

and third is فَجْرٌ. (K, TA.) فَجْرٌ is altered from فَاجِرٌ, for the sake of intensiveness, and is [determinate, and] seldom used except in the vocative form of speech: you say [in addressing a number of men] يَا آلَ فَجْرٍ [for يَا لَئَجْرٍ like as you say يَا آلَ غَدَرٍ for يَا لَعَدَرٍ q. v.]; and meaning *O ye very vicious, &c.*; occurring in a trad. of 'Aisheh. (TA.) And فَجَارٌ, (K, TA,) like قَطَامٌ, (TA,) is a noun altered from الفَاجِرَةُ [or from فَاجِرَةً]: you say (S, O, K) to a woman (S, O) يَا فَاجِرَةً [O vicious woman, &c.]. (S, O.) = And فَاجِرٌ signifies also *Having much wealth, or property*: (K, TA:) in this sense, a possessive epithet [from فَجْرٌ, q. v.]. (TA.)

فَاجُورٌ: see the next preceding paragraph.

فَجْرَةُ (S, K) and مَفْجَرَةُ (K) and فَجْرَةُ (S, K) A place through which water flows (K, TA) from a watering-trough &c.; (TA;) a place of opening for water: (S, O, TA:) and the second signifies also low ground into which valleys pour their water: (M, K, TA:) pl. مَفَاجِرٌ. (TA.) مَفَاجِرُ الْوَادِي signifies *The parts, of the valley, into which the torrent disperses itself*: (S, O, TA:) and فَجْرَةُ الْوَادِي, (K, TA,) which would seem to be with fet-h [to the ف] from its not being restricted by the mention of any syll. signs, [and is so in the CK,] but is correctly with qamm, (TA,) the wide part of the valley, into which the water pours. (K, TA.) And مَفَاجِرُ الدِّيَارِ signifies *The places opened for the flowing of the water of the دِيَار*, pl. of دَبْرَةٌ [q. v.]. (Mgh.)

مَفْجَرَةُ: see the next preceding paragraph.

مَنْفَجَرَ رَمْلٌ — مَفْجَرٌ مَنْفَجَرٌ: see مَفْجَرٌ: A road, or way, in sands. (S, O, TA.)

فجس

1. فَجَسٌ, aor. ۤ, (S, TA,) inf. n. فَجْسٌ, (S, O, K, TA,) He behaved proudly, or magnified himself; (S, O, K, TA;) as also تَفْجَسٌ; (S, * K;) or this latter signifies he magnified, or exalted, himself, (O, TA,) and boasted: (O, * TA;) and فَجَزٌ signifies the same as فَجَسٌ, i. e. the “behaving proudly, or magnifying oneself.” (TA.) — And He overcame, or subdued, or oppressed. (Ibn-'Abbád, O, K: but only the inf. n. of the verb in this and the following sense is mentioned.) — He did an unprecedented act, and only one of an evil kind. (Ibn-'Abbád, O, K, TA.)

4. افْجَسٌ He (a man) boasted vainly, or falsely. (IAqr, O, K.)

5: see 1, first sentence. تَفْجَسَ السَّحَابُ بِالْمَطَرِ The clouds burst with rain: (L, TA:) [app. a dial. var. of تَبْجَسٌ.]

فجع

1. فَجْعَةٌ, (S, MA, O, K,) aor. ۤ, (O, K,) inf. n. فَجِيعَةٌ (MA, O) and فَجِيعَةٌ (MA;) [or this is a

simple subst. ;]) and فَجْعَةٌ, inf. n. تَفْجِيْعٌ, (S, K,) or the latter verb has an intensive meaning; (O, TA;) It pained him; (S, MA, O, K;) afflicted, or distressed, him; disordered him, or rendered him diseased: (MA:) one says, فَجَعَتْهُ الْمُبَصِّبَةُ The affliction, calamity, or misfortune, pained him: (S, O:) or فَجَعَ [expl. as the inf. n. of the pass. verb] signifies a man's being pained by the loss of a thing that is highly esteemed by him (يُكْرَمُ عَلَيْهِ); (Lth, O, K, TA;) such as property or cattle, and offspring, and a relation, or person beloved: (TA:) you say, فَجَعَ بِمَالِهِ (Lth, O, K) and بِوَلَدِهِ (Lth, O) [He was pained by the loss of his property or cattle, and his offspring]: and أَهْلَهُ فَجَعَتْهُ فِي مَالِهِ [I pained, afflicted, or distressed, him, in, or in respect of, his property or cattle, and his family], aor. ۤ, inf. n. فَجَعَ. (Msb.)

2: see the preceding paragraph.

5. تَفْجِعُ He (a man, S, O) expressed, or manifested, pain, affliction, or distress; or uttered lamentation, or complaint; syn. تَوَجَّعَ; (S, O, K, TA;) هَذِهِ [by reason of it]; (S;) or لِنَصْبِيَّةٍ [by reason of the calamity, or misfortune; (O, K, TA;) and writhed, or cried out and writhed; by reason of it. (TA.)

فَجُوعٌ: see فَاجِعٌ, in two places.

فَجِيعَةٌ: see مَفْجَعَةٌ.

فَجِيعَةٌ, (S, O, Mṣb, K, TA,) of which the pl. is فَجَائِعٌ, (Mṣb, TA,) i. q. رَزِيَّةٌ [i. e. An affliction, a calamity, or a misfortune; or such as is occasioned by the loss of things dear to one: or a great affliction or calamity or misfortune]: (S, O, Mṣb, K, TA:) accord. to ISd, such as pains by [the loss of] what is highly esteemed: (TA:) and فَاجِعَةٌ signifies the same; (S, * O, * Mṣb, K, * O) pl. فَوَاجِعٌ. (O, Mṣb.)

فَجُوعٌ and مَوْتٌ فَاجِعٌ Death that pains [or afflicts or distresses] men by [attendant] calamities: (O, K, TA;) and in like manner, دَهْرٌ فَاجِعٌ [time, or fortune, that pains &c.]. (TA.) And مَيْتٌ فَاجِعٌ [A person dead, or dying, that causes pain or affliction or distress], and [likewise] مَفْجِعٌ [app. مَفْجَعٌ], as being from أَفْجَعَ, though this [is a verb which] has not been used: thus in the L. (TA.) — [Hence,] الفَاجِعُ The raven of separation or disunion (غَرَابُ الْبَيْنِ); (O, K, TA;) so called because [they assert that] it pains [or afflicts] men by separation or disunion: (O, TA;) an epithet in which the quality of a subst. predominates. (TA.) — And one says، امْرَأَةٌ فَاجِعٌ (O, K,) mentioned, but not expl., by IDrd, as though he regarded it [i. e. the latter word] as [a possessive epithet, i. e.] of the same class as تَامِرٌ and لَابِنٌ, (O,) meaning A woman having [or suffering] a فَجِيعَةٌ [q. v.], (O,

K,) i. e. a رَزِيَّةٌ. (K.) And رَجُلٌ فَاجِعٌ A man grieving, or lamenting, [and] doing so most intensely. (TA.)

فَاجِعَةٌ [as a subst.]: see فَجِيعَةٌ.

فَاجِعٌ [More, and most, pain-giving or afflicting or distressing]. (O, TA.)

فَاجِعٌ [app. مَفْجَعٌ]: see فَاجِعٌ.

مَفْجَعٌ: see what next follows.

مَفْجُوعٌ A man [pained, afflicted, or distressed; or] smitten by an affliction such as is termed رَزِيَّةٌ [and فَاجِعَةٌ, q. v.]; as also فَاجِعٌ, and [in an intensive sense] مَفْجَعٌ. (TA.) You say, هُوَ أَهْلٌ مَفْجَعٌ [He is pained, &c., in, or in respect of, his property, or cattle, and his family]. (Msb.)

فَاجِعٌ: see last sentence.

فجل

1. فَجِلٌ, aor. ۤ, inf. n. فَجَلٌ; (Msb, K;) and فَجَلَ, (O,) or فَجَلٌ, (K,) aor. ۤ, (O, K,) inf. n. فَجَلٌ; (K;) He, or it, was, or became, thick, and soft, or flaccid: (O, Mṣb, K:) so says Ibn-'Abbád. (O.)

2. فَجَلَهُ, inf. n. تَفْجِيلٌ, He made it broad, or wide. (K.)

8. افْتَجَلَهُ, (K,) or أَمْرَهُ, (Ibn-'Abbád, O,) He forged [a case or matter &c., or his case &c.]; syn. اخْتَلَقَهُ; (Ibn-'Abbád, O, K;) and invented it, or excogitated it; syn. اخْتَرَعَهُ. (Ibn-'Abbád, O.)

فُجْلٌ (S, O, K) and فَجَلٌ, (O, K,) both mentioned by AHn, (O, TA,) or فَجَلٌ, (Mṣb,) thus, with kesr, commonly pronounced by the vulgar, (TA,) [The radish, raphanus sativus; (Forskål's Flora Ægypt. Arab., lxix. no. 327; and Delile's Flora Ægypt. Illustr., no. G08;)] a certain أَرْوَمَةٌ [or root of the kind termed rhizoma], (K, TA,) that occasions abominable eructation; (TA;) a herb, (Mṣb,) well known: (S, Mṣb:) said by IDrd to be not a genuine Arabic word; and thought by him to be derived from فَجَلٌ signifying as expl. above: (Mṣb:) n. un. with ة, (K,) i. e. فَجْلَةٌ (S, O) and فَجْلَةٌ (O) [and فَجْلَةٌ (O) [it is a garden-plant, found in abundance; and there is a Syrian sort, said to be produced by putting together the seeds of the colza and [those of] the فَجَلٌ: (TA:) it (i. e. each sort, TA) is good for pain of the joints, and jaundice, (K, TA,) and sciatica, and the نَفْرَسٌ [i. e. gout, or specially in the foot or feet], (TA,) and pain of the liver (K, TA) arising from cold, (TA,) and the biting and stinging of vipers and scorpions: (K, TA:) [several other supposed properties thereof mentioned in the K, and many more mentioned in the TA, I omit as unimportant:]] what is most potent thereof is its seed; then, its peel; then, its leaf; then, its flesh. (K, TA.) What is called حَبْ الْفَجْلٌ is Another