of Ursa Minor]; (L, K;) also called (in poetry, O, K, [and generally in prose,]) **الْفَرْدَانِ**; (O, L, K;) thus in a verse cited voce **إِلَّا**; (O;) they are two stars near the **قُطْبُ** [or pole-star]; (S, L;) two stars that never set, revolving round the **جَدْيُ** [or pole-star], both in Ursa Minor; (L;) the two bright stars of the four that form the angles of a quadrilateral figure in Ursa Minor; (Kzw;) also called by the Arabs **الْفَرَادِ** [which is the pl. of **الْفَرْدُ**]. (L.) — And **فَرْدٌ** signifies also A level, or an even, land. (Ibn-'Abbád, O.)

فَرْدُودٌ: see above, first and second sentences.

فرع

Q. 1. **فَرَعُ الْأَصَابِعِ** i. q. **نَقَّضَهَا**, (S,* O,* K, [in copies of the K written **نَقَّضَهَا**, but correctly with teshdeed, as is shown by what here follows,]) inf. n. **فَرَعَةٌ** i. q. **تَنْقِيزٌ** (S, O) and **تَنْقِيعٌ**, (TA,) [He cracked the joints of his fingers;] i. e. he pressed his fingers so that a sound was heard to proceed from their joints: (TA:) the doing of which is forbidden, (O, TA,) in prayer. (TA. [See also 2 in art. **فَعَعٌ**].) And one says, **سَمِعْتُ**

صَرَقَةً and **لِرَجُلٍ فَرَقَعَةً** [I heard a cracking of the joints of the fingers of a man]: both signify the same. (TA.) — And **فَرَعَهُ** He twisted his (a man's, K) neck. (O, K.) = **فَرَعَعٌ** [as an intrans. v.], (O, K, TA,) inf. n. as above, (TA,) He ran vehemently, (O, K, TA,) going back, or retreating: so in the Tekmileh. (TA.) — And **فَرَعٌ** (as an inf. n. of which the verb is **فَرَعَعٌ**, TK) signifies The emitting of wind from the anus with a sound: (O, K:) mentioned by IDrd as from some one or more of the Arabs. (O.) — See also **فَرَقَعَةٌ** in what next follows.

Q. 2. **تَفَرَّقَتِ الْأَصَابِعُ** The fingers produced a sound or sounds [by their joints' being cracked]; (O;) quasi-pass. of 1 in the first of the senses expl. above; (S, K;) as also **اِفْتَرَقَعَتْ**, (K, TA,) inf. n. **اِفْتَرَقَاعٌ** and [quasi-inf. n., being app. the inf. n. in this case of **فَرَقَعَتْ**] **فَرَقَعَةٌ**, (TA,) [and this is app. what is meant by its being said that] **اِفْتَرَقَاعٌ** is [syn. with] **الْفَرَقَعَةُ**. (K.) — Accord. to IDrd, **تَفَرَّقَعٌ** signifies The sounding of two things striking against each other. (O.) — And **تَفَرَّقَ الرَّجُلُ** The man drew himself together, or shrank; like **تَفَرَّعَ** [which is mentioned in the K in the same sense, as also **تَفَرَّعَ**]. (L, TA.)

Q. 3: see Q. 2, in two places. — **اِلْفَرَقَاعُ** also signifies The withdrawing, or removing, and going away, from a thing (عَنْ شَيْءٍ); (K;) and the dispersing of itself, or becoming dispersed. (IAth, TA.) **اِفْتَرَقَعُوا عَنِّي**, a phrase used by 'Eesà Ibn-'Omar, (S, O,) to people who had congregated about him on an occasion of his having fallen from his ass, (O,) means Withdraw ye, or remove, (S,) or disperse yourselves, (O,) from me, (S,) and go away. (S, O.) And 'Eesà Ibn-'Omar is related to have read, [in the Kur xxxiv. 22,] **حَتَّى الْفَرَعُ**, or the like, being understood;] but the common reading is **فَزَعٌ**, q. v. (TA.)

اِسْتِ الْفَرَقَعَةِ The anus [here app. meaning anus (see 1)]; (Lth, IAar, K;) of the dial. of El-Yemen: (O:) also called **الْفَرَقَعَةُ**. (TA.)

فرك

1. **فَرَكٌ**, as expl. by Lth, signifies (O, TA) primarily (TA) One's rubbing, or rubbing and pressing, a thing [with the hand] so that its integument becomes stripped off (O, TA) from its kernel; as, for instance, a [shelled] walnut. (TA.) One says, **فَرَكْتُ السَّنْبِلَ**, (S, O, Msh, K,) aor. **فَرَكْتُ**, inf. n. **فَرَكٌ**, (S, Msh,) He rubbed, or rubbed and pressed, the ears of corn (K, TA) with his hand [so that the kernels became divested of their husks]. (S, O, Msh, TA.) And **فَرَكْتُ الثَّوْبَ** (S, O, Msh, K) He rubbed, or rubbed and pressed, the garment (K, TA) with his hand [to remove a soil]. (S, O, Msh, TA.) And **فَرَكْتُ الْمَيْتَ مِنَ الثَّوْبِ** (Mgh, O, Msh,) aor. and inf. n. as above, (Mgh,) He rubbed, (Msh,) or rubbed and pressed, (Mgh,)

with his hand, the [dry soil of] sperma, so that it crumbled, and came off from the garment; (Mgh, Msh;) like **حَتَّه**: and in like manner **الطَّيْنُ** [i. e. the dry mud]. (Msh.) [And **فَرَكْتُ الْعَمَلَةَ** He rubbed, or rubbed and pressed, the louse, between his finger and thumb, or otherwise, to kill it. (See the pass. part. n., below.)] = **فَرَكْتُ زَوْجَهَا**, and **فَرَكَهَا زَوْجَهَا**, aor. **فَرَكْتُ**; (S, O, K;) and **فَرَكْتُهُ**, and **فَرَكَهَا**, aor. **فَرَكْتُ**, but this form of the verb is extr.; (K;) inf. n. **فَرَكٌ** (S, O, K) and **فَرَكٌ** and **فَرُوكٌ**; (K;) She hated her husband, and her husband hated her; (S, O;) or she hated her husband vehemently, and her husband hated her vehemently: (K:) the verb has not been heard otherwise than as relating to the husband and wife: (S, O:) Lh has mentioned **فَرَكْتُهُ**, aor. **تَفَرَكُهُ**; but it is not well known: (TA:) all of the nouns mentioned above as inf. ns. signify [hatred, or] vehement hatred, in a general sense, as also **فُرْقَانٌ**, (K, TA,) which is [app. a simple subst.] mentioned on the authority of Seer, and also mentioned as with two kesrehs and the teshdeed [i. e. **فُرْقَانٌ**]: (TA:) or all relate peculiarly to the hatred of the husband and wife; (K, TA;) i. e., to the man's hating his wife; or to her hating him, which is the better known: it is said in a trad. of Ibn-Mes'ood, **إِنَّ الْحُبَّ مِنَ اللَّهِ وَالْفِرْكَ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ**, [Verily love of the husband is from God, and hatred of the husband is from the Devil]: A'Obeyd says that **الْفِرْكَ** signifies the woman's hating her husband; that it relates peculiarly to the wife and the husband, and that it had not been heard by him as used in relation to any but them two: and IAar says that the sons of a man by a wife who hates him, which sons are termed **أَوْلَادُ الْفِرْكَ**, possess generosity, because the sons thus called are most like to their fathers, and do not resemble her: and when the husband hates the wife, one says **صَلَفَهَا** [i. e. **صَلَفَهَا** or **صَلَفَهَا**] and **فَرَكْتُ** [i. e. **صَلَفْتُ عِنْدَهُ**]. (TA.) = **فَرَكْتُ**, (S, O, K,) The ear had a flaccidity in its **أَصْلُ** [or base, meaning the part surrounding the entrance of the meatus auditorius]. (S,* O,* K.)

2. **تَفَرِكٌ** [inf. n. of **فَرَكٌ**] The causing to be hated, or much hated. (O.)

3. **مُفَارَكَةٌ**, (AZ, O, K, TA,) inf. n. **فَارَكُهُ**, (TA,) i. q. **تَارَكُهُ** [i. e. He left, forsook, or abandoned, him; or he did so being left &c. by him]; (AZ, O, K, TA;) namely, his companion; (AZ, O;) said by IF to be formed by substitution [of ف for ت]: (O, TA:) expl. in the A as meaning **فَارَقَهُ** [which is syn. with **تَارَكَهُ**]. (TA.)

4. **اِفْرَكَ السَّنْبِلُ** The ears of corn became **فَرِكٌ**, i. e. in the state in which they were fit to be rubbed, or rubbed and pressed, with the hand [so as to divest the kernels of their husks], and then to be eaten: (S, O:) and **اِفْرَكَ الزَّرْعُ**, (TA,) and **الْحَبُّ**, (K,) The seed-produce, and the grain, attained to the state in which it was fit to be rubbed, or rubbed and pressed, (K, TA,) with the