

slips, or faults, of an assembly, or a company of men sitting together. (T, O, K, TA.) One says, مَاتَ فُلْتَةً [He died suddenly]. (M.) And كَانَ فُلْتَةً That (meaning an affair, or event, S, O) was sudden, or unexpected; (S, M, O, Mṣb, K, TA;) without premeditation, (S, O, Mṣb, K, TA,) and without a wavering in opinion: (S, O, K, TA:) or, as some say, it was [like] a thing hastily and forcibly seized, or snatched: (L, TA:) and, accord. to some, it is derived from فُلْتَةٌ in the sense next following. (O, TA.) — The last night of any of the sacred months, of which night people differ as to whether it be lawful to war therein or not, wherefore the avenger of blood hastens to obtain retaliation: (O, TA:) or the last night of the month; (S, M, O, K, TA;) i. e., of any month: (S, O, K, TA:) or the last day of a month after which is a sacred month; (S, M, O, K, TA;) as the last of Jumáda-l-Ákhirah; because a man might see therein him on whom he would take his blood-revenge, and if he delayed to do so, and the next day arrived, the sacred month commenced, and the opportunity escaped him: (M, TA:) or an hour observed by the Arabs in the Time of Ignorance; namely, the last hour of the last day of Jumáda-l-Ákhirah: they made hostile attacks, or incursions, during this hour, even when the new moon of Rejeb had risen; Rejeb not commencing until sunset: (AHeyth, T, TA:) or نَيْلَةٌ فُلْتَةٌ (or accord. to MF نَيْلَةٌ الفُلْتَةُ, TA,) the night by [the deducting of] which the month becomes deficient, and by [the addition of] which it becomes complete; for sometimes some persons see the new moon when others do not see it, and these latter make a hostile attack, or incursion, upon the others; and it is thus called because it is like a thing that has been let loose after having been bound. (M, TA.) = See also فُلُوتٌ.*

فُلْتَةٌ } see the next paragraph.
فُلْتَانٌ }

التَفَلُّتُ i. q. تَفَلَّتْ: (M:) [or] it is from التَفَلُّتَانِ, (T,) like صَلْتَانِ (T, S) from الإِصْلَاتِ: (T:) an epithet signifying *Brisk, lively, or sprightly*, (Lth, T, S, O, K,) and *sharp of spirit*; (Lth, T, S, O;) applied to a man, (Lth, T,) or to a horse, (S, O,) as also فُلْتٌ and فُلْتٌ and فُلْتَانٌ, (O,) the last of which is said by Kr to be pl. of فُلْتَانٌ signifying *swift, fleet, or quick*; (M;) or all are applied in this latter sense to a horse: (K:) and فُلْتَةٌ فُلْتَةٌ, applied to a horse, *that leaps, springs, or bounds, with his whole body and limbs*. (K in art. كَلَت.) Also, i. e. فُلْتَانٌ, *Strong, sturdy, hard, or hardy*; (T, O, K;*) applied to a man. (T, O.) And *Bold, or daring*; (T, O, K;) applied to a man: (T:) and so فُلْتَانَةٌ applied to a woman. (T, O.) And *Desirous of evil, or mischief*. (M, TA.) And, some say, *Fleshy; having much flesh*. (M.) = Also *A certain bird*, (M, K, TA,) of which they assert that it preys upon birds, (M,) or that preys upon apes, or monkeys, (K, TA,) said by AHát to be the زَمَجُ, (TA,) which, accord. to him, is the male

eagle: (TA in art. زَمَجُ:) it is of a colour inclining to yellow; and sometimes it seizes the lamb, or kid, and the young child: thus in the "Ḥayát el-Ḥayawán" &c. (TA.)

فُلُوتٌ A garment of which the two edges cannot be drawn together, by reason of its smallness; (A'Obeyd, T, S, O, K;) of which the two edges cannot be drawn together in the hand, (M, L,) so that they escape from the hand of the wearer when he wraps himself in the garment: (L:) applied as an epithet to a بُرْدَةٌ; as also فُلْتَةٌ: (O, L:) or فُلُوتٌ signifies a garment that does not remain fixedly upon its wearer, by reason of its roughness or coarseness, or its smoothness or softness. (IAḡr, O.)

مُنْفَلِتٌ, for which one should not say مَفْلُتٌ, as an epithet applied to a camel, *That has got loose*. (ISh, T.)

فلج

1. فَلَجٌ, aor. فَلَجٌ, (S, M, O, L, Mṣb, K,) and فَلَجٌ, (K,) or the latter only [when the verb is trans. as] in فَلَجَ الْقَوْمَ, (TA,) inf. n. فَلَجٌ, (S, O, K,) or فَلَجٌ, (Mṣb,) or both, and, accord. to Kr, فَلَجٌ and فَلَجٌ, but it is said in the L that these two are simple subst.; (TA;) and فَلَجٌ, inf. n. فَلَجٌ; (K, TA;) the latter verb authorized by AO and Kṯr and others, but omitted by Th in the Fṣ; (TA;) *He succeeded; succeeded in an enterprise or a contest; overcame, conquered, or gained a victory: (S, O, K, &c.): or he attained his object; gained what he sought. (Mṣb.) One says, مَنْ يَأْتِ الْحَكْمَ وَحْدَهُ يَفْلُجُ [He who comes to the judge by himself will succeed, or overcome, or gain his cause]: a proverb. (S, O.) And فَلَجٌ فَلَجٌ, (S, O,) and فَلَجٌ, (TA,) *He (a man) succeeded against, or overcame, his adversary; (S, O, TA;) and got before him, or got precedence of him. (TA.) And فَلَجٌ بِحُجَّتِهِ, (Mṣb, TA,) and فَلَجٌ فِي حُجَّتِهِ, (TA,) *He established, (Mṣb,) or he overcame by and in, (TA,) his argument, plea, allegation, or proof. (Mṣb, TA.) And فَلَجَتْ حُجَّتُهُ [His argument, &c., was successful]. (A.) And فَلَجَ سَهْمُهُ, and فَلَجٌ, *His arrow was successful. (O, TA.) And فَلَجَتْ بِقَلْبِي She (a woman) took away [or captivated] my heart. (A, TA.) — And فَلَجَ الْقَوْمَ, in which case only one says يَفْلُجُ and يَفْلُجُ, and فَلَجٌ فَلَجٌ, *He (a man) succeeded against, or overcame, the people, or party, and his companions. (TA.) — فَلَجٌ, aor. فَلَجٌ, (S, M, O, L, K,) and فَلَجٌ, (K,) or the former only, (MF, TA,) inf. n. فَلَجٌ, *He divided a thing; parted it; divided it in parts or shares; or distributed it; (S, O, K;) as also فَلَجٌ, inf. n. فَلَجٌ: (O, K:) he divided property, (Mgh, TA,) or running water; (TA:) and he divided a thing in halves. (M, L, Mṣb, TA.) One says, فَلَجْتُ الشَّيْءَ بَيْنَهُمْ I divided,******

parted, or distributed, the thing between them, or among them. (S, O.) And فَلَجَ الشَّيْءَ بَيْنَهُمَا He divided the thing between them two in halves. (M, L, TA.) And فَلَجْتُ أَلْفًا, aor. فَلَجْتُ, inf. n. فَلَجٌ and فَلَجٌ, I divided, parted, or distributed, a thousand [dirhems] by means of the فَلَجُ, a well-known measure of capacity. (Mṣb.) — And فَلَجْتُ الشَّيْءَ, (S, Mṣb, K,) aor. in this case and in other cases following َ and ِ, (K,) or ُ only, (TA,) [but it is implied in the S and O and Mṣb that it is ِ,] inf. n. فَلَجٌ, (K,) *I split the thing, clave it, or divided it lengthwise: (S, O:) or I split the thing, &c., into two halves: (Mṣb, K:) or فَلَجْتُ الشَّيْءَ فَلَجَيْنِ has this latter meaning. (S, O.) — And فَلَجْتُ الْأَرْضَ لِلزَّرَاعَةِ, (S, O, K,*) inf. n. فَلَجٌ, (K,) [like فَلَجْتُهَا,] *I furrowed, or ploughed, the land for sowing. (S, O, K.) — And هُوَ يَفْلُجُ الْأَمْرَ He looks into, and divides, or distributes, and manages, the thing, or affair. (L, TA.) — And فَلَجٌ, inf. n. فَلَجٌ, *He imposed the [tax called] جَزِيَةٌ. (K.) One says, فَلَجَ الْجَزِيَةَ عَلَى الْقَوْمِ, (T, S, Mgh, O, &c.,) and فَلَجَ الْقَوْمَ, (TA,) *He imposed the جَزِيَةٌ upon the people, or party; (T, S, Mgh, O, &c.): he divided the جَزِيَةٌ among the people, or party, imposing upon each person his portion; (Aṣ, Mgh;*) and فَلَجَ الْجَزِيَةَ بَيْنَهُمْ: (A:) [said to be] from فَلَجٌ, or فَلَجٌ, (Aṣ, Mgh,) or الْقَيْزُ الْفَالِجُ; (A'Obeyd, S, O;) signifying a certain measure of capacity; because the جَزِيَةٌ used to be paid in wheat, or corn: (Aṣ, Mgh:) or the verb in this sense is an arabicized word. (Shifá el-Ghaleel.) = فَلَجٌ, aor. فَلَجٌ, inf. n. فَلَجٌ and فَلَجَةٌ, *He had what is termed فَلَجٌ, meaning [as expl. below, i. e.] width between the teeth, and feet [or legs, and arms], &c. (Lh, TA.) = فَلَجٌ, (Th, S, O, Mṣb, K,) inf. n. فَلَجٌ, one of the [few] inf. ns. of the measure فَاعِلٌ; (ISd, TA;) and فَلَجٌ, aor. فَلَجٌ, mentioned by IKṯṯ and Es-Sarakuṣṭee and others; (MF, TA;) but the former alone is mentioned by Th in the Fṣ, and by other celebrated lexicologists; (TA;) [and vulg. فَلَجٌ;] *He had the disease termed الْقَالِجُ [expl. below]. (Th, S, O, Mṣb, K.)*******

2: see 1, former half: — and see also فَلَجٌ, in two places.

3. فَلَجَهُ *He contended with him, trying which of them should succeed, or overcome. (TA.) Hence one says, (TA,) أَفَالِحُكَ أُمُورًا مِنَ الْحَقِّ I will contend with thee, trying which of us shall succeed, to accomplish affairs of right. (A, TA.)*

4. فَلَجٌ as intrans.: see 1, former half, in three places. = فَلَجَهُ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ *God made him to succeed against him; to overcome him, conquer him, or gain the victory over him: (S, O, K;*) and خَاصَمْتُ *made him to excel him. (TA.) — And خَاصَمْتُ**